Weekly Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 46. BELLEVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1879. NO. 39.

Legal.

L. H. C. TITUS, L.L.B., Solicitor, &c., Trenton, Ont. Office—Cooley's New Block. 51

DENMARK & NORTHRUP, Barristers, &c. Offices lately occupied by Ponton & Denmark, Front St., Belleville. Money to Loan—Private and Company funds. 51

ROBERTSON & THOMAS, Barristers &c. Office—Robertson Block, east side of Front Street, Belleville, Ont. ALEX. ROBERTSON. J. PARKER THOMAS.

GEORGE A. SKINNER, Solicitor, &c., Stirling.

FLINT & JELLETT, Barristers, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Belleville, Ont. JOHN J. B. FLINT. (30) MORGAN JELLETT.

PETERSON & PETERSON, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Insolvency, and Mechanics' Lien cases, Conveyancers, &c. &c. Head office, corner Bridge and Front Sts., Belleville. Branch office, O'Flynn's block, Madoc. A. M. PETERSON, B.A. C. W. PETERSON, B.A.

GEORGE D. DICKSON, Barrister, &c., Post Office Block, Bridge Street, Belleville.

SAMUEL S. WALLBRIDGE, Jr., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office—No. 4, Graham's Block, entrance from Campbell Street, Belleville, Ont.

DAVID B. ROBERTSON, (Secretary Grand Junction Railway Company,) Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office—No. 4, over the Post Office, Bogart's block, Bridge Street, Belleville, Ont. Money to lend on easy terms, and Mortgages bought and sold.

CHARLES L. COLEMAN, County Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. Office on the west side of Front street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall.

Physicians.

General News.

The Great Orange Case.

JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF GRANT VS. BEAUDRY—THE ACTION DISMISSED ON A FORMALITY—INSUFFICIENT NOTICE OF ACTION.

(From the Witness, Oct. 25.)

This morning a large party of gentlemen principally of the legal profession, assembled in the Superior Court to hear the judgment in the case of David Grant vs the Hon. J. L. Beaudry, ex-mayor.

The Hon. Mr. Justice McKay entered the Court room at ten minutes past eleven and in rendering his decision said: In February last the plaintiff sued the defendant Mayor of Montreal, and a Justice of the Peace, for damages by false arrest for having illegally caused the arrest of the plaintiff on the 12th of July, 1878. The declaration has a very long introduction, stating the history, object and constitution of the Loyal Orange Association. It is formed (so says the declaration) of persons desirous of supporting the principles of the Christian religion; they meet together periodically in honor of William, Prince of Orange, whose memory they hold in reverence. The declaration goes on to charge the defendant with having, in abuse of his authority, gotten one Murphy to make an affidavit on that 12th of July, charging the plaintiff and others with having unlawfully assembled for the purpose of walking in procession through the public streets of the city, thereby provoking a breach of the peace. It is said that the plaintiff was thereupon arrested and had to give bail, and afterwards that the defendant caused an indictment to be prepared against the plaintiff and others for unlawfully assembling on that 12th of July; that a true bill was found, the defendant having obtained it by the abuse of the process of law; that on the 14th of October the plaintiff was tried, and found not guilty. The declaration then proceeds to charge the defendant with having also gotten the plaintiff with others indicted in October, 1878, for an unlawful combination and confederacy, the members of it taking an oath not authorized by law; that by abuse of law the defendant got a true bill found upon this indictment; that afterwards plaintiff was tried upon it but acquitted. Damages alleged and $10,000 sued for. On the 23rd of October, 1878, notice of action served upon the defendant in the words and form following:

District of Montreal, Superior Court.
DAVID GRANT, plaintiff,
vs.
HON. J. L. BEAUDRY, defendant.

To the Hon. J. L. Beaudry, Mayor of Montreal.

Sir,—We give you notice that David Grant of the city of Montreal, salesman and trader, will claim from you personally the sum of ten thousand dollars damages, by him suffered from the abuse made of your authority in causing his arrest illegally and for no cause, on the twelfth of July last (1878), and that unless you make proper amend and reparation of such damages within a month, judicial proceedings will be adopted against you.

Yours,
DOUTRE, BRANCHAUD & MCCORD,
Advocates for plaintiff.

The defendant pleads four special pleas and the general issue. By the first he says that he is sued as a public officer, and therefore was entitled to a month's notice of action before suit; that this notice ought to have stated the causes of action and the name and residence of plaintiff's attorney or agent; that the plaintiff did not give such notice, and that the pretended notice of the 23rd October, 1878, was informal and irregular, and did not mention the place where the act of defendant (*quasi delit*) complained of, was committed.

By his answer to this first plea the plaintiff says that the notice of action given to defendant was sufficient in every respect. By the pleas the defendant alleges that plaintiff was an Orangeman on the 12th of July, 1878; that the Orange Association is dangerous to public order; that in Montreal the Society was, and is, an illegal one; that before the 12th of July, 1878, it had announced a determination to have a procession through the streets; that this caused great anxiety among the citizens, disorders usually being the result of such processions; that the magistrates advised the defendant to issue a proclamation against all processions that day, and invited the citizens to help to preserve the peace; that the City Council also so advised the defendant; that he did as advised, yet the Orangemen met with the intention to walk with insignia that day, and the plaintiff was, while organizing or marshalling the parade or procession, arrested by proper authority, and defendant is not responsible; that the plaintiff was arrested by the High Constable upon a warrant of the Police Magistrate on the information of one Murphy, which warrant the defendant approved, and plaintiff was as it were consenting to his own arrest, that by or through it he might raise before the courts the question of the legality or illegality of the Orange Association; that as to the proceedings before the Criminal Courts, whether plaintiff was acquitted or not cannot affect the defendant, for he did not promote them and had nothing to do with them, &c., &c.

In disposing of the case we have first to do with the first plea, and the answer to it. That the defendant was entitled to notice of action before suit is plain. We see at the end of the *enquete* that he acted on the 12th of July in the execution of his office. He was in the exercise of his functions. The plaintiff admits that he had to give notice of action; he alleges notice, and by his answer to the plea insists that the notice given was sufficient. The defendant says that he has not received the required notice; that the causes of action were not stated in the notice served, that it did not even state where the act complained of was done. He objects also that the names and residence of plaintiff's attorneys or agents giving the notice are not stated in or upon it.

"The notice is sufficient," says plaintiff's attorney; "the defendant could not misunderstand it." "It must be read in a reasonable common-sense way."

Article 22, Code of Procedure, enacts:

"No public officer can be sued for damages by reason of any act done by him in the execution of his functions; nor can any verdict or judgment be rendered against him, unless notice of such suit has been given him at least one month before the issuing of the writ. Such notice must be in writing; it must specify the grounds of the action, and must state the name and residence of plaintiff's attorney."

Are the causes or grounds of action stated in the notice? The arrest of the plaintiff on the 12th of July, 1878, is the trespass charged as the offence of the defendant. Where it took place or was committed is not stated. In England, whence we have drawn [illegible]

The Pacific Railway.

THE TWO TRANS-CONTINENTAL ROUTES.

Amazing Stupidity.

Mr. Joly's Defeat.

The Cabinet Expected to Ask for a Dissolution.

SUDDENNESS OF THE VOTE.

(By Telegram to the Mail.)

QUEBEC, Oct. 29.—The vote this afternoon was taken rather suddenly. No sooner had the Speaker ruled Mr. Mercier's motion out of order than the cry of "question" was raised with a force that was not to be mistaken. As yesterday, the galleries were crowded to suffocation, but not the slightest manifestation on their part interrupted the proceedings. The vote was taken at thirty-five minutes past four, amidst silence, which was only broken when Messrs. Racicot, Fortin, Chauveau, Flynn and Paquet cast theirs against the Government, when they were cheered by both sides of the House.

The following is the division list on Mr. Lynch's amendment:

NAYS—Blais, Bouthillier, Boulin, Cameron, Dupuis, Gagnon, Irvin, Joly, Laberge, Lafontaine (Shefford), Lafontaine (Napierville), Langelier (Port Neuf), Langelier (Montmorency), Larose, Lovell, Marchand, McShane, Meikle, Mercier, Molleur, Murphy, Nelson, Poirier, Prefontaine, Price, Rinfret, Ditt, Malouin, Ross, Shehyn, Watts—29.

YEAS—Audet, Beaubien, Bergevin, Caron, Campagne, Chapleau, Charlebois, Chauveau, Church, Desaulniers, Deschenes, Duckett, Duhamel, Flynn, Fortin, Gauthier, Houde, Lalonde, Lavalle, Lacavalier, Loranger, Lynch, Magnau, Mathieu, Paquet, Peltier, Picard, Racicot, Robertson, Robelliard, Sawyer, St. Cyr, Taillon, Tart, Wurtele.—35.

The second vote was taken without the slightest interruption, and although at the announcement, and during and after the adjournment of the House, several attempts at a manifestation were made in the galleries, they were immediately suppressed.

No sooner had the speaker left the Chamber than Ministerial supporters commenced to choose seats for themselves on the Opposition side of the House, seeing which those on the Opposition selected for themselves seats on the Ministerial side of the House. The members of the Opposition adjourned to the dining room of the House, where they celebrated their success, and brief addresses of congratulation were given by Messrs. Chapleau, Lynch, Flynn and Racicot.

The Cabinet are assembled in Council this evening. It is expected that, following out their policy of clinging to power till the last minute, they will not resign, but will ask the Lieutenant-Governor to dissolve the House. This will enable them to draw their salaries for a day or two longer, but the result is not far off, as already three of those who voted with the minority have signified their desire to support a new administration.

HON. MR. CHAPLEAU SENT FOR

(By Telegraph to the Mail.)

QUEBEC, Oct. 30.—This afternoon the House had hardly adjourned when the Lieutenant-Governor's *aide de camp* arrived and summoned Hon. Mr. Chapleau to Government House. On his arrival there, his Honor called on him to undertake the responsibility of forming a new Ministry. Mr. Chapleau begged to be excused, but his Honor insisting, the hon. member for Terrebonne felt bound to obey, and promised to consult his friends, and lay before his Honor to-morrow morning a list of names of those gentlemen whom he would join with him in a Ministry, who would not only be satisfactory to the large majority of both Houses, but also to the people. He has been hard at work all the afternoon and evening, and although the list is not definitely agreed on, it is likely the following gentlemen will be sworn in to-morrow morning:—

Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Premier; Hon. Dr. Ross, President of the Council; Hon. J. G. Robertson, Treasurer, and Messrs. Flynn, Loranger, Lynch, and either Paquet or Shehyn. The Hon. Mr. Church was offered a portfolio, but refused on personal grounds. To-morrow morning the names will be finally determined on, and the Ministry will be sworn and announced at the sitting in the afternoon.

The Legislative Council will meet at 11 to-morrow morning and the Supply Bill will be passed, so that the Parliament will be prorogued in the afternoon.

Offers of support by many of those who voted with Mr. Joly have been received this afternoon, so it is now certain that the new Government will be able to command a majority of from 12 to 16 votes in the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Gurtele's bills to affirm the sanctioning of the bills assented to on 11th September will be passed, so as to legalize beyond a doubt the bills which then received the Royal assent.

LATEST FROM QUEBEC.

THE NEW CABINET SWORN IN.

The Supply Bill Passed.

EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

[illegible]

North Hastings.

[illegible]

Campbellford.

[illegible]

Prince Edward.

[illegible]

Manitoba.

[illegible]

To Subscribers in Arrears.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Sept. 11th, 1879.

We have been sending accounts to subscribers in arrears, and will continue to do so until all accounts due for subscriptions are rendered.

We do not purpose doing a credit business, and to that end have reduced the price of subscriptions to $1.50 per year, or less than 3c. per week, postage paid, WHEN PAID IN ADVANCE.

To those who have received accounts we have to say that we have made concessions in their accounts from our advertised rates which is *$2 per year when not paid in advance*—that will enable them to take advantage of the cheaper rate in future, believing that most of the accounts on our books are caused more by the negligence of our subscribers than from their inability to pay.

Our purpose is to issue a paper worthy of the large patronage it receives, but we must insist on prompt payment of the subscription price.

CHEAP READING.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

A SPLENDID OFFER.

From this date, the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER will be sent to NEW SUBSCRIBERS up to the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1881, for ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

Each new subscriber thus gets the largest weekly published in Canada outside of the large cities, FOR OVER FOURTEEN MONTHS FOR ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION.

In all cases the money must invariably accompany the order.

New subscribers commencing at any time between this and the first of January, can have the INTELLIGENCER sent them up to January, 1881, for one dollar and a half.

Will not the friends of the INTELLIGENCER throughout Hastings and Prince Edward, kindly let the liberal offer be widely known. We are satisfied if a little extra effort were made by the friends of the Liberal Conservative party, at this time, the circulation of the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER would be more than doubled during the next three months.

Any person sending the names of SIX NEW SUBSCRIBERS, accompanied with the money—nine dollars—will receive a paper free up to the first of January, 1881.

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 6.

The Quebec Crisis.

The crisis in the political affairs of the Province of Quebec which had prevailed for two months past, has at last been ended by the defeat of the Joly Government. As we have previously seen, Mr. Joly, on the opening of the Legislature on Tuesday, moved a series of resolution condemnatory of the action of the Legislative Council in with holding the supplies. This was met by the following amendment, which was moved by Mr. Lynch, seconded by Mr. Flynn (a former supporter of the Government):

That while this House hereby most solemnly revindicates all its constitutional rights, powers, and privileges in reference to the supplies, or any other matter, it is at the same time of opinion, viewing the difficult and critical position of the country from a patriotic standpoint, and without party bias, and in order to put an end to a reign of political warfare and agitation, and the present deadlock, which is highly detrimental to the interests of the Province, that it is the duty of all the members of this house, who have at heart the true interests of the country, to unite all their efforts together to form in lieu of the present Government a strong and efficient administration, composed of men who in a spirit of conciliation will be capable of proposing, and causing to be accepted by the people of this Province, a moderate and comprehensive programme, calculated to meet the exigencies of the situation, of men who will be able to command the

[illegible]

West Durham.

[illegible]

Our Iron Interests.

A visit to the village of Madoc will convince one not only of the magnitude of our iron interests but also of the important factor the development of that interest is in the prosperity of the northern part of the county.

As was predicted, the building of the North Hastings Railway at once placed a commercial value upon the iron ore which had laid in the earth in the township of Madoc for ages comparatively valueless, awaiting a cheap means of transportation before its value was to be determined.

The largest shipper of ore in that section is Mr. C. J. Pusey, who is actively engaged developing the Seymour mine, which is located a short distance from the village. A visit to the mine shows that the business of mining is thoroughly and systematically carried on. Mr. Pusey employs about 60 men in and about the mine where the work of mining is being carried on night and day. The work is being conducted in the most scientific manner with steam drills, where practicable, run by steam power erected on the premises, and a large force of practical miners imported into this country for the purpose.

Mr. Coe and Capt. Mitchell are also actively engaged in moving and shipping red hematite ore from the Wallbridge mine, where they employ from 15 to 20 men, and, like Mr. Pusey intend extending their operations as soon as the Grand Trunk are in a position to give them greater car accommodation, which the Company are endeavoring to do.

There are other ore beds in the Township of Madoc, and other rear Townships which are being developed.

The question naturally arises, of what benefit to the county is the shipping of this ore? some going so far as to say that the county would be better if the ore was retained here, which no doubt would be the case if we were in a position to manufacture iron from the ores.

The mining of the ore is a profit of about $1.50 per ton to the section in which it is mined, and as the supply is inexhaustible, there is no doubt that the amount of $1.50 per ton, the cost of mining, is a boon to the section in which mining is being carried on, and has the effect of introducing the iron ore to the notice of iron masters, and will do much towards the much desired object of the construction of blast furnaces in the county. The shipment of ore also gives a sure freight to the North Hastings Railway thereby ensuring the uninterrupted running of the road, which is of great importance to the northern part of the county, as it

[illegible]

The Murray Canal.

[illegible]

The Murray Canal.

A CONFERENCE.

[illegible]

The Toronto and Ottawa Railway.

MEETING IN MADOC.

Unfavorable Reception of the Scheme.

[illegible]

THE ASSIZES.

The Murder Trial.

[illegible]

case the prisoner was a prostitute, but all prejudices on that account should be cast away, and the mind disabused of them for although she is a prostitute, yet she is a human being. The deceased went to the "farm" for a row and his mind inflamed with passion carried him beyond all reasonable bounds, and the desire to kill became the governing passion in his heart. From her calling which made her subject to insults from such as McIntyre, from the appearance of the deceased and from the actions it became necessary to repel violence by violence. He reviewed the statements of Sergeant Snider, officer Newton and Teal, and showed up the favorable points therein in the interests of the prisoner. A strong feature in this case were the threats made use of by the deceased on the occasions of his visits to the "farm" and even with the grave standing open to receive him as he lay on his death bed. Then he did not express sorrow for her but had the passion to kill her still prominent in his mind. His words, his actions and his manners were directed against her, therefore there were reasonable grounds to believe that violence was intended towards her and there were also reasonable grounds for her to believe that her life was in danger at the hands of of a man so imbued with a fell intent as the deceased had pictured himself to be. Persons such as the prisoner were entitled to the protection of the law, and were entitled to protect their houses and persons as well as any persons in the land. The evidence of Florence Potts and Jessie Liddle were next taken up and commented on. The girl, he argued, had no desire to take life, as if she had she would not have fired the first shot as stated by herself and also by the other inmates of the house. A serious responsibility rested with the jury to determine the merits of the case. As human beings, as men versed in the occurrences of every day life, was it not right that a person should defend his or her house? She had a right to defend her house, the law granted that. She had a perfect right to defend her person and the lives of her servants and household and all that the law granted. If there were reasonable grounds to believe that she saw that her life was in danger at the hands of the deceased, then a verdict of not guilty should be recorded. He would now close the case confident that the jury's sense of justice would give a verdict of acquittal. The woman's house was her own; perhaps there was reason for his going there, but not in the manner he had, and there was no excuse for the deceased to remain after being ordered to go away. She had a perfect right to have in her house those whom she wished. The prisoner was in the same position as the wives of those received insults at the hands of such men as the deceased has proved himself to be. With the knowledge of life and of the world he asked the jury to consider the case and appealed for a verdict of not guilty.

MR. BRITTON followed on behalf of the Crown. He commented on the evidence at length and contended that there were no grounds for thinking that McIntyre came to his death from the pistol wound. With regard to the laceration of the brain, it was either caused by the bullet or during the *post mortem* examination. The severing of the artery from which the extravasated blood came, led to the death. If you find that death resulted as stated, the next question will be who did it, and of that we know. He remarked in relation to such places as the "Farm" that persons who keep them do not receive that class of company that usually go to the house of a quiet man or his own, and this was

[illegible]

THE VERDICT.

After an absence of two hours the jury returned into court, and amid a breathless silence a verdict of "Not Guilty" was recorded.

The prisoner was then discharged.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

ARRIVED OUT.—The steamship *Sarmatian*, which left Quebec on the 18th inst., with the Princess Louise and suite, has arrived out safely.

THE CAPE BRETON ELECTION.—The contest in Cape Breton has resulted in the election of Mr. McLeod, Ministerial, by a majority of about 200 over Mr. McKay, the Opposition candidate.

WEST DURHAM.—The writ has been issued for the election of a member of the House of Commons for West Durham, in place of Mr. Burk, resigned. It is probable that Hon. Mr. Blake will be elected without opposition in this Grit preserve.

BANQUET TO SIR JOHN A. MCDONALD.—At a meeting of Conservatives, held at Ottawa, last night, it was decided to give a banquet to Sir John Macdonald about the 29th of November, and a committee was appointed to carry out the design.

BOOMING.—The Montreal *Witness* says:—Freight traffic on the Grand Trunk is "booming." Over a thousand tons of freight on the wharves here is waiting for car accommodation, to be shipped westward.

LOOKS LIKE BUSINESS.—A Montreal paper says:—Four Grand Trunk vans piled up with bales of cotton brought from the sunny South passed through Notre Dame street to-day *en route* for the Hudon Cotton mills.

N. P. AGAIN.—The Halifax *Herald* is authorized to state that an eminent firm of steamship owners have it under consideration to put on a line of steamers between Halifax, the West Indies and Brazil. Who ever heard of our trade making strides under the "fly-on-the-wheel" incapables?

THE QUEBEC ELECTIONS.—The elections of members of the Quebec Ministry are to take place this month, writs having been issued for the Counties of Terrebonne, Sherbrooke, Laval, Brome, Gaspe and Levis. The nomination will likely be on the 13th and voting on the 20th.

ERRATUM.—It was the South Norfolk, not the Russell election petition, which was dismissed a few days ago. The name of the sitting member being in each case Morgan, hence the error; but Mr. Morgan, of South Norfolk, is a Conservative, whilst his namesake of Russell is a Grit at present.

THE BRITISH DELEGATES.—The British delegates have arrived in Toronto from Winnipeg. They report favorably of their impressions of that region as an agricultural country. They will now make a short tour through the Counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton, whither they will be accompanied by Mr. Donaldson, Immigration Officer.

GRAND TRUNK RECEIPTS.—The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway, like everything, else is booming, the receipts for the week ending Oct. 25th, being $220,230, of which the freight and live stock brought in $155,198, and passengers, mails and express freight $65,032. Increase over same week last year $31,601. Total increase for past 17 weeks $169,978.

OKA INDIAN CASE.—At the Superior Court, Ste. Scholastique, on Saturday, the suit between the Seminary and the Indians as to the title to the church lot was closed, and the case taken *en delibere* by Judge Belanger. Judgment will probably not be rendered before the next term of the Court at Ste. Scholastique, which opens on the 20th of January.

MOBBED.—Rev. Father Chiniquy, who is well known in Canada, has been in Australia for some time, and has met with violent opposition. The houses of several of his hosts were wrecked, and when he tried to lecture he was hooted and mobbed. At Hobart Town, the militia were called out and the Riot Act read before he could get a hearing.

THE INSTRUMENT OF PUNISHMENT.—In accordance with a decision of the Toronto School Board, the Committee on Printing and Supplies have been instructed to procure twenty-five rubber straps, one for each school, fifteen inches long and one and a half inches wide, to be used as the only instrument in administering corporal punishment to pupils attending the several schools.

THE CHEESE TRADE.—The Montreal *Gazette* of the 30th says:—"A small lot of fine September was sold this afternoon at 13c, and a factory consisting of 1,000 boxes of late make, has just been sold in the Belleville section at 12c. About 12,000 boxes of cheese were shipped by one firm in this city to Great Britain during the week. Cable advices from Liverpool report the cheese market dull with prices weakening. New York advices quote the public cable is off from 63s to 62s.

A HEAVY PURCHASE OF BUTTER.—The Montreal *Gazette* says:—The butter market was quite excited to-day over the announcement of the purchase of 5,000 packages of Kamouraska butter in this city by a Boston firm at 18c to 18½c, amounting to about $50,000, which is the largest transaction this season. A purchase of 250 tubs of choice Eastern Townships was also made by another Boston firm at 24½c.

Tweed Free Fair.

A FAIR will be held in Tweed for the barter and sale of all kinds of Stock, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of NOVEMBER, at 9, a. m. Traders will do well to attend.

WM. WRAY, Supt.

Tweed, Oct. 30, 1879. d2tw1t

FOR SALE CHEAP.

HOUSE AND LOT, situated on Lemoine Street, off College Street. The lot consists of four acres of good land, suitable for market garden; a barn on the premises.

Apply to R. PURDY, Auctioneer, &c., Next door to the Post Office.

November 1, 1879. 1wd-1mw

TAX NOTICE.

THE taxpayers of Sidney are hereby notified, that I will be at the Anglo-American Hotel, Belleville, every Saturday until the middle of December for the purpose of receiving taxes.

(All taxes must be paid by that date.)

SAMUEL P. KNIGHT, Collector.

Sidney, Nov. 5, 1879. w1t

WOOD LANDS

FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

ENNISKILLEN.

E part lot 8	Concession 4		170 acres.
E half W half 31	"	1	50	"
Lot 31	"	3	200	"
E quarter lot 20	"	4	50	"
Lots 16 and 17	"	4	400	"
E half 16	"	5	100	"
E½ 7 and W½ 8	"	6	200	"
W quarter lot 26	"	1	50	"
W half lot 27	"	1	100	"
E half lot 11	"	4	100	"
Lot 9	"	5	200	"

BROOK.

E half lot 1	Concession	10	100	"
Lot 2	"	10	200	"
W half lot 3	"	10	100	"
S½ and N E½ lot 1	"	3	150	"

DAWN.

E half lot 34	Concession	1	100	"
E half S W ¼ lot 30	"	1	100	"
E half S W pt lot 31	"	4	133	"

SOMBRA.

N half lot 21	Concession	8	100	"
E half lot 23	"	12	100	"
N half lot 30	"	13	100	"

MOORE.

Lot 1	Concession	10	200	"
Lot 20	Concession	2	200	"
W half 23	Concession	3	100	"

As the above lands must be sold before the 1st January, the price has been placed at the very low figure of from $5 to $12 per acre, they are all well timbered with Beech, Maple, Oak and Ash, the soil is principally a rich clay loam, entirely free from rocks and boulders.

Terms, one quarter down balance on time to suit purchasers.

For particulars apply to the owner, A. T. GURD, Oil Exchange Buildings, Petrolia.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Council of the Corporation of the County of Hastings will meet at the Shire Hall in Belleville, on

Tuesday, 11th November, at 2 o'clock, p. m.,

for the despatch of general business.

All parties having accounts against the Corporation, are requested to hand them in not later than the second morning of the Session.

By order, J. T. BELL, Co. Clerk, C. H.

Shire Hall, Belleville, Oct. 21, 1879. 3tdkw

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the County Clerk, Shire Hall, Belleville, up to noon on

Monday, the 10th day of November

proximo, for repairing and maintaining the

County Gravel Roads

of the County of Hastings for the term of one year.

Said Tenders to be for sections of not less than five (5) miles each, and at — per cubic yard for gravel, and — per cubic yard for broken stone.

The lowest, or any other tender, will not necessarily be accepted.

T. P. PEARCE, Warden.

HARFORD ASHLEY, Chairman Committee.

Shire Hall, Belleville, Sept. 22nd, 1879. 1tawdwtd

WHITE CANADIAN BLANKETS

GREY CANADIAN BLANKETS,

The best and cheapest in the market.

Buffalo Robes,
Rugs,
Quilts,
Overcoating,
Mantle Cloths,
Shawls,
Mantles,

In great variety, and CHEAP,

At the GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

We are just receiving a large line of

DRESS GOODS

worth 30 cents, which we will sell at from **10 to 15 cents** per yard, also another addition to our stock of UNION and TAPESTRY CARPETS.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

TAX NOTICE.

TAXES OF 1879.

THE Rolls are now in the Treasurer's Office.

Amounts of TEN DOLLARS and under, payable on or before the FIRST DAY of NOVEMBER, with three per cent. discount.

Amounts over TEN DOLLARS, payable at par until the FIFTEENTH day of NOVEMBER, after which date three per cent. will be added on all taxes.

ROBT. TANNAHILL, Treasurer.

October 29th, 1879.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

manufactured on the shortest notice.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

OF TWEEDS

in the City to select from.

FOSTER & REID, IMPORTERS.

Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale parts lots 5, 6 and 7, in the 6th con. Sidney, from 100 to 300 acres.

There are two dwellings on the premises, one of which is new; also three barns, one of which has a basement stable.

The farm is under a good state of cultivation and well watered.

There are two orchards on the premises, which is situated half a mile from Frankford on the Stirling Gravel Road, and is finely located.

Terms reasonable.

Apply on the premises to C. A. TOMPKINS, or Frankford P. O.

Sidney, Oct. 11, 1879. 36-w1f

Thomas Hanley,

ARCHITECT, Contractor and Practical Mechanic, Plans, Specifications and Details, prepared for all kinds of buildings. Contracts taken and faithfully executed at reasonable rates. Residence near No 2 School, West Belleville. y6m.

TO FARMERS.

THE possession of a practical commercial education by Farmers is invaluable. As it requires the application of intelligence and knowledge to WORK a farm successfully, so it requires intelligence and a knowledge of commercial matters to CONDUCT THE BUSINESS of a farm.

To be able to write a good business letter with ease, work any sum in commercial arithmetic, keep a set of books for the farm, for a cheese factory, or a municipality, conduct the banking and financial affairs connected with cheese or stock exporting—in short to do business with accuracy and confidence gives any farmer a great advantage. It is the special business of

Ontario Commercial College, Belleville,

to impart such a practical commercial education. We invite parents and young men to send for the College Circular.

Address, ROBINSON & JOHNSON, Ontario Business College, Belleville.

27-w4t

J. D. Stewart, M.D.,

Oculist and Aurist,

WILL be in Belleville professionally and remain at the Dafoe House, Room 25, from the present until Monday, the 17th of November, 1879.

Oct. 27th, 1879. d&w6w

MILLINERY.

WE are selling an unusual large quantity of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets this season.

Our new Millinery and Mantle Show Rooms are so convenient and well lighted, that every body who has visited them is delighted with the change we have made. For **quantity** and **Fashionable Styles**, our stock of Millinery is **equal** to anything shown in Toronto or Montreal, and is far in advance of anything of the kind to be found in Belleville.

One reason why we get such nice Millinery is that we **personally visit the British markets each season**, and give our whole attention to the procuring of the choicest and cheapest goods to be found there. And we direct the **special attention of the public** to the **decided advantage** this gives us over merchants who, doing a **much smaller business than we do, send their orders to one of the many Commission houses** in Glasgow, Manchester or London, and allow these parties to select and buy their Goods, **charging the Canadian merchants a large Commission**, and very frequently sending them Goods totally unsuited for the particular trade they are doing.

This we have always avoided, and as a result of **our system** of **doing our own buying**, and not employing the services of a Commission house, we can safely say that our Stock will compare favorably for **Value** and **general attractiveness** with any Retail Stock in the Dominion.

We have no connection with any Commission or other House in Britain.

We buy our own Goods on the most advantageous terms from the leading manufacturers and Dry Goods Houses in that country.

It is well known to every intelligent business man, that "having connections" in Great Britain for buying Dry Goods, means paying a large Commission to the Middle man who does that buying.

NEW DEPARTMENT

CARPETS

We have now our full Stock of Carpets to hand, and our Carpet Room in much better order than it was a week ago.

All our Carpets are new. The patterns are choice, and our prices exceedingly moderate.

Our Carpet Room is on the ground floor, and can be reached without any trouble.

Every body wanting a new Carpet should see our new Stock and compare our prices, before buying.

BARBER, BRIGNALL & CO., (Removed to Robertson's new Block,) DIRECT IMPORTERS, Belleville and Trenton.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO. GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

CARPETS.

WE have just received 5 bales more of new Carpets from ENGLAND, and now show a full range of the best Tapestry, as well as the cheap grades.

ALSO,

AXMINSTER CARPETS, BRUSSELS, ALL-WOOL,

UNION AND DUTCH CARPETS,

FLOOR OILCLOTH, AND COCOA MATTING.

We guarantee the prices of the various qualities in the above Goods to be as low as they are offered anywhere this side of the ATLANTIC.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

Oct. 27, 1879.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND. FALL 1879.

WE are daily receiving our

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, MANTLES, MLLINERY, &C.,

to which we invite the inspection of our friends and customers.

1)0d&w1yr

FOR SALE.

A ROUGH cast house on Burton Street, good barn and well, terms moderate. For particulars address box 76, or apply on the premises. 35w6t.

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale Lot 78, Township Hallowell, in the County of Prince Edward, about 50 acres, lying on the main road between Belleville and Wellington. The farm is all under a good state of cultivation, with an abundance of fruit. The farm is situate within a quarter of a mile of a church, school house and post office.

There is a cheese factory located on the premises.

Terms reasonable.

W. J. MAYBEE, on the premises, or Allisonville P O.

Hallowell, Oct. 17, 1879. 37-w4t

For Sale or To Let.

THE undersigned offers for sale or to let a house and lot at Hayden's Corners, in connection with which there is a harness shop. There is a small barn and good water on the premises. A garden and pasture lot will be let or sold with the premises. Apply to

WM. McMASTER, Sidney, Belleville P. O.

12-w1f

AGENTS, READ THIS.

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

Customs Returns.

The Customs returns at the Port of Belleville for the month of October and the corresponding month last year were:—

IMPORTS.

	Value.	Duty.
1879	$13,056	$3,302.73
1878	38,738	3,591.77
Decrease	$25,702	$ 289.04

EXPORTS.

	Value.
1879	$254,183
1878	218,118
Increase	$ 36,065

GALE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—At Harpoor Main, Nfld., a severe gale was experienced on the 10th, 11th, and 12th inst., doing great damage to property by land and water. Several vessels were driven ashore, roads destroyed, fences blown down, and some lives lost. Among the vessels driven ashore were the schooners *New Mary*, *Six Brothers*, and *Brilliant Star*.

Business Notices.

RECEIVED.—Another consignment of "Elephant" Lead, which will be sold at low figures. All the stock, Paints of all kinds, Brushes, Window Glass colored, figured and plain, Portland Cement, Plaster Paris, and the celebrated "Prime White" Coal Oil, which I sell at the same price as the ordinary quality, and deliver to any part of the City. ALBERT L. GEEN, agent for Edison's Absorbent Belt.

Special Notices.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City*. 51-wly

Commercial.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, Nov. 6, 1879.

FALL WHEAT—$1.25 to $1.35.
SPRING WHEAT—$1.24 to $1.25.
BARLEY—No. 1, 50c No. 2, 47c.
RYE—60c.
OATS—37c. to 38c.
PEAS—55c. to 60c.
MUTTON—5c to 6c per pound.
HAMS—9c. to 11c.
DRESSED HOGS—$4.50 to $5.00.
DRESSED BEEF—$4.00 to $5.00.
BUTTER—Roll, 15c to 18c.
BUTTER—Tub, nominally 10c to 12½c.
EGGS—15c. to 20c. per dozen.
HIDES—Inspected $8.
SHEEPSKINS (shearlings)—75c. to $1.
WOOL—20c per lb.
LARD—8c to 10c.
TALLOW—Rough, 4c.
TALLOW—Rendered, 5.
CABBAGE—40c per doz.
POTATOES—50c to 60c per bag.
APPLES—45c to 75c per bag.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $6.00 per bbl.
FLOUR—Retail, $6.50 per bbl.
HAY—$7 to $8 per ton.
CHICKENS—20c to 30c per pair.
DUCKS—30 to 50c per pair.
GEESE—35 to 40c.
TURKEYS—50c to $1.00.

MONTREAL MARKET.

MONTREAL, Nov. 5.—Flour, receipts 2,100 brls.; sales, none reported. Market quiet and weak; prices tending in buyers favor, and nominally 5 to 10c lower to sell. Quotations: Superiors, $5.84 to $5.90; extras $5.80 to $5.90; fancy $5.80; spring extra $5.70 to $5.80; superfine, $5.40 to $5.50; strong bakers, $6.00 to $6.40; fine, $4.80 to $5.00; middlings, $4.40 to $4.50; pollards, $3.25 to $3.50; Ontario bags, $2.85 to $2.90; city do. $3.05.

Grain—Wheat market nominal, holders ask $1.29 to $1.30 for Canada spring; $1.35 to $1.37½ for red winter, and $1.37½ to $1.40 for white. Corn nominal, at 55 to 56 per 56 lbs in bond. Peas scarce and firm, held at 85 to 87½c per 66 lbs. Oats steady, at 32c per 32 lbs. Barley quiet, inferior and feeding lots 50 to 55c per 48 lbs; malting 60 to 70c, according to color. Rye turn easier, latest sales at 75c per 56 lbs.

Provisions—Butter market quiet, store packed wan. 14 to 16c; Brockville and Morrisburgh 17 to 22c; eastern townships dairy 21 to 25c. Cheese quiet, at 12 to 13 cts. Pork steady, mess $14 50 to $15 50 per brl. Lard, pails 10 to 11c.

Meal—Oatmeal $4.60 to $4.70 per 200 lbs. Cornmeal $2.90 to $3.00 per 200 lbs.

Ashes—Pots quiet and steady; firsts $4.80 to $4.85; pearls nominal.

NAPANEE GRAIN MARKET.

NAPANEE, Nov. 1, 3 p.m.—Barley, 45c to 55c; wheat, 1.25; peas, 50c to 60c; rye, 60c; corn, 60c; buckwheat, 45c; oats, 30c. Receipts of barley to-day about 7,000 or 8,000 bush.

PICTON GRAIN MARKET.

PICTON, Nov. 1.—Farmers are selling all kinds of grain here to-day freely. Buyers are paying 61c for barley and 68c for rye. Buyers around Wellington are paying 65c to 67c for barley, and are buying all the choice lots in that section.

OSWEGO MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Nov. 5, 1 p. m.—Wheat quiet; sales, 134. Corn quiet; No. 2 western 58; high mixed 59 to 60. Barley firm for prime grades, easier for lower grades; sales, 10,000 No. 1 bright Canada at 90c, 10,000 do 90½, No. 1 Canada nominally at 80 to 81, No 2 Canada at 75 to 76c. Rye firm, Canada held at 79c to 80c.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

Gold 100.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

Cotton unchanged.
Rye flour dull, unchanged.
Wheat heavy unsettled, spring 2 to 3c. winter 3 to 6c. lower; receipts 555,000 bus.; sales 256,000 bus. No. 1 white, [cash, $1.35½.
Rye quiet at 86c to 90c.
Corn dull; receipts 162,000 bus.; sales 230,000 bush. at 57 to 57½c.
Rye unchanged.
Oats quiet; receipts 690,000 bus.; sales 240,000 bus. at 42 to 44, for mixed western and state 43 to 46c. white do.
Pork steady, at $10.40.
Lard steady at $6.25.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.—Cotton firmer, up's, 6 11-16s. Orleans, 7 13-16. Cheese 60.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Consols 97 13-16, four and halfs 109½.

BIRTH.

At Belleville, October 31st, the wife of D. McLean of a son.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, Simon Cole, Esq., Belleville, on Tuesday, the 4th of November, WILL H. ALLISON, of Toronto, to Mrs. GEORGIA DAVENPORT.

DIED.

At Belleville, on the 29th inst., ROBERT T. BAKER, son of W. J. Baker, aged 17 years, 8 months, and 21 days.

FREEMAN.—Of typhoid fever, at Tarryville, Colorado, U. S., October 8th, WILLIE ALFRED, beloved son of H. M. and Maggie Freeman (formerly Miss Margaret Shanks, of Belleville), aged 9 years, 4 months, and 3 days.

Suddenly on Saturday, Nov. 1st, at his father's residence, Cobourg, JAMES WILLIAM, eldest son of Mr. Francis Reynolds, from the effects of a cold contracted on the Pacific coast, San Francisco.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

JOB MOSES' PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous disorders to which the female constitution is subject. It invigorates the debilitated and delicate; and by regulating and strengthening the system, fortifies the youthful constitution for the duties of life, and when taken in middle of old age, proves a real blessing, and on the approach of Childbirth these Pills should be used for two or three weeks previous to confinement; the benefits to be derived are incalculable; they fortify the constitution, lessen the suffering during labor, prevent weakness of the organs, and enable the mother to perform her duties with comfort to her and child.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertions, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, the Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and, although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package. JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, *Sole Proprietor*.

$1.00 and 12½ cents postage, enclosed to Northrop and Lyman, Toronto, Ont., General Agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.

INVALIDS, do you wish to gather flesh, to acquire an appetite, to enjoy a regular habit of body, to obtain refreshing sleep, to feel and know that every fibre and tissue of your system is being braced and renovated? If so, commence at once and use the Quinine Wine prepared by Northrop & Lyman of Toronto, and in a short time you will feel the whole system invigorated and strengthened. It is a well-known fact that Quinine has been acknowledged by the medicine faculty for many years as the best appetizer and tonic known. And for general debility, this combination will be found superior to all other preparations. And combined as it is with fine sherry wine and choice aromatics, it is made an agreeable and pleasant invigorator to the whole system. The properties of Quinine are a [illegible] tonic and antiperiodic. [illegible] frequently repeated, strengthen the pulse, increase muscular force, and invigorate the tone of the nervous system. The peculiar operation of this medicine in general debility and as an appetiser, has undergone long and close observation, and it is believed it will never fail, if properly and judiciously administered, unless other diseases predominate of a different character. Persons of weak constitution may take it without the least difficulty, as it strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, and seldom requires more than one or two bottles to affect a decided benefit, as it contains nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Remember to ask for the "Quinine Wine prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto," and we are sure you [illegible] satisfied that you have full value for your [illegible] all Medicine Dealers.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 6.

LOCAL NEWS.

EYE AND EAR.—It will be seen by advertisement that Dr. Stewart, oculist and aurist, is now at the Dafoe House and will remain until Monday, the 17th November.

GRAIN EXPORTS.—The *Courier* states that the exports of grain from Trenton on the 27th, 28th and 29th inst. amounted to 54,000 bushels, of which 46,000 bushels was barley and the remainder rye.

If your food distresses you, take a little SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER.

INLAND REVENUE.—The Inland Revenue returns of the Belleville division for the month of October are as follows: Spirits $5,197.01; Tobacco $1,664.40; Malt $221.06; total $7,082.47. Same month last year $6,222.75. Increase $859.72.

FIRST SHIPMENT.—The first shipment of grain from Hoard's Station, on the line of the G. J. Railway, was made by Thos. Walker, Esq., of Rawdon, who shipped a car of barley from that station on Thursday last. The Railway is becoming a boon to the farmers along the line.

PLANT SOLD.—The Kingston *Whig* says:—"The type and apparatus constituting the estate of the *Frontenac Gazette* (which recently died most peacefully) have been purchased by a gentleman in Trenton, who proposes to start a paper in opposition to the *Courier*."

BELLEVILLE POTTERY.—The repairs to this establishment have been made; outbuildings have been erected; the roofs and interior have been put in proper shape, and on the arrival of the clay, which is imported from Perth Amboy, New Jersey, work will commence.

IRON ORE.—Messrs. Coe and Mitchell, as well as Mr. Pusey, are busily engaged shipping iron ore from their mines in Madoc. The ore is forwarded by rail, as vessel owners will not take freights at the rates offered. The ore goes principally to Elmira, N. Y., for smelting.

THE CATTLE TRADE.—An order has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States prohibiting the importation of neat Cattle into the United States from the Dominion of Canada. The order takes effect on the 1st of December.

FALL WHEAT.—A well-informed farmer of Ameliasburg informs us that the people in a great part of Prince Edward are returning to the cultivation of fall wheat, the area of which grain sown in that county this year is much larger than has been known for very many years previous.

THE STORM.—The snow storm seems to have been much lighter east than it was in this vicinity, whilst in the northern townships the snow fall was heavier than it was here. A gentleman who arrived on yesterday evening's train states that at Prescott there was very little snow, and that vehicles were running on wheels.

RAILWAY NOTE.—A new siding was constructed at Corby's mill last week, on the line of the Grand Junction Railway, and already a large quantity of wheat has been unloaded there. On Tuesday three cars of corn were brought there and their contents removed. Several cars of flour will be loaded there for shipment to the Maritime Provinces.

TOLL ROADS.—Frontenac and York and one or two other counties in Ontario, still adhere to the old-fogy system of keeping up Toll-Roads, one of the most intolerable nuisances that can be imagined. An effort is being made in Kingston to abolish this nuisance so far as Frontenac is concerned, and it will certainly be strange if it does not succeed.

BROKE A BONE.—On Thursday night Mr. Nathan McCammon, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, met with a serious accident in a rather curious manner. He made a call at the house of his father-in-law, Mr. S. Hall, Thurlow, and whilst pulling off the boot on his right foot, a small bone in the same leg broke. This unfortunate accident will lay Mr. McCammon up for some time to come.

THE GRAND JUNCTION.—The last issue of the *Canada Gazette* contains a notice that a call of thirty per cent. upon the capital stock of the Grand Junction Railway Company—being the balance not hitherto called in—has been made by the Board of Directors, payable at the office of Uriah E. Thompson, Esquire, Treasurer of the Company, Bridge Street, Belleville, on or before the tenth day of December next.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERIES.—Mr. Adam Airhart, of Madoc, exhibited here to-day a fine specimen of sulphurous quartz, eleven pounds in weight, in which gold is plainly visible in several places. It is from the Township of Lake, on a farm owned by Mr. Airhart, and from the indications so far as examined, promises well. Mr. Airhart intends to have the specimen of quartz assayed by Prof. Bell.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday night the Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, a Roman Catholic clergyman curate at Madoc, and who was staying at Moon's Hotel, retired to bed at the usual hour. On Monday morning the Rev. gentleman was found dead on the floor of his room. He lay on the floor on hands and knees, with his head resting on the floor. It is supposed that the Rev gentleman had sat down on the bed and after pulling off his boots was stricken with apoplexy, which was undoubtedly the cause of his death.

THE GATLING MINE.—We understand that arrangements for the working of the Gatling gold mine are progressing very satisfactorily. The furnace and arsenic condensing chambers will be completed this evening, and the company has added hoisting and pumping works to the shaft. Gen. Tuttle, who is superintending the works, has gone to Chicago for the purpose of securing the best Arastras or other grinding machines and amalgamating pans, and it is expected the works at this mine will be commenced at an early day.

WINTER IN EARNEST.—Although it can scarcely be possible that winter has set in thus early, yet the weather has an appearance which lends plausibility to such a belief. Instead of a thaw setting in last night, as was expected by many, the air became colder and during the night the frost was severe. The consequence was that this morning the bay was thinly frozen over nearly its whole surface, whilst the still water in the river was more thickly coated with ice, and the whole country wore its regular winter appearance. Despite the ice, the steamers were able to run, and navigation was not seriously impeded.

COON HUNT.—In the Southern States, not to have had a coon hunt is not to have seen life, there coon hunting is confined to the night time but here the sight of a coon at any hour is the incentive to a hunt, at least so thought Mr. J. A. Vandervoort and Mr. J. Raine of Rawdon, as they proceeded to the city on the 30th ult., seeing three coons cross the road, tied their horses to the fence and a coon hunt was at once instituted, when with only clubs for weapons and without the assistance of dogs the three coons were despatched, but not before the hunters were well blown with their exertions.

HYMENEAL.—The Picton *Gazette* says:—"Our esteemed friend—Mr. Geo. Duggan, of Denver, Colorado—like a sensible man that he is, has become a Benedict, he having been married, at Northport on Wednesday last, to Miss Demill, daughter of J. Demill, Esq. Relatives and friends from Shannonville, Brighton, Belleville, Oshawa, and Picton, were present and a most enjoyable time was experienced by all. The bride was the recipient of a large number of valuable presents. The happy pair took the str. *Utica* for Denver the same afternoon. We have to congratulate our friend upon the occasion of his marriage to one of Prince Edward's fairest and best daughters, and to wish the newly wedded pair a prosperous and happy future."

BRANCH ROAD TO TWEED.—It will be remembered when the scheme for the Belleville and North Hastings Railway was before the people, that a branch road to Tweed was talked of, but for some reason or other it fell through. The question has recently been again revived, and we have authority in saying that should the Grand Trunk Railway Company continue to operate the Belleville and North Hastings Railway, and this will be known definitely within the next three months, that if Huntingdon, Hungerford and Tweed, should grade and tie the branch, the Grand Trunk would iron, equip and work it. As the grading and tieing the Road would be only about half the expense, and would be a small outlay compared with the advantages to be derived from the construction of this branch Railway, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the people within those municipalities, would give it their aid.

CLOSED.—The Belleville agency of the Consolidated Bank was closed on the 30th, the balance of the unsettled business here having been transferred to the Head Office, Montreal. The current notes held by the Bank here, which we understand, do not amount to $1,000, have been handed to the Bank of Montreal. For some time past the only officer in charge has been Mr. F. C. Clark, the acting manager for some months past, Mr. Denison, the teller, having left several weeks ago, and now he takes his departure. Mr. Clark, as well as Mr. Denison, has made many friends while in Belleville, who regret the circumstances which compel them to leave, but whose best wishes for their future success will go with them. Mr. Clark has been in the Bank here for three years as accountant, and, latterly as acting Manager, and in his public as well as private life has always been held in the highest esteem.

WEST HASTINGS ELECTION TRIAL.—The trial of the contested election for West Hastings commenced in Belleville, on the 4th inst., and after sitting two days, the court adjourned until the 16th of December next. A full report of the evidence and proceedings as far as taken will appear next week.

LOSS OF A HORSE.—When Mr. J. W. Young, of the 3d con. of Sidney, went to the field on Sunday afternoon last to water the horses he found one, a valuable animal, in the well. The horse had evidently walked on the platform of the well and broken through, but was still alive when first seen. The neighbors soon assembled and assisted in dragging the animal out of the well, but when rescued it was in a dying condition, and died shortly afterwards.

ANOTHER BENEFIT OF THE N. P.—We learn that a buyer has been operating for some little time past on the Belleville market purchasing rye for a large distillery in Windsor. A vessel is on her way here for a cargo and will shortly take a load thither. Formerly rye for the distillery in question was procured in the United States, but the 15cts. per bushel duty, imposed by the present Government, has ended that trade, and the Canadian market receives the benefit. Thus it is that the price of rye was kept up here, and the farmers can thank the much-abused N. P. for 5cts per bush l more for their rye than they could otherwise have got.

BARLEY AT OSWEGO.—The *Palladium* of Saturday says:—"The receipts at Oswego for the past week have been 485,649 bus., and shipments by canal 415,572 bu. The aggregate receipts of new crop from Canada to date have been 2,162,705 bu., against 1,837,522 bu., for corresponding period last year, showing an increase this season of 325,183 bu. The amount of barley on the canal from lake ports for tide water, yesterday noon, was 518,342 bu., of which 306,243 bu., were shipped from Oswego, and 122,096 bu., from Buffalo. At corresponding time last year the quantity on the canal from lake ports was 356,731 bu."

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Semi-Annual Meeting of the South Hastings Teachers' Institute is to be held in the Central School building, on Friday and Saturday, the 14th and 15th November, 1879. Mr. James Hughes, P. S. I., Toronto; Mr. Frederick Burrows, P. S. I., Lennox and Addington; Mr. William Mackintosh, P. S. I., North Hastings: and other prominent educationalists will be present, and besides taking up the subjects allotted to them, will take part in the regular work of the Institute. Attendance at the regular meetings of the Institute is now compulsory. School Trustees and the public are most cordially invited. Mr. Hughes will give a lecture on the Kindergaten on Friday evening the 14th inst.

REAL ESTATE IN THE WEST.—The Denver Land Co. offer in another column alternate lots in their addition. These alternate lots are in fact given away, though a nominal charge of one dollar is made for the deed. The Company limit the number purchasable at this price to five lots. Many of the large cities of the West have been started in a similar manner, and those who secured lots then, find themselves now in possession of valuable property. The opportunity does not often present itself for making an investment in Real Estate at such price. The reliability of the Company and their title to the property being well established, there could be no risk, with a fine prospect for a rapid increase in value. Denver has had such a wonderful rapid growth, it is probable that the land offered will be speedily taken up.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC.—The Hastings *Star* says:—"Since the opening of the Grand Junction for regular traffic, business has been steadily improving in Hastings. The flouring mills of Messrs. Fowlds Bros., are now running night and day, turning out 100 barrels of flour every 24 hours. The grain warehouses at the station as well as the freight shed, are filled to over flowing with flour and grain, &c., and notwithstanding, that the cars are frequently loaded at night, the arrivals of barley are so great that the buyers are filling every available store house in the village. The Grand Trunk people—who are operating the road,—should certainly grant us additional rolling stock to take our produce away, or we shall not be able to find storage for it." During the past three weeks forty-three cars of freight have been despatched from Hastings.

Court of Assizes.

SATURDAY, Nov. 1.

VYE *vs.* NORMAN *et al.*—Action of trespass to recover damages for trespass on lot 20, in the 7th con. of Madoc, and to settle side line between lots 20 and 21 in the 7th con of Madoc. The case is one of importance to the parties concerned, and if the land is not valuable the costs will make it expensive. It is like most cases of that kind lengthy, and a large number of witnesses are being examined to prove posts and lines. The case has occupied two whole days and will occupy a good part of today. Dickson & Burdett for plff; Dougall, Fraleck & Blair for deft. This case came to an unfortunate end after nearly three days contest. The Jury could not agree and were dismissed by the Court. This is unfortunate to both parties, as all the costs attending this trial is lost, and as no matter what the future result may be, these costs cannot be recovered.

MONDAY, Nov. 3.

SEVERN *vs.* CLARK.—Action to try right to goods in what was known as Queen's Hotel, situated on Front Street, City of Belleville. Plff. claims under chattel mortgage, and under purchase of property at sale by landlord—defence, Deft. is execution creditor of one Farrell, the former owner of the property. The claim sold by the landlord was fraudulent, and the chattel mortgage had expired, that the removal thereof was not proper after mortgagee had purchased the property at the landlord's sale. Verdict for plff. Flint & Jellett for plaintiff; Burdett for defendant.

COREY *vs.* CLARK.—Interpleader issue about the furniture in the Queen's Hotel. Nearly same facts and same points raised on defence as in Severn *vs.* Clark. Verdict for plff.—Dougall & Falkiner for plff.; Burdett for deft.

MAHONY *vs.* GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Remanet by consent.—Clute & McMahon for plff; Bell for deft.

DARLING *vs.* GARRETT.—Action against Bailiff of Division Court and his securities for not returning executions and for false returns. During last week the process book belonging to the Division Court was abstracted from the Division Court office, hence the plff had considerable difficulty in proving his cause. After hearing such evidence as the plff could adduce, the Judge withheld his decision in hopes the lost book may be found.—Denmark & Northrup for plff; Clute & McMahon for deft.

BROCK *et al vs.* JOHNSTON.—Action on mortgage. Verdict for plff for $3,185.17.—Flint & Jellett for plff; Burdett for deft.

DEANS *vs.* QUEEN'S FIRE INS. COMPANY.—Action on policy. Parties settled. Company accepted plff's offer. Delany & Ostrom for plff; Clute for deft.

Destructive Fire in Thurlow.

A YOUNG GIRL BURNED BEYOND RECOVERY.

A destructive fire destroyed the dwelling of Mr. P. C. Burgess, in the 5th con. Thurlow, with the entire contents at 2 a.m. on the 4th inst., and it is feared one of the inmates, a little girl of nine years of age, is burned beyond recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Burgess having gone from home on a visit, left the house in the care of the hired girl and their three children, the oldest of whom is about fourteen years of age. At two o'clock this morning one of the children was awakened by the fire and called the rest of the inmates of the house, who had barely time to escape in their night clothes.

Mr. E. Metcalfe, occupied a portion of the house, and he too had hardly time to escape in his night clothes and with bare feet. He took out with him his little girl, nine years of age, who seemed dazed with fright. In the excitement the girl was missed, when her father rushed into the burning building and found that the little thing had rushed back to her bed and covered herself up with the clothing. By great exertion he managed to get her out by the back door; but it was found that she had inhaled the heat, it is feared with fatal results. Dr. Faulkner, of Foxboro, was called, but could give no hope of her recovery. The inmates suffered terribly with the cold, and Mr. Metcalfe, who was in his bare feet, came near having them frozen.

Mr. Metcalfe lost all his furniture and household effects, upon which there was no insurance.

Mr. Burgess' loss will be about $2,000, partly insured in the London Mutual.

LATER.

We hear that the little girl mentioned above has since died.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND PILLS.—The most powerful, yet the safest of all remedies. Under their penetrating, detergent influences the foulest ulcer and the deepest gangrene are speedily changed in their character, and the most loathsome sores and eruptions are soothed and healed.

HOW TO TELL GENUINE FLORIDA WATER.—The true Florida Water always comes with a little pamphlet wrapped around each bottle and in the paper of this pamphlet are the words "Lanman & Kemp, New York," water-marked, or stamped in pale, transparent letters. Hold a leaf up to the light, and if genuine, you will see the above words. Do not buy if the words are not there, because it is not the real article. The water-marked-letters may be very pale, but by looking closely against the light, you cannot fail to see them.

—The heavy rainfall still continues in some districts of Spain, and serious losses are reported. In one town 21 lives were lost and 30 houses swept away by the overflowing of a river. Considerable damage is also reported from the south of France.

A GREAT SNOW STORM.

EIGHTEEN INCHES OF "THE BEAUTIFUL."

EFFECTS OF THE UNSEASONABLE VISITATION.

November opened in surly mood, as was stated in Saturday's issue, after one of the finest Octobers on record; but there were few, if any persons, who anticipated that by the morning of the 3rd they would see eighteen inches of snow on the ground. Sunday morning broke dull and dreary looking, the sun being obscured by heavy grey clouds, which seemed charged with either rain or snow, and at about 9 o'clock snow began to fall. At first the flakes fell thinly, but the descent quickly became more rapid, and by noon the face of nature was covered with a light coating of "the beautiful," which continued to fall steadily, until by 6 p. m. there was from 3 to 4 inches of snow on the ground. About this hour the feathery flight ceased for a time, but later in the evening it recommenced, and continued steadily during the night, so that by 8 o'clock a. m., careful measurement showed that on the level there was nearly 18 inches of snow, whilst where drifting had taken place the depth was from 2 to 3 feet. The first flight of snow having been damp, had adhered to fences and trees, and the result was that these latter, many of which have not yet been denuded of all their leaves, were cumbered with a burden so heavy that, in the case of trees whose wood is brittle, such as plums and gages, cherries, lilacs, &c., many limbs were broken off and great damage done, which will be more strikingly manifested when the time for gathering the next crop arrives.

Traffic on wheels on the roads and streets was entirely suspended. A few cutters were out on Sunday night, when the first jingling of the merry bells was heard for the season, but next morning the music of the bells was neither strange nor particularly welcome, the time being unseasonable for their resonance.

Snow ploughs were abroad quite early clearing the sidewalks on the principal streets, whilst on the street railway a plough drawn by four horses was occupied in clearing the track, and a perfect army of shovellers were busily engaged in removing the obstruction to travel in various parts of the city.

Although a storm of such magnitude is without parallel at this early date in the remembrance of the great majority of our people, old residents state that many years ago there was just such a storm as that of which we write, and that it occurred at an even earlier period of the season.

THE RAILWAYS.

It is a matter for congratulation that the railroads from the north—considering the difficulties that the storm threatened—were on their arrival at the G. T. R. junction on time. There a delay of an hour on account of shunting on the principal line occurred to the B. & N. H. R. train, whilst the G. J. R. train from Hastings made the crossing and arrived at the Pinnacle Street depot only ten minutes late. It was expected that the B. & N. H. R. train would be greatly delayed on account of snowy obstacles in the vicinity of Moira Lake, but the curve at this point was so improved under the direction of Mr. R. Luttrell, that the contemplated obstacles were avoided and the train came in as narrated above. This is especially creditable in view of the fact that the G. T. R. trains both east and west were considerably behind their proper time of arrival.

A PARALLEL.

Hon. Billa Flint informs us that on the 20th of Oct., 1844, snow fell here to the depth of two feet. This statement is corroborated by the Hon. Judge Sherwood in this, that in the same year and on the same date, whilst on a visit north of Brockville, snow fell to the depth of four feet. Since the year above mentioned many severe winter storms have occurred, but at such an early period of the winter it is seldom that a storm of such severity as this has made its appearance.

The Greatest Remedy Known.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY for consumption is certainly the greatest remedy ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity. Thousands of once helpless sufferers, now loudly proclaim their praise for this wonderful Discovery, to which they owe their lives. Not only does it *positively cure* Consumption, but Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Hoarseness and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs yield at once to its wonderful curative powers as if by magic. We do not ask you to buy until you know what you are getting. We therefore *earnestly request* that you call on your druggist Jas. Clark & Co., and get a trial bottle *free of charge*, which will convince the most skeptical of its wonderful merits, and show you what a regular one dollar size bottle will do.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Jas. Clarke & Co. w8

The New Dispensation.

THE EMULSION OF PALATABLE CASTOR OIL with glycerine, manufactured by Scott & Bowne, is one of the greatest medical triumphs of the age. It has made what was the most detestable medicine the most agreeable of them all. Children take it as cheerfully as they would accept a spoonful of cream, and literally cry for more. To any one who knows—and who does not—that Castor Oil is the most efficacious cathartic and cure of intestinal inflammation, the inestimable nature of this new dispensation will be approved. SCOTT & BOWNE'S PALATABLE CASTOR OIL should be in every household. Price 25 cents.

The Rifle.

The fourth match for the 49th Battalion challenge cup was shot on Friday afternoon with the following result:

Private W. Kerr, No 1 Co.	82
Corporal Hilton, "	73
Private John Kerr, "	69
Lieut. J. W. Johnson,	67

The other scores ranged down to 53. There were but eight competitors and the wind was strong and cold and very unfavorable for shooting.

Sweet and Pleasant as New Milk.

It is suicide to disregard the chill and then the cough with which in the next few months so many thousand will be attacked. It is almost as bad when the attack comes, to drown oneself in the ocean of nostrums with which the country is flooded. The best preventive in the world, as well as the best remedy, is a combination of COD LIVER OIL and HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA, as found in SCOTT'S EMULSION, and then it is as agreeable to the taste as sweet milk and is prescribed universally by physicians.

THE DRUGGISTS will give you in exchange for a fifty cents piece, a beautiful package of BEARINE for the hair. It is the most delightful hair Dressing we know of.

Fellows' Hypophosphites make an old person look years younger. "This witness is true." Would that I could more widely make it known for its many virtues. Long may its inventor live to see the happy fruits of his invention. ALEXANDER CLARKE, D. D., Amherst, N.S.

MIDNIGHT DOCTORS are the most unwelcome visitors—even the Doctor himself curses the luck that compelled him to leave his comfortable bed. Suppose you try our method, and keep a bottle of Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER in the house, and let Doctor Squills stay in his bed and enjoy himself.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—The *Globe* says:—"The campaign in Levis, Province of Quebec, opened on Saturday, where Mr. Paquet, the new Provincial Secretary, is seeking re-election. Mr. Tarte, of the *Canadien*, a leading Conservative, spoke in opposition." Before the defeat of the Joly administration, the *Globe* could scarcely find words strong enough to denounce Mr. Tarte. Now that that gentleman, disappointed in not getting a seat in the Cabinet, has joined the Liberals, the same journal speaks of him as "a leading Conservative." In the language of the *Globe*, this is about "enough to sicken a horse."

THE MOLSON BANK DEFALCATION.—The Montreal *Star* says:—On Saturday Detective Arcand took charge of Mr. Dempster, the Molson's Bank Manager at Ingersoll, who became a defaulter in the sum of $16,000 or thereabouts. An evening hearing was held before a magistrate, and a change of *venue* granted, whereby the accused will be taken to the Woodstock assizes for trial. Dempster admits the embezzlement and says he does not know where the money has gone to, that he has nothing to show for it. The misappropriation has covered a period of three years. Dempster has a wife and children, the former being at present in poor health.

THE EXCHANGE BANK.—The Montreal *Star* of the 3rd inst., says:—"This bank opened its doors for the resumption of business this morning, no excitement of any kind being noticeable in connection with that event. Up to 11.15 only about $20 had been paid over the counter to customers. The institution has now been closed about three months, during which time the circulation has been reduced from $448,149 to $147,775, and public deposits from $465,125 to $199,460. The total liabilities are now $698,808.59, against $1,300,391.42 on July 31st. The bank has a cash reserve of $435,461.16 to meet its liabilities to the public, which amount to $347,235. A reduction of $711,150.53 has been effected in the amount of notes under discount. At all the agencies business will be resumed to-day, and friends of the bank predict that its success is certain."

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

Celebrated the World Over.

The manufacturers were awarded the highest and only medal given rubber plasters, at both the Centennial and Paris Expositions.

Far Superior to

common porous plasters, liniments, the so-called electrical appliances, &c. It is the best known remedy for LAME AND WEAK BACK, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Sciatica, Lumbago, Diseased Kidneys, Spinal Complaints, and all ills for which porous plasters are used. Ask your Druggist for Benson's Capcine Plaster, and see that you get nothing else. Sold by all Druggists.—Price 25 cents.

Mailed on receipt of price by SEABURY & JOHNSON, 21 PLATT STREET, NEW YORK.

1879. 1880.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

ROSS & DAVIES

HAVE received and offer for sale the celebrated

DIAMOND BRAND OYSTER!

ALSO,

Fresh Haddies,

Bloaters,

Sugar Cured Hams.

ROSS & DAVIES,

OYSTER AND FINNAN HADDIE DEPOT,

Corner Front and Bridge Sts.

Belleville, 24th Oct., 1879.

OAK HALL.

We are showing this week the largest and best Stock of CLOTHING and OVERCOATS ever offered to the Public in Belleville. Men's, Youths' and Boys' ULSTERS from $3.50 up. Men's. Youths' and Boys' Suits from $1.75 to $15.00. 50 doz. more OVERALLS just received, at 50cts. per pair.

OUR FURNISHING STOCK IS COMPLETE.

N.B.—The balance of Stock bought at 61c. on the dollar, will be closed out at the original cost price.

W. H. GARRATT, Manager.

GRAND JUNCTION AND BELLEVILLE & NORTH HASTINGS RAILWAYS.

ON and after Monday, November 3rd, Trains will run daily as follows:—

Leave Belleville at 3 p. m. for Madoc and way stations.

Leave Belleville for Stirling, Campbellford, and Hastings, at 3:30 p. m.

Arrive from Madoc and way stations at 10 a. m.

Arrive from Hastings, Campbellford and Stirling, at 10:30.

Trains are run by Belleville time.

R. LUTTRELL, Gen'l Supt.

Oct. 29, 1879. d&w

FARM FOR SALE.

100 ACRES, Lot 30, second concession of Tyendinaga, nearly all cleared and under good state of cultivation. Good frame house, barn, drive house and outbuildings. Seven miles from Napanee, on good gravel road. Terms easy to suit purchasers. For particulars apply on the premises to THOMAS MURPHY.

Tyendinaga, Oct. 2, 1879. 34w2m

FINANCIAL.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Wall St. stocks makes fortunes every month.—Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & Co. Bankers, 7 Wall St., New York. 36y

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Prescription Free. For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

FUN.—ACQUAINTANCE and ESCORT CARDS. Richest thing out. If you want to have fun, buy them—50 for 25 cents, 20 for 10 cents. STEVENS & Co., 2 Morland Street, Montreal, P. Q.

$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.—Something new. Outfit free. Address RIDEOUT & Co., Box 1120, Montreal.

BIG PAY Selling our RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS. Outfit free. Address MONTREAL NOVELTY Co., Montreal.

HAINES & LOCKETT, BELLEVILLE AND TRENTON.

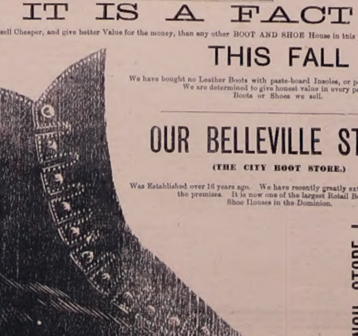
THE LEADING HOUSE FOR

BOOTS & SHOES,

TRUNKS, VALISES, &c., &c.

IT IS A FACT!

That we sell Cheaper, and give better Value for the money, than any other BOOT AND SHOE House in this part of the country.



THIS FALL

We have bought no Leather Boots with paste-board Insoles, or paste-board Counters. We are determined to give honest value in every pair of Boots or Shoes we sell.

OUR BELLEVILLE STORE.

(THE CITY BOOT STORE.)

Was Established over 16 years ago. We have recently greatly extended and improved the premises. It is now one of the largest Retail Boot and Shoe Houses in the Dominion.

THE BRANCH STORE! AT TRENTON,

Will sell all lines of Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Valises, &c., at the same prices as the Belleville House.

READ OUR FALL PRICE LIST!

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Men's Coarse Boots,	double sole,	$1 50
do do do	clump "	1 75
do do do	whole stock,	2 00
do Kip Boots,	double sole,	2 25
do Extra Kip Boots,	"	2 50
do Fine Boots,	extension sole,	2 50
do Real Calf Boots,	" "	3 00

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Children's Strong Laced Boots,	6 to 10,	$0 50
do Long Boots,	6 to 9,	1 00

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Women's Coarse Boots from 75cts to	$1 00
do Buff Balmorals,	1 00
do Pebble "	1 00
do Buttoned Boots, solid leather,	1 25

BOY'S DEPARTMENT.

Boy's Coarse Boots,	double sole, 1 to 5,	$1 35
do do do	whole stock, 1 to 5,	1 65
Youth's do do	double sole, 10 to 13,	1 15
do do do	whole stock, do	1 25

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!! TRUNKS!!!

75 Cents will buy a Small Strong Trunk, $1.00 will Purchase a larger one. $1.25 will buy one 30 Inches long. SARATOGA TRUNKS covered with Leather or Zinc, splendidly fitted up inside, for just about half the money they were sold at a few years ago.

VALISES! VALISES!!

Don't carry that old Carpet Bag when you can buy a good respectable Valise for One Dollar. We have now a splendid Stock. Prices from $1.00 to $3.00.

DON'T FORGET THIS,—Low Prices, Solid Leather, Strictly One Price.

NO CREDIT.

HAINES & LOCKETT, BELLEVILLE AND TRENTON.

OUT OF THE FIRE!

J. C. STEWART

HAS OPENED

HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

In the Store next to

YEOMANS' DRUG STORE,

with a complete assortment of

Ladies', Gents' and Children's

outfit of every description. Prices to suit the times. Come and see our new Store.

J. C. Stewart.

October 9, 1879. 35tf

1879 Fall Trade. 1879.

FURS, HATS, BUFFALO ROBES.

Greene & Sons Co., Montreal.

A Large Assortment of Fresh Goods at Low Prices, consisting of Fur Caps, Ladies' Furs, Gloves, Mitts, Buffalo Robes, etc., etc.

GREENE & SONS Co., 517 to 525, ST. PAUL ST., Montreal. 38w12t

WE keep our stock of fine Silver Ware always complete and in good order, and are at all times prepared to show a larger selection to choose from than any other house in this section of Canada. PRICES LOW. Tea, Dessert and Table Spoons, Dessert and Dinner Forks, Tea and Dinner Knives (Silver-plated,) in great variety.

QUALITY STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.

F. B. ROUS & Co.

Belleville, Oct., 1879.

MILLINERY OPENING.

1879. SEPTEMBER. 1879.

WE are pleased to announce, that our Opening of Paris, London and New York Pattern

Hats and Bonnets, Mantles and Costumes,

will take place on

Wednesday, Sept. 24th, 1879.

Our display this season will, for variety, quality and style, far surpass any that we have had in the past. A continuance of patronage is kindly solicited.

COSTELLO'S.

THE TEA POT.

JUST opened, a full stock of GROCERIES, which will be sold for cash, cheaper than at any other place in the city. My goods were all bought before the rise, and bought for cash, and I intend to give my customers the benefit of it.

Also, repairs for the L. D. Sawyer Agricultural Implements. Store, nearly opposite Walker's Foundry.

W. H. WALKER. 10y

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 11, North Range of the Fifth Concession of Tyendinaga, containing 100 acres, 75 of which are cleared, and the balance timbered with cedar and hard wood. There are good buildings and a first-class orchard. The land is in a fine state of cultivation, and there is plenty of good water. Terms easy. For further particulars apply on the premises to

P. C. DONOVAN

or by letter to Read P. O. Ont.

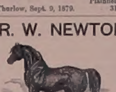
Sept. 12, 1879. wtf

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale part of Lot 22, in the 7th Concession of Thurlow,—103 acres—within half a mile of the Village of Plainfield, and 10 miles of Belleville. Seventy-five acres are under cultivation, the remainder woodland. A never failing spring and two wells on the premises. There is also on the premises a new Frame House, and a Barn 50 x 50. Two orchards on the premises. Terms easy. For particulars apply to J. W. VANDEWATERS, on the premises, or Plainfield P. O.

Thurlow, Sept. 9, 1879. 31w3m

R. W. NEWTON,



VETERINARY SURGEON.

GRADUATE Ontario Veterinary College. Office opposite the Market, Front St. may be consulted on all diseases of Domestic Animals. Horses examined and certificates of soundness given. All calls by letter or telegram promptly attended to. May always be found at his office. Night Bell on office door.

Oct 16, 1879. 36y

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

In the Matter of Mary Ann Anderson DECEASED.

PURSUANT to the revised statutes of Ontario, chapter 107 section 34, the creditors of Mary Ann Anderson, late of the Township of Thurlow in the County of Hastings and wife of Stewart Anderson, who died on the twenty-second day of August, A. D. 1879, all creditors and all others having claims against or interested in the estate of the said Mary Ann Anderson are hereby notified to send by post prepaid or otherwise deliver on or before the fifteenth day of November next, to Messrs. Diamond & Diamond, of the City of Belleville, Solicitors for the Executors, their Christain names and surnames, address and description, the full particulars of their claims or interest, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, and in default thereof and immediately after the said fifteenth day of November, 1879, the assets of the said Mary Ann Anderson will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or interests of which notice shall have been given as above required; and the Executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims or interests notice shall not have been received by their said Solicitors at the time of distribution.

Dated at Belleville this second day of October, A. D., 1879.

DIAMOND & DIAMOND, Solicitors for Dr. Wm. Hope and Robert Newbery, Executors to the last will and Testament of Mary Ann Anderson. 35w5t.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale Lot 17, 9th con. Thurlow, 125 acres, near a Church and School house. The farm is under a good state of cultivation, with 200 bearing apple trees on the premises, also other fruit. A good frame dwelling, barns, sheds, and stabling for twenty cows. A never failing spring creek on the premises. A cheese factory in the vicinity. The Stock would be sold with the premises, if desired. Terms easy. Apply to JOSEPH HAZLETT, on the premises, or Phillipston P. O.

Thurlow, June 21st, 1879. 20tf

WHO WANTS A FARM WHERE FARMING PAYS BEST

300000 Acres Rich Farming Lands [illegible] $2 to $8 per acre [illegible]

200,000 Acres of Choice Pine Lands [illegible] O. M. BARNES, Lansing, Mich.

GO TO THE FAR WEST.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 16 in the 12th con. Rawdon, containing 200 acres, of which sixty are cleared and well fenced, with good Frame House and Barn &c., &c., well &c., &c., within two miles of the gravel road.

Also Lot No. 13 in the 13th con. Rawdon, containing a large quantity of cedar and other valuable wood and timber.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to R. C. Clute, Esq., Barrister, Belleville.

FRANCIS HASLETT.

August 13th, 1879. 27w3m

FARM FOR SALE.

THE East half of Lot 18 in the 3rd Con., Township of Huntingdon, containing 100 acres, 70 acres of which are under a good state of cultivation; the remainder is well timbered. There is a good frame barn and log house on the premises, also a good young orchard. For further particulars apply on the premises or of

WM. REYNOLDS, Thomasburg.

Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1878. 35wtf

WEST BELLEVILLE GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Capacity, 60,000 Bushels.

BRENNAN & VANDERVOORT, Proprietors.

THE undersigned having leased the above premises for a term of years, are prepared to receive, store, and ship all kinds of Grain, at reasonable rates.

The large number of BINS enables us to pay more attention to grading than any other establishment in the City, and being away from Railways and Steamboats, farmers need have no fears of teams being scared or annoyed in any way.

All roads approaching the premises are being put in first class condition.

Having first class facilities for receiving grain, we can take in from waggons 1,000 bushels per hour.

The many years' experience we have had in the grain trade, and the confidence heretofore placed in us by our many friends, has decided us to offer these facilities, surpassed by none on the Bay, and we trust our old friends will appreciate the advantages offered.

This Elevator is now ready to receive grain.

D. BRENNAN, Late of the firm of W. H. Campbell & Co.

SID. VANDERVOORT, Late of Lee & Vandervoort.

Belleville, Sept. 12, 1879. d&wtf

MARKET STEAM PLANING FACTORY.

SASH, Blinds, Doors, Dressed Lumber, and Shingles of all kinds, kept on hand.

Planing, Moulding, Sawing, &c., done on the shortest notice.

NORTHCOTT & ALFORD, PROPRIETORS.

Belleville, Jan. 2, 1879. 47

CHANCERY SALE OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY.

PURSUANT to a degree of the Court of Chancery made in the cause of Jellett *vs.* Phillips, bearing date the 13th day of May, 1879, there will be sold by Public Auction, with the approbation of Samuel Shaw Lazier, Esquire, Master of this Court at Belleville, at his Chambers in Shire Hall, in the City of Belleville, on

Saturday, the 8th day of November A.D. 1879,

at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable Farm property, to wit:—Lot number 2, in the 6th concession of the Township of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings, containing by admeasurement 200 acres of land, more or less, save the portions thereof heretofore conveyed by one Orlean Hart, deceased, being about 40 acres thereof.

On the premises are erected a large frame dwelling house and drive house, four barns, and commodious out houses.

The farm, which is well fenced, is all cleared except about 35 acres; about 12 miles from the city of Belleville, and about 3 miles from the village of Plainfield. The soil is good and under a fair state of cultivation, and on the premises is a fine orchard of about 100 trees. The property is under lease, which has two years yet to run; the landlord to receive half the proceeds. The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid fixed by the Master.

The purchaser shall pay down a deposit of $10 for every $100 of the purchase money to the plaintiff's Solicitor, and the remainder thereof within two months thereafter, without interest.

In all other respects, the conditions of sale shall be the standing conditions of sale of the Court of Chancery.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Law offices of Messrs. Flint & Jellett, the Hon. L. Wallbridge, and Messrs. Bell & Bell, Belleville.

Dated at Chambers, this 14th day of October, A. D. 1879.

S. S. LAZIER, Master.

JOHN J. B. FLINT, Plaintiff's Solicitor. 36-w4t

FOR SALE,

30 ACRES of land in the 2nd concession of Sidney, two miles from Belleville. The land is of the very best quality and well adapted for gardening or farming. A young orchard and two small houses on the place. For particulars see the owner,

PETER BAIN.

Oct 9, 1879. 35-4tw

1,000 OVERCOATS,

BOYS', YOUTHS' AND MEN'S.

The Best Value Ever Offered in Belleville.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

B. McCREADY & SON.

FOR CLOTHING,

GO TO

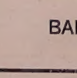
The Ontario Clothing Manf. Co.,

THE GREAT ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE.

BARTMAN & SINTZEL,

325 Front Street,

OPPOSITE THE ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL.



Opera House, Denver, Col.

CITY LOTS 25x125 FEET SITUATED IN NORTH DENVER, FREE!

U. S. Mint, Denver, Col.

EVERY OTHER LOT ABSOLUTELY FREE! WARRANTEE DEED WITHOUT RESERVE.

Denver now has a population of 40,000. Great cities are the outgrowth of great countries. Twenty years ago Denver was a small trading post on the frontier, now it is a large city, with numerous Churches, Hotels, Theaters, Street-Railroads, Gas-works, Water-works, Gold and Silver Smelting and Refining Works, with a United States Mint, and is the great Railroad Center of the West. There are seven First-class Railroads now running and connecting with all the Principal and Branch Railroads from Maine to California. It is the Capital of Colorado, naturally the richest State in the Union, and located in about the geographical center of the United States. The climate is charming, with the best water and purest air in the world, and the scenery is unexcelled for beauty and grandeur. It is surrounded by the richest Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Lead, and Coal Mines and Agricultural Lands in America. It is now the headquarters for Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Wyoming, Nevada, Arizona, and Northern Texas. The rich mineral and agricultural resources of this vast country will make Denver the largest and wealthiest city in the West.

WHY LOTS ARE GIVEN AWAY.

As the tide of immigration is now in this direction, it is the Company's interest to have people locate in Denver and on their property. To encourage emigration here, the Company will give to any one sending their name and address a warrantee deed, in fee simple, for one or more lots in North Denver, situated in Weld County, State of Colorado, in immediate view of this beautiful city, the only charge being one dollar to pay the Notary Public fees for acknowledging deed and conveyance. The Company does not give every lot away, but each alternate one, and does not expect that every person who gets a lot in North Denver will come here, but a great many will, and they will induce their friends to follow. The increased population will soon make this property very valuable, and this Company retain each alternate lot, which they hold at prices varying from $25 to $100, according to location. For this reason the above proposition is made. The deeds are unconditional, not requiring any one to settle or improve, but with full power to transfer and deed to others. The limit to any one person taking advantage of this offer is five lots. This property is not hill side, mountain, or swamp, but is level, fertile, and has advantages for building upon too numerous to mention. Full and satisfactory information, with indorsement from our best citizens, will be furnished.

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

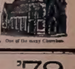
I, W. C. Sanders, County Clerk and Recorder within and for said County and State, do hereby certify [illegible]

W. C. SANDERS, County Clerk and Recorder.

INSTRUCTIONS.

This Company will send by return mail, to any one sending within sixty days from the date of this paper their names, P. O. address, County and State, plainly written in full, a clear warrantee deed to a lot 25 feet front by 125 feet deep in North Denver, Colorado, clear of all taxes.

Applications for city lots must be accompanied with one dollar for each lot to pay cost of making and acknowledging deed, postage, etc. The lots then can be sold and transferred at your pleasure. Let all improve this opportunity to secure a home in the richest State in the world. Deeds sent to any part of the U. S. and Canada. Address all letters to



DENVER LAND COMPANY, 440 LAWRENCE ST., DENVER, COL.

High School, Denver, Col. One of the many Churches.

OCTOBER, '79.

WE invite inspection of the following lines of

NEW GOODS,

which will be found right in price, style, and colors.

DRESS GOODS.

BLACK CASHMERES,
BLACK LUSTRES,
WINCEYS,
VELVETEENS,
FLANNELS,
COTTON,
AND SHIRTINGS.

We are making the

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

a specialty. Now show a very large Stock of

TWEEDS,

In all makes and styles. Some lines are SPECIAL, having been purchased at remarkable low figures. Call and see them, and judge for yourselves.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

Terms. Cash.

HOLTON, BOTTOMS & CO.

1879. FALL TRADE. 1879.

S. A. OLIVER'S

Boots and Shoes took First Prizes, also two Special Prizes, at the Exhibition held in Toronto this Fall.

ARRANGEMENTS at my Belleville Boot and Shoe Store are now complete.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE

SEE THE FOLLOWING LINES, EXTRA VALUE:

Men's Stogie Boots,	$1.50
do. do. do.	1.75
do. Whole Stock,	2.00
Boys' Stogie Boots,	1.35
do. O. Red and Blue Tops,	1.50
Women's hand-made extra Buff Bal,	1.00

Examine our Women's Pegged and Sewed French Calf Boots. Best value ever offered in Belleville.

Look at our Men's and Boys' Kip Boots—slip and clump Sole—all our own make; equal to anything manufactured in the City, and MUCH CHEAPER.

We guarantee Perfect Workmanship, Best Material, Wholesale prices.

No mistake about the business we are doing.

It is direct with the people at lowest wholesale price.

ONE PAIR AS CHEAP AS A THOUSAND.

ONLY ONE PRICE! TERMS CASH!

Everything Marked in Plain Figures.

Factory & Office, 16 Front St. East, TORONTO.

S. A. OLIVER, ROBERTSON'S BLOCK, Front Street, BELLEVILLE.

BRANCHES: Belleville, Port Hope, Peterboro', Hamilton, St. Catharines, Barrie, Brantford, Chatham.

For Sale or Exchange for a Farm,

THAT valuable City property situated in Belleville, now known as the Morton Terrace, in West Belleville, consisting of six new brick tenements, all in good repair, and well rented. Terms easy.

Apply to DENMARK & NORTHRUP, Barristers, Belleville.

Feb. 10, 1879. d&wtf

For Service,

A THOROUGHBRED Berkshire Boar, "Royal Prince," bred from imported stock. Price for service, $1.

Also the Boar "Waverley" (56), sire Lord Hampton (47), Dam, Sallie 13th (78), by Royal Tom, G. Dam, Sallie 12th (55), by England's Glory, G. G. Dam, Sallie 10th (45), by Young England Imp's. Price for service, $1.

JOHN HAGERMAN, Lot 26, 3rd con. Sidney.

April 15, 1879. 10y

A Plain Man's Philosophy.

"A gloomy world," says neighbor Black,
"Where clouds of dreary dun,
In rooms rolled, the sky enfold,
And blot the noonday sun!"
"Ay, so it is," says neighbor White,
"But happy you and I
Might shed a ray to cheer the way—
Come, neighbor, let us try."

"A vale of tears," says neighbor Black,
"A vale of weary breath,
Of soul-wrung sighs and hopeless eyes,
From birth to early death!"
"Ay, so it is," says neighbor White,
"But haply you and I,
Just there and here, might dry a tear—
Come, neighbor, let us try."

"A wilderness," says neighbor Black,
"A desert waste and wide,
Where rank weeds choke, and ravens croak,
And noisome reptiles hide!"
"Ay, so it is," says neighbor White,
"But happy you and I
Might clear the ground our homes around—
Come, neighbor, let us try."

—*Frederick Langbridge, in Sunday Magazine.*

Farm and Household.

Change of Milkers Affecting the Yield of Milk.

Experienced dairymen often urge that cows should always be milked by the same parties, and that they should be treated with as much uniformity as possible in regard to times of milking, and especially quietness and kindness. Many look upon all this as over-particularity, but the following extract from the New York *Tribune* proves that there is more truth than poetry about it:—

"Anybody who has had much to do with animals must have observed how continued kind treatment promotes confidence, especially in cows, and the welcome results consequent on repose of mind. That this is a gradual growth, and that these dumb creatures do not accept even the gentle offices of strangers with the same degree of satisfaction that long-tried friends inspire, is well illustrated by the following from *Field and Farm*:

"Mr. Southworth met with a severe accident which confined him to the house for nearly a week, during which time strangers were employed to attend the cows, and although they were treated kindly, still it was different from their usual treatment, and the milk pail showed a much smaller yield, and the cows themselves became restless, and refused to "give down" as formerly, although, as before stated, they were treated with the greatest kindness, and milked by experienced hands. But when he was able to come to the barn again, the cows soon filled the pails as usual, and that too, with no change of food."

How to Raise Broom Corn.

Broom corn requires nearly the same quality of soil and mode of culture as Indian corn. It thrives best on flat, loamy river bottom land, but will grow satisfactorily on any fertile soil. Corn stubble or clover sod precede it with advantage. Plough deep and harrow finely. Strike out the rows three feet apart, and if north and south it will give a better sun exposure. Strong or coarse manure, applied the same season the crop is grown, is unfavorable to the production of fine, good brush, and the land needs a previous dressing to avoid the necessity of high manuring the season the crop is planted. If necessary to fertilize at all a shovelful to the hill of fine, well decayed farm manure gives the corn a fine, early start and a lively, fresh, green color. In regard to the tall variety W. H. White, in *Moore's Rural New Yorker*, says:—"The tall growing variety is the kind to which my experience and observation are limited, and it is the sort generally grown in New England. The dwarf may be as good; but, having never seen it tested, I am not qualified to recommend it. I have heard it condemned as growing brush too slender on some soils, which would be a serious objection. The seed should be selected from growing plants previous to harvesting the general crop. Choose those plants which are the earliest and most healthy, with fine long, thick and compact brush. Let the seed ripen before cutting from the stalk, if possible in the field; if not, cut at the roots and shelter from freezing. Then cut, dry and thresh it separate from the general crop, running it through a fanning mill to clean it of all light and immature seed. Save it through the winter as you would any choice seed, where it will be free from vermin, moisture or liability to heating, &c. Such a course of selection, continued for a term of years, will surely improve any variety, producing fine crops and those likely to escape frosts. Hill culture will be found more convenient for tillage than drill. Wait to plant until the soil gets warm, following rather than going before Indian corn. If the seed is good twelve seeds to the hill is sufficient. Cover with half an inch of fine soil. When the plant is two inches high run backward and forward between the rows with a two horse harrow to kill the weeds, loosen the soil and give the corn a start. Most people plant too thick, and hence no dander will follow if some of the spears are torn up. After this treat as ordinary corn. The next thing is to prevent the brush falling down and growing crooked. This is done by bending down the corn as soon as the heads shoot out. Be careful not to bend the stalks so low that the tops will touch the ground, or so much that the joints fracture, else the corn will be ruined. Go over the ground and repeat the process until the heads are all out. A dressing of ashes and plaster applied to the hill, about a tablespoonful to each, before the second hoeing, will be found excellent for the young corn even when it seems thriving well. The Dirigo *Rural* gives the following directions for harvesting broom corn:—"When the seed has matured cutting must begin. The brush should be cut just above the upper joint, and the leaf removed. Take two rows, and after cutting the brush cut the stalks near the roots and lay them crosswise between the rows to serve as a bed for the brush so as to keep it from mildewing on the ground. This bed will serve for all the brush taken from eight or ten rows, and protect it from the moisture of the earth. It will become dry after lying exposed to the sun two or three days. Then bundle and stack. Put about a dozen bundles in a stack. Cover with stalks in the manner of a conical tent, tight at the top and allowing a free circulation of air through the base to prevent heating. Let the stacks remain for two or three weeks, until the corn is perfectly dry. Then haul to the barn, and take off the seed by means of a common threshing machine. Reverse the motion of the cylinder, and hold over it while revolving as much brush as can be grasped in two hands. A man with a boy to hand him the brush can thus clean several hundred pounds of it in a day. The evergreen variety of broom corn is generally preferred to the other kinds. Its yield in brush and seed exceeds other varieties and is in better demand. From two to four quarts of seed per acre should produce, on good soil, 700 to 800 pounds of brush and forty bushels of seed. For feeding purposes the seed is nearly equal to corn. The brush, when of good quality and in prime order, meets with a ready sale in the broom markets. The crop is easily managed and highly remunerative."

Cure for Horse Colic.

"Here is a cure for colic," says a correspondent of the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, "which may be easily applied to horses and cattle, and when applied as follows I have never known it to fail to relieve the animal at once:—Treatment—Spread a teacupful or more of fine salt on the back of the animal over the kidneys and loins, and keep it saturated with warm water for twenty or thirty minutes, or longer if necessary. If the attack is severe drench with salt water. I have a valuable bull weighing nineteen or twenty hundred, which had a severe attack of colic a year ago last summer. I applied salt to his back, as above, and, it being difficult to drench, we put a wooden bit in his mouth, keeping it open about two inches, and spread salt upon his tongue, which, together with the salt upon his back, relieved him at once, and within a very short time equilibrium appeared fully restored. I have for several years past successfully applied this treatment to other animals in my herd."

How to Keep Eggs Fresh.

A correspondent of the Lancaster *Farmer* writes:

It is sometimes desirable to store away eggs in the Summer or Fall, when prices are so low that we cannot afford to sell them, when they are often very scarce, and will be keenly relished; or can be disposed of at a good price. To keep them thus we do not believe there is a more simple and efficient way than the one I have always practised, and which was successfully practised by my father for the last thirty or forty years. This is by simply taking none but perfectly fresh and sound eggs, and setting them, in layers on the tip or small end, in a box or basket or anything that will hold eggs. We do not put anything between them, nor do we put them up "air-tight," but we always keep them in the cellar. Eggs that we have put away in this position last fall are to-day—after six months—as good and fresh as the day they were laid, and we have never found one that was spoiled or stale among them, when thus served. We feel confident that they would keep good and fresh for one year.

—The Hamilton hospital was damaged by fire on the 28th inst., to the extent of from $3,000 to $4,000. The fifty-four patients were removed without injury.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 6.

THE ASSIZES.

FRIDAY, Oct. 24.

LAKE vs. WADDINGTON.—The facts in this case though not intricate are lengthy. Plff. is a farmer, and lives near Maynooth, and the deft. also resides near there and is a merchant. The case grew out of a seizure by the Sheriff, who seized property which Lake said was his, whilst the sale was made on execution of Waddington, who was the purchaser at the sale. In 1872 the plff. bought some land and worked it till 1875, when a Mr. Tucker took it under agreement. A sale of the land was to be made by Lake to Tucker for $400 but was not carried out, as the latter did not have the money. A document of sale was drawn up and given to Mr. Tait, the intention being that it would be given up when the money was forthcoming. Lake owed Tucker $100 and this was to be applied on the purchase. Tucker went after the money and when he returned he said he had lost the money. The document named is in Mr. Tait's possession now. The reason this paper was made at this time was because Mr. Tait found it convenient then to do it and persons who can do such work are not readily to be had in the back country. The $100 due Tucker was squared by a yoke of oxen. A verbal agreement allowed Tucker to enter upon the land and in 1876 Tucker said he could not pay for the land and would give it up, and a writing was drawn up releasing him, but at the same time he was allowed to remain until he got another place. The land was seeded by Tucker and Lake got the crop next year. Waddington got a seizure order and the property was taken possession of and sold to Waddington; as to the value there will not be much trouble about it. The hay produced there is sold to lumbermen in the winter and the value to be placed upon it is what it can be sold for at the time of the seizure. There are about 30 tons of hay and the price $10 per ton, which with other items and interest would make a total claim of $390.

WILLIAM LAKE, sworn.—I live in Bangor, and went into possession of the property on which this grain was raised. In 1874 I promised to sell Mr. Tucker the land; we had Mr. Tait to draw the necessary writing, which, if $400 was not paid, was to be null and void; Tucker did not go into possession until nearly a year after; Tucker went on the place under a verbal agreement that he was to pay for the place in two years, but this he did not do; (a paper was here put in, in which Tucker relinquished all claim to the land.) I took possession of the place, and told Tucker he could stay there; I paid for the harvesting of the crop upon the land, and Tucker helped to cut it; I am still in possession of the premises; there were 30 or 35 tons of hay, and about 90 bushels of wheat; the wheat was sown by Tucker; hay is not valuable until the first of sleighing; I lost possession of the hay and wheat by its seizure by Levi Lord, at the instance of Mr. Waddington; the stuff was taken away by Mr. Waddington's team.

Cross-examined.—I have lived there 22 years; Tucker had no land of his own when I first met him; Tucker was living at my place when the agreement to purchase the farm was made; there are two lots, 19 and 20; there was some trouble about lot 19, and I gave it away.

JOHN R. TAIT, sworn.—I drew up the agreement between Lake and Tucker; the latter was to have the land for $400; $100 was paid and the balance in a month; the document was drawn by me, and I was to hold it until the money was paid, which was expected to be done in a month; the document remained in my possession; the assignment was never called for by Tucker; I was at Maynooth when the paper was drawn up; the market for hay is in the winter and people there do not bring their stuff to the front for sale.

Cross examined.—I act as the Crown Lands Agent in the locality in which I live; I did not know that the money was paid; I never told Tucker that after the expiration of a month he could convey it away.

JAMES A. LAKE, sworn.—I am a son of the plff; I was present when a memorandum was signed by Tucker and my father which was witnessed by myself; my father got the property in question from John Allen and then went into possession; Tucker worked for my father; Tucker's claim of $100 was paid by a yoke of cattle which he parted with; my father harvested the crop which was seized; I learned of the seizure by advertisement; I heard my father forbid Lord to sell the stuff; Cartwright bought it.

Cross-examined—My father had possession of the place and worked it before Tucker got it; I never knew that Tucker was in debt to Waddington but my father told me; I heard lately that Tucker owed Waddington $202; I heard of the latter suing the former.

WM. TUCKER, sworn—I worked for Mr. Lake for about a year and a half. I recollect about the agreement drawn up by Mr. Tait which was to be good for nothing unless its provisions were complied with. I did not go into possession on the strength of that agreement; I have not paid a cent on the place; Mr. Lake got nothing from me for the place, as I was not able to pay anything.

Cross-examined.—The bargain made in Mr. Tait's presence was done away with; I worked for Lake before the bargain was made for the sale of the lots; if I could not pay for the place I was to get a yoke of oxen in payment of the debt Mr. Lake owed me; unless I was able to fill the agreement the document was to be good for nothing.

A number of other witnesses were examined and the case occupied the whole of Friday and a portion of Saturday morning. The counsel engaged made lengthy addresses, after which His Lordship reviewed the evidence and gave the case to the Jury.

Verdict for plff $300.

R. C. Clute for plff., Hon. L. Wallbridge, for deft.

The Grand Jury made the following presentments:

QUEEN vs. GEORGE BURK.—Perjury. No bill.

QUEEN vs. WILLIAM HENRY GRAHAM.—Perjury. No bill.

SATURDAY, Oct. 25.

QUEEN vs. JOHN McCALLUM.—The prisoner pleaded not guilty to the charge of stealing a pair of boots, the property of Henry G. Gillespie.

HENRY G. GILLESPIE, sworn.—I remember the night of the 20th of October; that night I fell asleep on the old post office steps; when I woke up I found I had no boots on; I thought that some one had taken them for a practical joke; I slept about half an hour; I next saw my boots at the police court; prisoner said he had found the boots hanging up.

To the prisoner—It was between the hours of seven and eight when I lost my boots.

VANRENSSELLAER SILLS, sworn.—I got a pair of boots from the prisoner on Tuesday morning last; prisoner said he had found the boots and asked twenty-five cents for them; I gave him a quarter and said I would look after the owner; I saw the Chief of Police, and officer Downs got the boots from me; prisoner said he found the boots on a door step.

To the prisoner.—You mentioned to me that you had made inquiries for the owner of the boots.

DAVID PITCEATHLY, sworn.—and in reply to the prisoner said, I recollect your coming to my house with a pair of shoes on Tuesday and asking if they were mine; you said you found them on the steps of my store.

B. M. Britton, Q. C., appeared for the Crown, and the prisoner defended himself.

Verdict, not guilty.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER HOULE was charged with the commission of an unnatural offence. The evidence given was of a character unfit for publication.

Verdict not guilty. B. M. Britton Esq., for Crown, Hon. Lewis Wallbridge for the defendant.

The Grand Jury presented a true bill against William Robinson for assault with intent to commit robbery. Mr. Britton then applied for a bench warrant in this case.

O'HARE vs. LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This was an action brought about as follows: The husband of the plaintiff lived in Tyendinaga some years ago; he wanted to raise a loan, and for security obtained an insurance on his house and barn; some time after the property was destroyed by fire; subsequently O'Hare died, and this action is instituted by the widow of the deceased. The policy to be offered in this case will be presented as one without conditions; it will doubtless be alleged that O'Hare was guilty of fraud, and had overvalued his property; but the plaintiff would assert that her plea would prove there was no fraud on her part.

MRS. O'HARE, sworn.—In 1877 we lived in Tyendinaga on lot 22 in the 4th concession; I came to Belleville when he effected an insurance on his property; a fire took place and destroyed the house and barn; the house was worth over $600; the barn and sheds were of logs, but were in good repair; I do not know what the latter are worth.

Cross examined.—I do not know anything about the value of buildings and did not know that there was an insurance on this property in the Prince Edward Company.

PETER MAYBEE, sworn.—I act as valuator; In 1878 I made a valuation of O'Hare's property; the barn I put down at $350 and the house at $550; the barn was a good log structure and was well fitted up; the barn alone would be worth $500.

Cross-examined—I made the valuation in the spring and O'Hare was with me.

Two insurance policies were put in. In them the dimensions of the buildings were given and the sums named mentioned.

RICHARD OSBORNE, sworn: The barn was quite old and the timbers in it not sound; I would not give $475 for that barn when it was new; $200 would put up a better one. I knew the house and think it was worth $300 any way.

Cross examined.—The barn was worth about $100 and the stable $50.

JOHN SMITH, sworn: I knew the house that was burned; it was put up 20 years ago and nothing has been done to it since; the barn is up about 30 years; I think the barn when first built could not cost over $160. I have not expressed any opinion as to the value of this place; the house I consider could be built for $400.

Verdict for defendant.

J. J. B. Flint and B. M. Britton, Q. C., for plff.; Jas. Bethune, Q. C., for deft.

MONDAY, Oct. 27.

PHILLIPS vs. DAVENPORT.—An application for the continuance of this cases was made to his Lordship but was not entertained. This was an action of seduction under promise of marriage brought by the plff. who resides in Thurlow, whilst the deft. does business as hatter and furrier in Belleville. Deft. became acquainted with plf's daughter here two years ago. He paid considerable attention to her and was her accepted suitor. About three months after their acquaintance began, deft. proposed marriage and was accepted. An engagement ring was given plf's daughter by the deft. After the girl became *enciente* deft. proposed to her to get rid of the child, a request she would not comply with. The girl is eighteen years of age and is prepossessing in appearance. Three witnesses were examined, the plff., his wife, and his daughter, and the court room was crowded during the rendering of the evidence.

PHILLIPS vs. DAVENPORT.—In an hour they returned into court and returned a verdict for plaintiff for $990.

H. Bleecker and R. C. Clute for plff., S. B. Burdett for deft.

The Grand Jury came into court with a true bill against Lulu Augusta Ellis for murder, and John Post for burglary. The former prisoner being on remand from the police court, a bench warrant was applied for and granted.

BAILLIE vs. O'NEIL.—This case was a case of trespass committed on the property of the plff.'s 2nd con. of the township of Thurlow by deft. The latter's land adjoins that of the former, but the boundary line between the lands is disputed. The deft. had made incursions on the lands of the plff. and cut and took away certain wood. The real question would be a settlement of the disputed boundary line. Mr. G. Denmark had the supervision of these lands and had been informed by men employed by him that the deft. had taken cedar on the property. The deft. was notified of this and he denied having done so, as he averred he had only been chopping on his own land. A survey was made for plff. and action threatened, and deft. said the land was not correct.

The evidence adduced showed a marked difference in the locating of the dividing line by the surveyors.

Verdict for deft.

Denmark & Northrup for plff.; S. B. Burdett and Robertson & Thomas for deft.

John Post was arraigned and pleaded not guilty to the indictment preferred against him for burglary. He was not ready for trial and was removed.

TUESDAY, Oct. 28.

COLEMAN vs. ROBERTSON.—As the jury were being called in this case Hon. Mr. Wallbridge said there was nothing to try really as the difficulty was over the construction of deeds and their effect as such upon the river Moira. The matter could be tried one way as well as the other by a jury or by the judge alone. The whole matter would turn out a question of law.

Mr. Britton, Q. C., applied to have a view of the premises made and that could be done whilst the case was going on and another case could be gone on with.

His Lordship said the case could go on.

In opening the case Hon. Mr. Wallbridge said the case would resolve itself into a question of law. Mr. Coleman, the father of the plff., owned lot No. 3 in the 1st con. of the Township of Thurlow. Belleville was laid out on lot No. 4. The river (Moira) did not run through the centre of lot 3, as the river limit eastward in its course. Coleman's side line ran crossed the river at the upper bridge and ran down Front Street to Dundas Street and was there lost on the river. The patent runs to the 3rd con. of Thurlow and would take in the property of Mr. Bleecker which he (Mr. B). has occupied for 60 years. Lot No. 4 begins at the late Mr. McAnanny's new building, so that by that the plff's father owned one half of the west side of Front Street and all who now own property thereon are purchasers from Mr. Coleman with the exception of what is now owned by the plff. The father of the latter gave him a deed of the property which extended to the centre of the river in the rear of the stone building now owned by the plff. and then to Bridge Street North through the centre of the river. Mr. Coleman owned a point of land which can readily be seen from the lower bridge. Between the point and the land on the east there was a cove which has been filled up by broken stone and dirt by the deft. whilst erecting his new buildings. (A map of the property was here shown.) He would contend that the cove as well as the point was the property of the plff. and as such could not be utilized by the deft. or claimed by him. The deft. filled the cove and now claimed the land, and he (Mr. W.) would endeavor to show that he (the defendant) had no right to go farther than the shore as it was. The deft. claimed the right to fill up the cove, which the plff. denied. The difficulty now after filling the cove up would be to find the banks as they were, and he would therefore suggest that the jury should look over the property. A blacksmith shop was once on the deft's property, but it had been moved back and was now on the property in dispute. The whole matter, he again asserted, would be determined by the judge.

The original deed of the Coleman property was here submitted. It was made in the reign of George 3rd, and was registered in 1817. A subsequent deed of this property from plff's father to plff was made in 1857. The original patent was dated 1st of April, 1797, and the lot granted containing 200 acres, and was described as lot No. 3 in the 1st and 2nd cons. of Thurlow. The river in the patent was called Saginoseko, not Sagonasko, as called by the Meyers.

The Deputy Registrar submitted a plan of the town made in 1846, which came from the Crown Lands office. It showed the town as laid out on lot 4, and the side line of lot 3. A memorial of a mortgage dated in 1831 from the heirs of Theophilus Nelson to Macdonald and Holmes was handed in. The property in the memorial was sold to Jacob Ford, and was then conveyed to Mr. Robertson, who had no paper title and only held possession by the statute of limitations as equities of redemption were not saleable in those days.

CHARLES COLEMAN, sworn.—The deeds of this property are in my possession, amongst them is one from Hunter to Coleman; I am a son of the grantor, I was born on lot 3, in the 1st con. of Thurlow; my father at the time of his death lived on the same lot. The description of the property was made by Mr. Haslett, (a notice forbidding deft. to trespass on plff's property served in 1863 was here produced and a similar one to a like effect from deft. to plff. was also shown). I have known the property for fifty years. I present two titles to the property, the first only goes to the river but the second goes to the centre of the river. I got the second title at the instance of Justice Draper, who, acting on what was adduced in an action brought by myself against one Elmer for extending his property, suggested my getting a further deed. Front Street is on lot No. 4 and lot No. 3 bounds its east side upon it.

By the description of the property as given by the deft. he claimed the inlet. The inlet was filled up last winter to a height of from five to eight feet. Originally it was intended that the water in the river should be run from the lower dam at Walker's foundry through a ravine which extended from there to the cove. Before the inlet was filled up there was a blacksmith-shop on the deft's property, but now it has been removed on the disputed property. The deft. served me with a notice that if I filled in that inlet he would claim the property; my possession has not been disturbed until the deft. filled this inlet. This was a substantial claim and would not be brought if only a few feet were in question.

Cross examined.—This ravine has from time to time been filled in by different parties. I objected to the deft. personally against the filling in of the cove; I thought that when the broken stone was put in the cove it was probably done for my benefit.

The Jury, by the order of his Lordship, were dismissed, the counsel for the defendant protesting.

WARREN WOOLEY testified that he worked on the property near the disputed point in 1842; the blacksmith shop is in about the same position now as it was then; the shop was then near the water and he used to throw cinders and dirt out of the rear door into the river and therefore helped to make the land in the rear.

IRA FRENCH deposed that the present blacksmith shop is 30 or 40 feet west of where the former was and it was near the river. He remembered the cove and now found it had been filled up.

DR. COLEMAN, sworn—From the rear of the former blacksmith shop to the top of the made bank is 25 paces.

At this point the counsel suggested that with a view of expediting the business of the court His Lordship should go and look over the property in dispute. This was assented to and His Lordship, accompanied by the Sheriff and counsel engaged in the case, and followed by a number of parties who had listened to the proceedings in the case, went and examined the premises. Then the points in dispute were noted, after which a return was made to the court room and the case resumed.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, sworn.—I am the defendant in this case and claim the property by deed from my father and by possession since 1861; my father owned 150 feet on Front street; in the rear was the cove, which was gradually filled; the blacksmith shop spoken of was changed in situation last spring; Mr. Coleman's proprietory rights were never acted on further than the northern line of my property and extending to the point; a great deal of the made land in question was made in 1876; I made a deed for right of way to the rear of my new block and was particular in wording it and never thought for a moment that the plff. would claim any land south of the line of my property; I paid $700 for the privilege, which would be of no use to me if the plff had the land in question; no objection was ever made to my filling up this cove by the plff.

Several other witnesses were examined, after which his Lordship said he would consider the case and give judgment on Saturday.

Hon. L. Wallbridge and R. C. Clute for plff.; George D. Dickson and B. M. Britton, Q. C., for deft.

The Grand Jury made the following presentment:

GRAND JURY ROOM,
Oct. 28th, 1879.

The Grand Jurors, in closing their work at the present sittings of the Court, desire to present this their report.

They have to thank your Lordship for your lucid and instructive address at the opening in reference to the duty, the mode of its performance and the responsibility of Grand Jurors.

In dealing with the cases submitted for their consideration they acted in accordance with the instructions given, requiring legal evidence in support of any charge and ignoring every bill when there was not, in their opinion, good reason for a further investigation of the matter.

It is a cause of deep regret that there seems to be just now in the country a large increase of crime and what may be called "daring crimes" or "crimes of violence" are being committed with such frequency as to create no little uneasiness in the minds of peace loving and law abiding citizens.

In this County the Grand Jury have had before them an exceptionally large number of cases, but they are glad to say that most of them were comparatively trival offences and some of them have not required the further time or attention of the Court.

Notwithstanding recent legislation against the carrying of revolvers, the possession of these and their use by people in times of excitement and anger is far too common in a country like Canada, where the strong arm of the law is ready and willing to protect and vindicate the rights of person and property of the humblest citizen. With the possession of a revolver the temptation to use it come as of course when blood is heated, and sometimes a life is taken when nothing of the kind was thought of a moment before the rash act was committed.

The Grand Jury would urge upon the authorities of City and County alike the necessity of doing whatever may be necessary for the suppression of crimes of ill-fame.

The Grand Jury find, as other grand juries have found, that most of the crimes that has come under their consideration has resulted from the use of intoxicating liquors.

The attention of the Grand Jury has been directed to the dangerous condition of the approaches to the bridge and of the bridge itself crossing the Grand Trunk Railway on North Front Street in the City of Belleville. This road is one of the leading thoroughfares into the city, and it is of the utmost importance to the people of country and city alike that the road and bridge should be safe for travel. The Grand Jury are of opinion that these are not safe by reason of the high, narrow and unprotected embankments for the approaches to that bridge. No bill has been presented to the Grand Jury, but they deem it their duty on this formal way to call the attention of the officials of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and of the City authorities to this matter.

There has been a change in the law in reference to the constitution of the Grand Jury which has not yet come into force, but is awaiting the proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor. Some people pretend to the opinion that the time has come for the abolition of grand juries on the ground that the expenses incurred is not warranted when there are so many competent Justices of the Peace having so much power to enquire into and deal with cases, and there is the facility for speedy trials afforded by the County Judges' Criminal Courts. This Grand Jury can see no objection to a trial of the law above referred to, but they are of opinion that this time-honored institution should for a long time yet have a place in the administration of the criminal law.

The Grand Jurors have visited the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and were most courteously received by Mr. Matheson, the Superintendent. They find the building suitable in all its appointments and admirably adopted to the work engaged in, the teachers and officers efficient and earnest workers, and the system of instruction such that the ability to impart knowledge and the capacity of the pupils to be taught were matters of pleasure and surprise. It is a matter of surprise and gratification to know that not only have we excellent free public schools within reach of almost every family, but that such an institution exists for the education and training of the large and much afflicted class of the community where they can be so taught as to make them forget their affliction and to enable them to become useful members of society, able and willing to take part in the walks and duties of life.

The Jurors have visited the gaol and find it well kept, the prisoners well cared for, the bedding and clothing clean and comfortable.

The Court House is in many respects not so convenient or comfortable as could be desired, but this is perhaps not an opportune time to suggest alterations or improvements.

The Grand Jury are glad to see your Lordship in the apparent enjoyment of excellent health, and they hope it may long continue, that you may be able to render many years of useful service to the country.

They desire to thank B. M. Britton Esq., Q. C., for his courtesy in his intercourse with the Grand Jury, and for such information and assistance as he has rendered in the transaction of the criminal business.

All of which is respectfully submitted for self and fellows.

BALTIS ROSE,
Foreman.

In reply His Lordship remarked that there was nothing more at present for the Grand Jury to transact, and it was not necessary for them to remain longer together; yet he would not venture to grant them a formal discharge. The experience of the past few days was before them, and something might occur that could be disposed of here. They might consider themselves at liberty, but if anything turned up they, the jury, might be reached by notice. This though not a formal discharge was a discharge in effect. He thanked them for their promptness and the care manifested in the disposal of the cases brought before them. He averred that it was proper for the jury to notice matters such as the bridge referred to in the address; such was not under his jurisdiction, but he would refer this to those who looked after matters of that kind. It was an important subject that the jury had noticed, viz., the doing away of the Grand Jury. Recently members of that body had to pay their own expenses and then nothing was said about them, but when the tender point of paying them was presented to the taxpayers an objection was made. On the doing away with Grand Jurors there was a general difference of opinion and he would not give a decided expression on the subject. These bodies had been of essential service and were they abolished in after time it might be regretted that such a useful body had been dispensed with. With reference to the allusion to firearms he remarked that the law was in existence, but he had yet to hear of an attempt being made to enforce it. It was important that the law in that regard should be enforced and he would be glad to hear that it was. He then again informed them that they were at liberty, but would be called on again if their services were required.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29.

MCUAN vs. CONLAY.—This was a case brought to recover damages for the illegal and malicious prosecution of the plff. by the deft. and a charge of perjury preferred by the latter against the former. The parties to this suit had a case in the Division Court at Stirling, in which the present deft. was defeated and ordered to pay costs. An affidavit of disbursement was sworn to before a Commissioner of the payment of fees to certain witnesses who the deft. contended, had not been paid, and consequently it was alleged that he had committed the crime of perjury. On this the deft. caused a warrant to be issued by the Police Magistrate, in Belleville, for the arrest of the plff. which was served and acted on. The case was accorded a hearing and resulted in the dismissal of the complaint.

A. Diamond, Police Magistrate, testified as having issued the papers which led to plff's arrest. The plff. swore that the proceedings which led to this case, injured him in his business, for now his note was refused on account of a report having gone abroad that he had sworn falsely.

Verdict for plaintiff for $100.

MYKEL vs. DOYLE.—Action on the case for obstructing road or way laid out on Reynold's Block between lot 38 east side of Front street and lots 38 and 39 west side of Pinnacle street in the City of Belleville. Both parties bought from G. E. Henderson, Esq., who laid out the lots, and their land is bounded or lost by this line of disputed roadway.

Deft. claims he has undisputed possession of the road or lane for over ten years, plff. acquiescing to obstruction.

Verdict for plff. for 1s.

Hon. L. Wallbridge, Simpson & Bogart for plff; Dickson, Robertson Thomas for deft.

THE GALLOWS.

Brown's Execution.

HIS CONFESSION.

CORNWALL, Oct. 31.—The execution of Clark Brown, convicted of the murder of his father and sister, at West Winchester, on the night of the 2nd of September last, took place here this morning at 8 o'clock.

The following is the confession, which was read by Dr. McNash after the execution:—

"I, Clark Brown, who am soon to appear before God my maker, make this my last confession. I told the whole truth before of the murder of my poor father and sister; I kept nothing back, and I alone did the murder, and no one helped me to murder my father and sister. I am charged with poisoning my uncle, Warren Henderson, and poor George Hilliard. I positively deny the charge, for I am innocent. I am also charged with poisoning a lady in a ball room. I positively deny that charge, for I am innocent. I deny telling Thomas Sharp that I intended killing my wife, and I hope in God's mercy that she will never believe such a thing of me. It is my dying request that no suspicion shall rest on my mother or my darling wife, for I alone am guilty, and I am willing to suffer the punishment of death for my awful crime. When we all parted for the night on the 2nd September, I had no thought that I would be in this awful position now. It is my desire that the verses I wrote about "my mother and wife;" I heartily thank Rev. Dr. McNash and Mr. Binnie for the great kindness they have shown me. I thank all the officials of the jail for their great kindness to me, especially Mrs. McMartin. I pray that God's blessing may rest on herself and family. I hope God has forgiven me. I cling to the firm belief that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanses from all sin, and even I hope to be forgiven, through the sacrifice of the Son of God.

(Signed) CLARK BROWN.

Dated Cornwall Gaol,

"PULMONARY CONSUMPTION arises from a decline or deficiency of vitality in the natural *bioplasm* or *germinal* matter, and this deficiency manifests itself not only in a general wasting or atrophy of the whole body, but also in a peculiar degradation, chiefly in the lungs and lymphatic system, of portions of this *bioplasm* into a sluggish, low-lived, yet proliferating matter, which instead of maintaining the nutrition and integrity of the tissues (which is the natural office of *bioplasm*) clogs them, and irritates them with a substance which is more or less prone to decay, and eventually involves them also in its own disintegration and destruction."

To remedy this deficiency by sustaining the vitality of the *bioplasm*, and thus provide for the general building up of the whole system, is the office and design of *Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime.*

Prepared solely by J. H. ROBINSON, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price $1.00 per bottle; six bottles for $5.00.

A WONDERFUL CAVE.—The wonderful cave recently discovered near Burnet, Texas, is one of the greatest curiosities of the age. While passing through this cave, a gentleman discovered a small aperture about six inches in width. Having a pick, he broke into this opening, and to his astonishment he soon discovered a large and airy apartment. Entering this, he found what appeared to be a table beautifully carved. Several stone chairs stood in the corner of the room. He continued his search, and at last, in a dark corner, he found the skeleton of a man. He attempted to raise it from the floor, but, though he exerted his utmost strength, he could not raise it. He says that it appeared to be solid stone. It is impossible to conjecture who was the hermit or how long the skeleton has remained hidden away in that silent cave.

The Honorable Alexander Mackenzie and the Senate.

For the Intelligencer.

MR. EDITOR,—I have carefully read over Mr. Mackenzie's speech at Tilsonburg on the 9th inst. in reference to the Senate, and such a speech! one well worthy of a man just out of Bedlam.

Mr. Mackenzie begins by stating: "It is not to be supposed that our people, our voters, our members of Parliament, will long submit to be controlled and governed by an irresponsible body like the Senate, appointed by the Ministers of the day, or by such a body as the Legislative Council of Quebec, appointed in the same way." Now, who are "our people, our voters, our members of Parliament"? Surely he will not pretend to say they are the supporters of the present Government. Then who are they? why, simply the supporters of Mr. Mackenzie and his policy. And where is he and his followers today politically? why, simply in a position to do no harm to the Senate, or anybody else. "With regard to a Senate or Upper Chamber, I have before said that, in my opinion, experience has shown that it must be constituted in a different manner from that of the House of Commons; that, in other words, it ought not to represent a constituency like that represented by members of the Lower House. I doubt exceedingly the wisdom of having the Senate elected in the same way as the House of Commons. It would be difficult to see how he could refuse them co-ordinate powers with the Lower House, if elected in the same manner."

If the Senate "must be constituted in a different manner from that of the House of Commons," "that it ought not to represent a constituency like that represented by members of the Lower House," when the upper chamber was elected to a certain extent, I never heard any complaints of the elective system, it appeared to be working well and the constituencies appeared satisfied with the elective system, at least so far as I know of, yet when Confederation was to be brought about and the Hon. George Brown coalesced with John A. Macdonald, the system was to be changed and no more Councillors were to be elected, the right of elective franchise to the upper chamber was taken away from the electors without consulting them, and Mr. Mackenzie strongly supported the constitution of the Senate as it is at the present time, when the project of Confederation was under discussion. What has then come over the spirit of his dreams? We shall see by and by.

Mr. Mackenzie doubts "exceedingly the wisdom of having the Senate elected in the same way as the House of Commons." Does he "doubt" more now than he did when the Act of Confederation, as he finds "It would be difficult to see how he could refuse their co-ordinate powers with the Lower House," and yet when we were elected we did not think of claiming any further power than was granted to the Life Members, yet we were blotted out, and that too by Mr. Mackenzie's help as a supporter of Mr. Brown's policy. "There are two or three modes by which the Senate can be reformed. One is to adopt the United States federal system, by which the Local Legislatures would nominate the members of the Senate; another plan is to nominate the members for short periods only, by which there would be opportunity of making changes more frequently, and thus ensure a greater degree of harmony between the two branches."

Mr. Mackenzie finds "there are two or three modes by which the Senate can be reformed," and no doubt he would be willing "to adopt the United States federal system." No doubt it would be congenial to his feelings to make Canada thoroughly American. Have not many of his acts while Premier of Canada had a tendency to cause the people to believe that to be his object? Why can he not be content to stick to British usages, or as near them as circumstances will admit? Would it not be a fine thing for "the Local Legislature" to "nominate the members of the Senate;" thereby placing them politically under the control of the elective body. Mr. Mackenzie, while repudiating the elective system to the Senate on one hand by the people, yet on the other hand he would have them nominated, (if you please) elected by the Commons. Now where would be the difference?

Again he would by "another plan" just "nominate the members for short periods only, by which there would be opportunity of making changes more frequently." This might suit Mr. Mackenzie if at the head of a Government he had the power to dismiss members of the Senate and put others in their places. I can see no other way he could accomplish what he would like to do namely "induce a greater degree of harmony between the two branches." All this won't do, Mr. Mackenzie, try again.

"There is still another which is, perhaps, the most effective in making a complete reformation and that is to abolish them altogether. (Cheers and loud laughter.) And although good public service has occasionally been rendered by that house, I am bound to say that the balance of evil is so great against them that it would not take much to induce me to consent to their being consigned to destruction by being utterly abolished."

We now come down to the gist of the whole matter. Mr. Mackenzie would "abolish them (the Senate) altogether" provided he could not bring about the American system or make some other change by which the Senate would become subservient in all respects to the powers that be, especially if he and his party come in power. What a fine state of things we would have had in Canada during the five years of his administration, had there been no Senate to check the legislation of his party? Mr. Mackenzie takes a much bolder stand before the people at Tilsonburg, than he took or even dared to take with the large majority he had in the House of Commons during his five years premiership. Had he not everything his own way during those five years, and what measures would he and his majority not have carried had it not been for that Senate!

Mr. Mackenzie had to admit that "good public service has occasionally been rendered by that House" (the Senate.) So far so good. He could see bright spots in the character of the Senate, but don't mention what they were, but goes on to state "I am bound to say that the *balance of evil* is so great against them that it would not take much to induce me to consent to their being consigned to destruction by being utterly abolished." Now what was this "balance of evil?" Why not in all fairness have stated case after case the cause of his complaint? Was it manly on his part to attack the Senate in the way he has done? He well knows the Senate saved the country some millions of dollars by the rejection of some of his measures, and he also knows the Senate saved some of the western constituencies from the gerrymandering process in throwing out one bill for the alteration of a riding in order to enable a supporter of his Government a chance to secure his seat at a re-election, and the fate of this bill prevented others of a like nature from following in its wake, had the Senate adopted instead of rejecting it. This bill was a most uncalled for interference with the elective franchise.

I will not mention any more at present, but call on Mr. Mackenzie at his next public meeting, or through the *Globe*, to state fully and fairly, not only the acts of "good public service," but also the acts by which the "balance of evil is so great" that he would consign the Senate to "destruction." Let him come out boldly and state those acts of "evil" which he complains of in a wholesale manner or forever after hold his peace, and stop maligning a body of men who will lose nothing by comparison with either himself, his friends or supporters. A body of men amongst whom are many of his warm supporters, many of whom I feel sure will be ashamed of him in his attempt to blacken the Senate at his Tilsonburg meeting.

Does not Mr. Mackenzie know that Senators are placed in the position of independence in order that they may stand between the Crown and the people, and does he not know that it is their duty to scan every measure sent up to them by the Commons, and to adopt, amend or reject as the case may be, and have they not done so under his as well as under other Administrations; this is their duty and Mr. Mackenzie well knows it is their duty, and I believe the Senate have fearlessly and nobly fulfilled that duty notwithstanding all he may say to the contrary.

I will now close this article by the following quotation from the INTELLIGENCER, which I think is quite appropriate.

"Unfortunately for the leader of the Opposition, the Senate has done too good service to the country to become as unpopular as he could wish, and the hypocrisy of his appeal to the electorate on this point is so apparent that he will not find a corporal's guard to respond to it from amongst those who are not already to be numbered amongst his adherents."

Yours, &c., &c.,
BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, Oct. 22nd, 1879.

Plum Pudding!

How much the human system can accomplish by care and attention to nature's laws, may be seen in the wondrous feats done by athletes. Among our southern neighbors an English woman walked 2,700 quarters of a mile in 2,700 quarters of an hour, and came out of the task unscathed. Her coacher insisted on strict obedience to nature's laws. How little will overturn the health, prostrate the man and beat the life out of him, may be seen in the tottering gait of friends, who a short time ago were stalwart. One carouse opens the door for many ailments, and now they find the way uncertainly through life. Obedience to law is always best. It may be pleasant to eat that nice piece of plum pudding which is blazing with spirit fire as it comes from the kitchen to grace the close of the feast. Perchance in that piece of pudding are the seeds of many ailments for many days. Planted in the stomach, it rebels, and will not yield. Recourse must then be made to DR. HERRICK'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS to expel the traitor. Many a mouthful of plum pudding or other unnecessary delicacy have these pills driven out of the system. Dyspepsia and its ailments cannot exist with Herrick's pills.

GENERAL SICKLE'S FATHER.—General Daniel E. Sickles, late United States Minister to Spain, possesses not only a lovely wife, but a most venerable and handsome old father, who resides in Winchester county, and who worships his son as if he were a demi-god. This fine old gentleman can talk blithely and nimbly on almost all topics, but on two he is especially eloquent. The first is on his boy "Dan," the apple of his eye and the pride of his ripe old age. The second—and there is nothing ridiculous in his enthusiasm—is his friend Dr. Wm. Giles, of Eastchester, to whose Liniment Iodide Ammonia he owes his total emancipation from rheumatism in its cruelest form.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.
DR. GILES,
120 West Broadway, N. Y.
Trial size 25 cents.

Murder Will Out.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in Canada and the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist, James Clarke & Co., or L. W. Yeomans & Co., and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottle 10 cents.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

Restores the Senses of Tasting, Smelling, Seeing, and Hearing.

It is the mucous membrane, that wonderful semi-fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissues of the air and food passages, that Catarrh makes its stronghold. Once established, it eats into the very vitals, and renders life but a long-drawn breath of misery and disease, dulling the sense of hearing, trammelling the power of speech, destroying the faculty of smell, and killing the refined pleasures of taste. Insidiously, by creeping on from a simple cold in the head, it assaults the membraneous lining and envelopes the bones, eating through the delicate coats and causing inflammation, sloughing, and death. Nothing short of total eradication will secure health to the patient, and all alleviatives are simply procrastinated sufferings, leading to a fatal termination. SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, by *Inhalation* and by *Internal* administration, has never failed, even when the disease has made frightful inroads on delicate constitutions, hearing, smell, and taste have been recovered, and the disease thoroughly driven out.

Mr. M. H. Ford, Grand Rapids, Mich., writes:—

"The discharge was thick and bloody, emitting a foul odor, so that my presence in a room with others was offensive to them. One week after beginning the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, I was not troubled with it at all. My senses of Taste and Smell, which were *wholly gone*, have now fully returned, and my general health is much improved."

Hundreds of Testimonials attest its wonderful curative properties. Every Druggist who has ever sold it will bear testimony to its marvellous efficacy.

Price, with Improved Inhaler, Treatise, and Directions, $1. Sold by all Druggists.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Electricity Cures when all other Human Agencies fail to relieve.

Hundreds of little Nerves and Muscles respond to the Electrical Action of these wonderful Plasters, the moment they are applied, and give notice that instant and grateful Relief is at hand.

They instantly Annihilate Pain, Vitalize, Strengthen and Support Weak and Painful Parts, Draw Poisons from the Blood, Prevent Fever and Ague, Liver and Kidney Complaints, and in a thousand ways protect, benefit, and console afflicted humanity.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Be careful to call for COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS, a combination of Voltaic Plates with the best Plaster in the world, as seen in the above cut. *Be sure to get what you are willing to pay for.* Sold by all druggists.

SYR: HYPOPHOS. FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES. COMP: FELLOWS.

GENERAL DEBILITY

Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Prostration, Asthma and Consumption

IN ITS FIRST AND SECOND STAGES, ARE CURED BY THE USE OF

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

1879. 1879.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.

ALLAN LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

Londonderry and Glasgow.

THE first-class Clyde built iron steamships of the Allan line, (carrying the Canadian and United States Mails,) will be despatched from Halifax for Liverpool and Londonderry every Saturday, as follows:—

SAILINGS FROM QUEBEC.
CIRCASSIAN, Oct. 25.
SARDINIAN, Nov. 1.
MORAVIAN, " 8.
PERUVIAN, " 15.
POLYNESIAN, " 22.
Last from Quebec.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Belleville to Liverpool or Londonderry, Cabin $60, $80, and $90, according to position of state-room.

Intermediate, with first-class Railway $47.

Steerage, do. $32.

Children 1 to 12 years half price, under 1 year free.

Return Tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage tickets are issued without extra charge, to or from Liverpool, Londonderry, Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, London, Bristol or Cardiff.

The last train connecting with the Ocean Steamer at Quebec, passes Belleville every Thursday at noon. Passengers go at once on board.

An experienced Surgeon accompanies each vessel.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. (When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.)

Intermediate and steerage Stewardesses are appointed to each of the vessels.

For through tickets and every information apply to

U. E. THOMPSON,
Agent Allan Line,
Canadian Express Office,
Oct'r, 1879. Belleville.

The Steamer "UTICA,"

J. A. PORTE, CAPTAIN,

WILL leave Trenton every morning (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, calling at Rednersville and all Ports between the head of the Bay and Picton, leaving Belleville at 8 a. m. Will leave Picton at 1 p. m. on return for the head of the Bay; leaving Belleville at 5 p. m.

Omnibuses in waiting at Picton and Belleville.

W. H. CAMPBELL,
Agent, Belleville,
P. F. McCUAIG, Agent, Picton.
April 28, 1879. d&w

PICTON AND BELLEVILLE.

THE STEAMER

CITY OF BELLEVILLE,

H. BOGART, CAPTAIN,

WILL leave Picton DAILY, (Sundays excepted), at 6 a.m., calling at all Ports between Picton and Belleville.

TREASURER'S SALE OF LANDS IN ARREARS FOR TAXES, IN THE County of Hastings.

BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT issued under the hand of the Warden of the County of Hastings and the Seal of the said County, bearing date the Ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and to me directed and delivered for the collection of the arrears of taxes due for three years and upwards upon the lands hereinafter mentioned and described as being in the County of Hastings.

These are therefore to give notice that unless the arrears and costs are sooner paid, I shall on

Tuesday, the Sixteenth Day of December next,

at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Belleville, proceed to sell by Public Auction the said lands or as much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge such arrears of taxes and all lawful charges incurred.

MARMORA.

(All Patented.)

Weekly Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 46. BELLEVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1879. NO. 40.

Legal.

DENMARK & NORTHRUP, Barristers, &c. Offices lately occupied by Ponton & Denmark, Front St., Belleville. Money to Loan—Private and Company funds. 31

ROBERTSON & THOMAS, Barristers &c. Office—Robertson Block, east side of Front Street, Belleville, Ont. ALEX. ROBERTSON. J. PARKER THOMAS.

GEORGE A. SKINNER, Solicitor, &c., Stirling. 25

FLINT & JELLETT, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., Belleville, Ont. JOHN J. B. FLINT. (30) MORGAN JELLETT.

PETERSON & PETERSON, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Insolvency, and Mechanics' Lien cases, Conveyancers, &c. &c. Head office, corner Bridge and Front Sts., Belleville. Branch office, O'Flynn's block, Madoc. A. M. PETERSON, B.A. G. W. PETERSON, B.A.

GEORGE D. DICKSON, Barrister, &c., Post Office Block, Bridge Street, Belleville.

SAMUEL S. WALLBRIDGE, Jr., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office—No. 4, Graham's Block, entrance from Campbell Street, Belleville, Ont.

DAVID B. ROBERTSON, (Secretary Grand Junction Railway Company,) Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office—No. 4, over the Post Office, Bogart's block, Bridge Street, Belleville, Ont. Money to lend on easy terms, and Mortgages bought and sold.

CHARLES L. COLEMAN, County Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. Office on the west side of Front street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall.

Physicians.

J. R. MORAN, M.R., Graduate of University of Trinity College, Toronto, member of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, and Coroner for County Hastings. Office and residence corner of King and Victoria Streets, Trenton. House formerly occupied by Dr. Williams. 9-1y

DR. H. JAMES has removed his office to his residence, Church Street, near the Kingston Road.

J. E. EAKINS, M.D., Toronto University, L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S. and L. M., Edinburgh. Office, No. 2, Robertson Block. Residence, George Street, near Hotel. 43

JAMES R. DICKSON, L. D. S., Surgeon Dentist, office corner Bridge and Front Sts., entrance Bridge St. "Special attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth."

DR. R. TRACY, having returned from Europe, is prepared to meet his patients, as usual, at his residence, Hotel Street. Consult hours, 9 to 10 a.m.; 2 to 4 p.m., and after p.m., daily. nov5

DR. HIGINBOTHAM, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. Office over Harrison's book store; residence, next door north of the Bridge Street Methodist Church.

WHY?

Why is the wrong so strong,
And the right so weak and poor?
Why goes black bread to the patient man,
And gold to the evil-doer?

Why dies the noble cause
We perilled life to save,
Why the baleful growth of an upstart sin
O'ershadow a nation's grave?

Why died that widow's son?
He was all she had to bless.
The children crowded round the selfish heart
And gain but a cold caress.

Who reads the riddle right?
And who can answer why
These clouds sweep over our mortal life?
Not you, brave priest, nor I.

Why came the throbbing pain
To that heart so firm and fair,
While the crown of wealth and of blithesome health
Some lesser angels wear?

Why went that young life out
On honor's perilous road?
The carping tongue and the jealous mind
Stay here to wound and goad.

A picture once I saw—
Three crosses against the sky,
And the heaviest cross was the highest one;
Perhaps that answers why.

To wave the banner and wreath
Was the privilege of the Jew;
But the boon to carry that heavy cross
Was reserved, dear Lord, for you.

Select Reading.

Faith.

The Christian lives a life of faith. In no way can his life be described in fewer words than to say this is a life of faith. The Scriptures are everywhere full of this truth. We cannot fail, in reading God's Word, to be struck with the pains taken to beget within us, to foster, strengthen, and bring to the highest perfection, this most vital Christian grace. Everything is to help us, if we only use what is ready to our hands, that we may "stand perfect and complete in all the will of God." No believer need be discouraged, "for if, when we are enemies, we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son, much more, being reconciled, we shall be saved by his life." Or why should his children take thought of the morrow? He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not, with him also, freely give us all things? The pardon of sin and acceptance with God are blessings of such ...

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 13.

The Election Law.

The constitutionality of the Dominion Election Law having been affirmed by the Supreme Court, a point of great importance involved in several cases now pending has been finally and satisfactorily settled. A telegram from Ottawa on the 28th says:—

"The Supreme Court met at noon to-day and at once proceeded to the delivery of judgments. His Lordship the Chief Justice in opening said:—'This is an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Meredith dismissing the preliminary objections of the appellant, and declaring the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874, to be not ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament, and the correctness of the determination is the only question now in controversy. This, if not the most important, is one of the most important questions that can come before this Court, inasmuch as it involves in an eminent degree the respective legislative rights and powers of the Dominion Parliament and the Local Legislature, and its logical conclusion and effect must extend far beyond the question now at issue. In view of the great diversity of judicial opinion that has characterized the decisions of the provincial tribunals in some provinces and the judges in all, while it would seem to justify the wisdom of the Dominion Parliament in providing for the establishment of a court of appeal such as this, where such diversity shall be considered and an authoritative declaration of the law be enunciated, so it enhances the responsibility of those called on in the midst of such conflict of opinion to declare authoritatively the principles by which both Federal and local legislation are governed.' His Lordship then entered into an exhaustive argument to prove that the Dominion Parliament had not exceeded its powers and closed as follows: 'As then, I can see no reasons why the Dominion Parliament should not delegate to the judges of of the several provinces, individually or collectively, or both, whom they appoint, pay and can by address remove, power to determine controverted elections, the doing of which not being inconsistent or in any way in conflict with their duties as judges of their respective courts, but on the contrary is shown by the present legislation of all the provinces in reference to controverted elections in the Local Legislatures, in so acting they are most suitable and proper tribunals, and as the Imperial Parliament has left it to the Parliament of Canada to provide for the trial of controverted elections and proceedings incident thereto, and they have discharged this duty by the statute of 1874, utilizing existing judicial officers and established courts by engrafting on or establishing independent of those courts throughout their respective provinces tribunals eminently qualified to discharge the important duties assigned to them, they have not in so doing in my opinion, in any particular invaded the rights of the Local Legislatures or brought the new jurisdiction or the procedure under it in any way in conflict with the jurisdiction in procedure of any of the courts of the Provinces, and therefore the Dominion Parliament in enacting the Act of 1874 have not, in my opinion, exceeded the express power conferred on them to provide for the trial of controverted elections and proceedings incident thereto, and therefore I ...

West Hastings Election Case.

Trial of the Petition against the Return of Alexander Robertson, Esq.

TUESDAY, Nov. 4.

The event that has been looked forward to with a great deal of interest, namely, the trial of the petition against the return of Alexander Robertson, Esq., Mayor of Belleville, as member in the Ontario Legislature for the West Riding of Hastings, was commenced at 10 a. m. to-day, before Chief Justice Moss and Mr. Justice Galt. The Court House being occupied by the Assize Court, the trial was held in the Council Chambers. The attendance of the public at the opening of the court was but small.

Mr. Thos. Holden, the petitioner, had as his counsel Mr. J. K. Kerr, Q. C., of Toronto, and Mr. Hector Cameron, Q. C., of Toronto, appeared on behalf of Mr. Robertson, the respondent. Mr. J. W. Hector, of Toronto, acted as Registrar, and Mr. E. E. Horton, short-hand reporter, reported the evidence officially.

The petition, which alleges bribery and corruption, personally and by agents; intimidation and other illegal acts, is brought in the name of Mr. Thomas Holden, the unsuccessful candidate.

Mr. Kerr, in opening for the petitioner, stated the nature of the allegations in the petition, and said he purposed to prove the holding of the election, the writ for which was issued on the 10th of May, the election held on the 5th of June and the return made on the 11th of June last.

Mr. Cameron asked his learned friend did he propose to offer evidence in support of the personal charges?

Mr. Kerr said he did not at present.

Mr. Cameron said in such case he would ask the Court to curtail the proceedings, his view of the law being that, as but 50 or thereabouts of corrupt acts were alleged, if all or even 100 were proved, they could not effect the result, the majority being 337, and the election could not be voided.

Mr. Kerr contended that it was not necessary to show that so many persons were bribed or otherwise corruptly influenced as to reverse the majority. In the Lincoln case he understood this was the view taken by the court, although the majority there was of course much smaller. He asked that the witnesses be excluded from Court during the examination of other witnesses, which request was granted.

WM. R. BARBER was the first witness sworn. He testified as follows: Live in Belleville and am a merchant; took an active part in support of Mr. Robertson at the last election; was not chairman of the convention at which he was brought out; presided at a meeting for organization on Mr. Robertson's part; there was some organization at that time; Ward Committees were formed; one for each Ward; know that there were more than two persons on each Committee; do not remember the formation of a Central Committee; there was some sort of central organization; was appointed on Ketcheson Ward Committee as a full private; may have been appointed Secretary, but never acted; do not remember meetings of the Committee being called with my name as Secretary; there were about six or eight on the Committee, amongst others were Richard Costello, Hugh Walker, but cannot think of any other names at present; the Committee met, I think at Robertson & Thomas' office in the evening; do not remember seeing Mr. Robertson present at any meeting; no person seemed to act as Chairman, and no minutes were kept; at the meetings the prospects of the campaign were talked over and arrangements made for canvassing; voters' lists were gone over and reports made as to how it was thought voters were going to vote; canvassed a little, but not in any particular Ward; did not canvass very actively; at times discussed the prospects with Mr. Robertson, but not as to seeing any particular persons; at meetings at Mr. Robertson's office and Hall there were members of other Committees present; there might have been thirty, forty or fifty present at some of the meetings, which were held for forwarding the election; was at Sarsfield & Corcoran's hotel, in Baldwin Ward in the evening; think I was there twice and may have been more times; was also there one afternoon; there were several other persons present; one of those times was during election week, either on Monday or Tuesday; think I was at a large Committee meeting at Mr. Robertson's on the Monday night previous to the election; do not recollect going from there to Sarsfield & Corcoran's; saw at the hotel Messrs. Angus McFee, Sutherland, Costello, McMahon and numbers of others; did not see Mr. Robertson there; did not see him; Capt. Power was there; think John W. Johnson was also there; the former attended Committee meetings ...

EUGENE MCMAHON, sworn—Was secretary of Robertson's Central Committee; Mr. Falkiner acted as chairman; the Committee met first in the upper story in Robertson's building; afterwards the meetings were held in the public office of Robertson & Thomas; Messrs. Falkiner, Diamond, Hulme, McIninch and Hayne, were active members of the Committee; don't recollect if Mr. Foster was an active member of the meeting; a record of one of the meetings was taken but was not kept; am not aware that ward committees met in the rooms of the central committee; don't know who ordered the advertising of the Central committee; we met about once a week, oftener as the weather and canvas became warmer; was not at all the meetings; don't remember who were the members of the ward committees; think Mr. Barber, Mr. Walker and Mr. Diamond were members of the ward committees; Capt. Powers was present at some of the meetings also Mr. McFee, Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Costello; Mr. Johnson was never at a meeting of the Central Committee that I remember; held two meetings at Sarsfield & Corcoran's on the Monday and Wednesday prior to the elections, attended a meeting at Sarsfield's on the morning prior to the election; there were about eight there before eight o'clock; we were looking over the voters' list; the meeting remained select all the time, but the number increased to between 14 or 15 after 8 o'clock; could not say what was talked about; don't think we had any drinks except one whilst the 8 were alone; we might have had more than one; think it would be strange if we had not had more than one drink; Mr. Barber was there I think; the meeting adjourned about eleven o'clock; committees never met there; there was nothing special about the meeting; the eight met there by arrangement; there was no special matters discussed, only the ordinary election conversation; the meeting was held at my suggestion; I had made no arrangement with Mr. Corcoran, but took him by storm; there was another meeting on the evening of the 4th at the same place; remember Barber treating at the meeting; there was a large gathering, probably 35 or 40 in the room; all that chose to imbibe had a drink; treating was done several times in the room; speeches were made between the treating; think Mr. McFee treated; do not recollect how many treats we had; my recollection of the meeting is somewhat hazy; did not treat myself; could not say if Johnston treated; he was taking an active part in the election; think I had a drink in the bar but don't recollect who treated; could not say if I spent anything that night; heard of an account being against Henry Filter for drinks that night; don't know of the Chairman of the Committee being asked to pay the bill; know Filliter was supporting Robertson but not actively; he was there with the boys; Messrs. Falkiner, McFee, Robertson and myself made speeches that night; Mr. Robertson was there only for five or ten minutes; have an indistinct recollection of Capt. Powers making a speech; think Mr. Robertson came about half past ten; did not notice more than the ordinary number in the hallway; there were loose fish in the bar when we came out; I asked 8, 10 or 12 to attend the meeting; Johnson was with me asking persons to attend; know Samson Young who lives in Sidney; knew he was supporting Robertson; he was the seconder of Robertson's nomination; Young told me he would like to have a meeting in his neighborhood to encourage the boys. I attended the meeting in question with Mr. Johnson; no others from the city were there; the meeting was held first in Mr. Young's House and then adjourned to the Carriage House; there were not over fifteen present; do not know why we adjourned to the Carriage House; think I spoke a few words at the meeting; the voters' list in the section was gone over at the meeting; think Vandervoort took part in the meeting; he had something to drink there, Mr. Young provided it; think we had two or three drinks; would fix the limit at four or five drinks; never furnished an account of the meeting to the press; could not have given the information for publication as I find my name not mentioned in the report; there was no show of hands taken at the meeting; did not take a drink and then a show of hands; kept both the drink and hands down.

To Mr. Cameron—They were all friends of Mr. Robertson at the meeting; they were a few on the loose at Sarsfields the last night of the election meetings; we thought we would have a little jollification; do not remember any healths being proposed; the drinking was not to influence any voters; it was a mere matter of friendliness among friends and acquaintances; there was no treat called when Mr. Robertson was present, which was only 5 or 10 minutes; the treating was an ordinary occurrence at such gatherings.

R. S. YOUNG was sworn and said: I live in Sidney; there was a meeting held at my place before the election; Messrs. John Johnston and Eugene McMahon were there; am a member of the Conservative Association and seconded Mr. Robertson's nomination when he was made the candidate; know of no branch Association in Sidney; the meeting ...

... effort to secure the attendance of Johnston and was still doing so, but they could not control him, and if adjournment were granted, the respondent should not be saddled with the costs of the adjournment, as was the practice in ordinary cases.

The Court adjourned until Tuesday the 16th December, at 10 a. m.

PAID THE PENALTY.

Execution of Clark Brown, the Winchester Parricide.

CAREER OF THE MURDERER.

Heartrending Farewell with his Wife and Mother.

The Scene at the Hanging.

CORNWALL, Oct. 31.—The last act in connection with the West Winchester murder was performed this morning, and the chief actor in that awful tragedy is no more. At eight o'clock this morning he was conveyed from his cell to the scaffold, and in a few minutes thereafter his body was lifeless and his soul was in the presence of the Almighty. The mode in which he was deprived of his life is, in the eyes of human law, an atonement for the crimes which he committed, whether it will be regarded by Him who rules over us all as a sufficient expiation, must remain a mystery. Let us hope that it will be so accepted.

LIFE OF THE MURDERER.

The following is a sketch of the life of Clark Brown, who was executed this morning:—He was the eldest son and child of Robert Brown. He was born in June, 1858, near the village of West Winchester, where his father owned a farm of 100 acres, which was, at the time of the murder, regarded as one of the finest farms in the County of Dundas. The father was very much attached to his children, and, as he was possessed of some means, he indulged them far more than his neighbors did their children. He was particularly fond of Clark, and allowed him considerable latitude. At an early age he sent him to the school at West Winchester, and the lad displayed more than ordinary ability. Like other sons of farmers, he helped with the farm work after school hours, and, as he grew up, he developed such a taste for farming that his father allowed him, at the age of nineteen, to look after and manage the place. From that time he used to have his own horses and carriage, and they were the finest in the neighborhood. He dressed most stylishly, and was, in fact, the swell boy of the place. He went where he liked and did just as he pleased, and yet he was not a dissipated young fellow. He drank moderately, but not freely, and indulged in other caprices as foolish young men of means and position do. He was regarded as his father's heir, and consequently a highly eligible young man. At home he lived on the best possible terms with his parents, and nothing ever occurred previous to the murder which could excite the remotest suspicion that he would sooner or later commit some serious crime. He seemed to be fond of his father and to pay him every respect. It has, therefore, been a theme of wonderment to the relatives and friends what motive he could have had in view when he committed the awful tragedy. He had no reason to suppose that his father would disinherit him. It is true there were two mortgages on the property, one for $100 and an...

Terrible Disaster.

Fall of Buildings in Kansas City

SEVERAL PERSONS BURIED IN THE RUINS.

MANY OTHERS WOUNDED

(Associated Press Despatch)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 8.—A terrible disaster occurred at the corner of 2nd and Main Streets yesterday. The extensive cracker and candy manufactory of Carl & Sons, occupying four brick three story buildings, tumbled down and was completely burned. One hundred and seven persons, mostly boys and girls from 12 to 20 years of age, were at work in the factory, but all escaped except seven. The cause of the accident is not determined, but is supposed to be a repetition of the mysterious Barclay Street explosion in New York last year, namely, a starch explosion. As soon as the walls fell the building took fire. The firemen were on hand in five minutes, and by their efficient services the flames were kept from extending to the buildings adjoining. As soon as the news spread the parents and friends of those who were employed flocked to the scene with anguish on their countenances, and as soon as the firemen subdued the flames they commenced digging for the dead. Up to midnight they had got out three, Emma Kemper, Anna Becker and Chas. Schultz. Those still missing and supposed to be in the ruins are Louis Hummel, Andy McConnell, George Kemper and John Kemper. The buildings and contents were valued at $70,000. Total loss.

Another account says that in the second story about thirty girls were cut off from the stairs by timbers blocking the doorway. They ran to the windows and before any one could stop them, several had jumped, receiving terrible wounds. At last the door to the stairway was battered down and the girls were released. In less than five minutes the whole was a mass of hissing flames, and within could be heard the calls and prayers of the imprisoned girls and boys. The flames were so fierce that nothing could be done for nearly half an hour. Only one person, a girl, was released alive. It is supposed the great amount of stock caused the walls to crumble. The building was considered perfectly safe.

A Narrow Escape.

ST JOHNS, Nfld., Nov. 10.—When the steamship *Arizona* struck the iceberg on Friday night, many gentlemen were in the smoking room selling pools on the number of miles the vessel would run the next day. Suddenly the crash came and sprawled half of the occupants of the room upon the floor. In the saloon at the same time a lady was playing the accompaniment to the glee "See our oars with feathered spray," which was being sung by ladies and gentlemen. In the midst of the song the shock threw the occupants of the saloon violently from their seats. Miss Kiddie, of Kincardine, Scotland, was thrown across the cabin, sustaining severe internal injuries. On deck the scene was full of terror; groups of passengers gathered, expecting every moment to be engulfed. Towering above the vessel's prow was a huge shadowy mass of monstrous iceberg 500 feet across the bows three tall pinnacles rose 60 or 70 feet. Should one of these ice steeples topple over the fate of the ship and passengers would be sealed. Capt. Jones immediately rushed to the bridge, and his first words were "My God, men, where were your eyes!" He was perfectly cool, and at once gave orders to back the engines. As the ship went back she listed to the starboard and dipped visibly at her bows, while the icicle floated off like a great phantom ship.

Feeling that the ship was sinking, caused several gentlemen to request Mr. Pierrepont Edwards, British vice-Consul, to urge the Captain to have the boats prepared, this he promised to do, and one boat was lowered after considerable delay, during which time the first officer descended to make an examination, when he returned it was announced the ship would lie to during the night. Examination showed the Arizona to be watertight. The passengers assembled in the saloon when the Rev. J. M. Ross suggested that prayers be offered. Hardly had the suggestion been uttered, when the passengers knelt and joined in appropriate prayer, then "praise God from whom all blessings flow" was sung with impressive earnestness and heartfelt sobs mingled with chant, and tears stood in strong men's eyes.

Great difficulty was experienced in launching a single boat, which was lowered though the sea was calm. It was the universal conviction that had the Arizona sunk within an hour after the collision not a soul would have escaped. The bow of the steamer was all smashed off, and the watertight bulkhead proved the salvation of the ship.

EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A Capetown despatch Oct. 28th says hostilities will be resumed against Chief Secoocoeni if he refuses to submit to the British. Gen. Wolseley is on the road to the Secoc oni country.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.—A leader of the Dacoites convicted of conspiracy to wage war against the Queen has been sentenced to transportation for life, and 10 of his accomplices were sentenced to 10 years transportation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10.—The British Ambassador has protested against the appointment just announced of Kiamtle Pasha as counsellor and under secretary of the Grand Vizier. Kiamtle was recently dismissed from the Governorship of Aleppo at the joint request of the English and French Ambassadors because of his oppression of Armenian Zeitchun.

It is reported that Hasfeah Pasha, minister of police, is the same whose punishment is jointly with that of Chevket Pasha, which was demanded in Derby's celebrated despatch after the Bulgarian atrocities.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.—The Cabul and Jellalabad columns effected a junction on Thursday. The English troops are housed in the Shirpur cantonments. The winter is setting in early.

The mystery as to what has been done with the bodies of Major Cavagnari and his companions is unsolved. Our relations with the tribes are assuming a more satisfactory aspect.

A leader of the Dacoits has been convicted of conspiracy to wage war against the Queen, and sentenced to transportation for life. His accomplices have been sentenced to ten years' transportation.

VIENNA, Nov. 11.—The resignation of Gortschakoff is now assured. The Foreign Department will be conducted by DeGiers until a successor is appointed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 11.—A Russian naval officer has arrived to purchase four Turkish iron clads.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The Queen of Italy is reported seriously ill of fever.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—The Czar, in accepting the resignation of S. houvaloff, confers upon him the order of St. Vladimir in recognition of his public services.

VIENNA, Nov. 12.—The *Tagblatt* says that an alliance has been concluded between the Balkan principalities ostensibly against foreign intervention, but really against Austria. The treaty stipulates that in the event of Austria extending operations beyond Novi Bazar, Servia will furnish 120,000 men, Montenegro 20,000 and Bulgaria 90,000, to form an allied army, and that Servia will advance Montenegro 75,000 ducats for military expenses. The appointment of a Commander in Chief was left open. It is believed that the appointment of a Russian general was originally contemplated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 12.—It is stated that Porte has ordered the withdrawal of the greater part of the troops on the Turco-Greek frontier.

ROME, Nov. 12.—The *Aurora Daily*, the newspaper issued by the Vatican, will appear in January as the authoritative exponent of the Pope's views.

Garibaldi's divorce suit comes before the Court of Appeal on the 19th inst.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Advices from Samoa state that Malietoa's forces and those of the old Government had a fight on Sept. 18th—a naval engagement, in which Malietoa's forces were victorious. Business is ruined by the quarrel of the factions. Malietoa has concluded a treaty for the establishment of a British coaling station and naval depot at some place other than that selected by the United States. To secure order again at Apia it is placed under the government of Foreign Consuls.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The Indians at Williams Lake, British Columbia, are reported starving. Their chief publishes a pathetic appeal to Her Majesty reciting that they have been deprived of their means of livelihood by the whites, and asks relief, saying that his young men will not starve in peace.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 10.—Martin Colpin and Peter O'Connell, old neighbors, quarrelled over a game of cards yesterday, the former killing O'Connell. Both had been drinking. Colpin claims self defence.

ELPASO, Mex., Nov. 11.—There was a desperate fight yesterday at Coldemara Mountain, Mex., about 50 miles south of here, between 200 Indians and 50 men from Carizo, New Mexico, 37 of whom were killed and 18 escaped wounded. The Indians are the same that Maj. Morrow was after.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11.—Particulars of the murder of 5 children in Lancaster County, N. C., show that Mrs. James Adams deliberately planned her own death and the murder of her children while insane, and from what is said, has had well founded jealousy of her husband. After cutting the throats of her five children and firing her own clothing she appeared at a neighbor's house and begged to be killed with an axe. The children all lay dead upon the bed in perfectly natural positions.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—There is much excitement here over the action of Father Scully in coercing his parishioners to send children to the parochial instead of to the public schools. A committee of the congregation appointed to represent the case to Archbishop Williams yesterday reported that the Archbishop was in entire accord with Father Scully. Father Scully insists that every parent who sends children to the public school is practically excommunicated.

SPRINGFIELD, MS., Nov. 11.—The suit of Joseph Parker, a Holyoke livery stable keeper, against Andre R. Dufresne, a French Catholic Priest, for $10,000 damages, because the latter told the people of his parish not to hire hacks of the former, as he had objected to the commands of his Church, resulted in a verdict for Parker for $3,400.

To Subscribers in Arrears.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Sept. 11th, 1879.

We have been sending accounts to subscribers in arrears, and will continue to do so until all accounts due for subscriptions are rendered.

We do not purpose doing a credit business, and to that end have reduced the price of subscriptions to $1.50 per year, or less than 3c. per week, postage paid, WHEN PAID IN ADVANCE.

To those who have received accounts we have to say that we have made concessions in their accounts from our advertised rates which is *$2 per year when not paid in advance*—that will enable them to take advantage of the cheaper rate in future, believing that most of the accounts on our books are caused more by the negligence of our subscribers than from their inability to pay.

Our purpose is to issue a paper worthy of the large patronage it receives, but we must insist on prompt payment of the subscription price.

CHEAP READING.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

A SPLENDID OFFER.

From this date, the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER will be sent to NEW SUBSCRIBERS up to the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1881, for ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

Each new subscriber thus gets the largest weekly published in Canada outside of the large cities, FOR OVER FOURTEEN MONTHS FOR ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION.

In all cases the money must invariably accompany the order.

New subscribers commencing at any time between this and the first of January, can have the INTELLIGENCER sent them up to January, 1881, for one dollar and a half.

Will not the friends of the INTELLIGENCER throughout Hastings and Prince Edward, kindly let the liberal offer be widely known. We are satisfied if a little extra effort were made by the friends of the Liberal Conservative party, at this time, the circulation of the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER would be more than doubled during the next three months.

Any person sending the names of SIX NEW SUBSCRIBERS, accompanied with the money—nine dollars—will receive a paper free up to the first of January, 1881.

List of New Advertisements.

Dress Goods—Nathan Jones.
Hats and Furs—Muir & Lawrence.
Manitoba—C. J. Brydges.
Teachers' Examination—Wm. MacKintosh.
Cut stone—J. Nicholson.
Dr. Stewart, M. D.
Division Courts of Hastings.
Oak Hall Clothing House
Stray Sheep—C. W. Young.
Notice—F. Sherry.
Strayed—A Campbell.
S. A. Oliver—Boots and Shoes.
Strayed—James Kennedy.
For Sale cheap—R. Purdy.
Notice of dissolution of partnership.
Cow wanted.

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 13.

Slave-Driving.

The thin veneer of liberality with which the *Globe* overlays a heavy substratum of tyranny in respect to political party matters, is at times so broken through that the public at large who are outside the charmed circle of Gritism are enabled to look beneath the surface and see for themselves. In his party, Mr. Brown, the dictator who controls the machine, reigns supreme, and woe be to him who dares to act otherwise than as the managing director of the leading organ dictates. He who refuses to bow the knee is anathematized, and is either driven to seek the sympathy of his quondam opponents, or to sink into oblivion, so far as the world of politics is concerned. This tyranny is no new thing; it has had a well ascertained existence for many years; it has been protested against by not a few eminent men who were inclined to associate themselves with the "Reform" element in Canadian politics; but unfortunately for the party, such independence of opinion, from the days of the Hon. Robert Baldwin onwards, has been unavailing, Mr. Brown and his journal having been powerful enough to overcome all opposition within the party, though as our readers well know the same degree of success has not attended their efforts against their opponents.

A case in point has recently occurred. The *Globe*, as fanatically as fruitlessly, opposes the National Policy, which by the decree of the people, pronounced in September of last year, has been carried into effect. With a perseverance worthy of a better cause, the free-trade organ has fought against and misrepresented the highly beneficial legislation which has carried the will of the people into effect, and the results of which have proved so satisfactory that not a few of its aforetime opponents have begun to speak favorably of it. This does not at all suit the *Globe*, hence the knout wielder of the machine has issued his ukase that such things shall not be, and in consequence the party whip is cracked as follows in the issue for October 31st of Mr. Brown's newspaper:

The result is that no manufacturer who benefits by protection can be considered a politician to be trusted. He will always consider his own interest first, and as he and those who think with him claim no more than that the poor will indirectly benefit by protection while the rich will directly gain by it, the last assertion must be doubted just because the first is evidently true.

This is the view of the great organ of the Grit party; this the anathema which is levelled against those manufacturers whose politics are Grit, who presume to accept with thankfulness the boon which a vile "Tory" Government has conferred upon them. Mr. Hallam, a woollen manufacturer of Toronto, and a shining light of "the pairty," may find his business favorably affected by the new tariff, but he may not speak of it, on pain of expulsion from the ranks of the faithful. Equally Mr. Tickell, of this city, another supporter of the Grits, must not say that his business of furniture manufacturing has undergone a favorable change under the N. P., because he will be anathematized by the *Globe* and read out of the ranks of the party; and so with all other manufacturers whose political proclivities are Grit. The *Globe* has declared the tariff which gives them prosperity a thing accursed, and its dictum is that they must not mention it except in terms of dispraise.

This is the old Brown tyranny with a vengeance—the old spirit of intolerance fully exemplified. Will the Reformers who are manufacturers yield their independence of thought and expression and bow like slaves at the crack of the whip? We shall see. At the same time, however, we do not think that they will. The time has gone past for that degree of subserviency, and we much mistake if such men as those we have named, and many others in addition, do not on this occasion properly resent the attempted dictatorship and conduct themselves as they see fit, even with the threat of being by the *Globe* denounced as "politicians not to be trusted." The leading organ's power of dictation has sadly waned, and were it not as stupid as it logical—its liberal professions taken into account—it would easily perceive that men's thoughts cannot be fettered nor their tongues gagged by a dictum issued from Toronto or anywhere else, even though the penalty be exclusion from the ranks of the Grit party.

Pretensions Rebuked.

Some three or four years ago the Ontario Government appointed a number of Queen's Counsel, and gave precedence to their appointees over those of the Dominion Government. Exception was taken to these appointments by several leading members of the Conservative party in the Legislature, as being beyond the jurisdiction of Provincial Legislatures. This view was of course overruled by Mr. Mowat and his followers, who had a little political capital to make in the matter; but a case which involved the validity of such appointments by Provincial Governments—several of which had followed in the wake of that of Ontario—being carried to the Supreme Court, decision has been given declaring that the power to appoint Queen's Counsel rests only with the Dominion authorities. This is a severe blow to the too great pretensions of Mr. Mowat and his colleagues, and we trust the lesson will not be thrown away. Several of the Queen's Counsel appointed by the Provincial Governments have already abandoned their silk gowns, in consequence of the above noted decision, but it is stated that the Dominion Government will reappoint a number of them.

The Iron Mining Region of North Hastings.

In other columns will be found two communications on the important subject of iron mining in North Hastings—one from Mr. J. B. Cleak, addressed to this journal, and the other from Mr. Wm. Coe, lately published in the *Globe*. Whilst we do not agree with all that is said by the writers in question, their suggestions are given as worthy of the most careful consideration. The hint which Mr. Coe gives to the Ontario Government is an excellent one, and we hope will be acted upon, as although they have liberally aided the line so far as it has gone, a specially large grant ought to be given to its extension towards the free grant territories, the more particularly as by so doing a vast trade in iron ore would be developed.

We also look to the Dominion Government for aid in this matter, as, until the water route to United States ports is shortened by the construction of the Murray Canal, the cost of transporting the ore must be so heavy as to seriously curtail operations in the iron mines. With the extension of the railway and the construction of the canal, a trade in the export of iron ore would within a very short time spring up that would largely benefit the whole of this section of the country.

In the advocacy of opening up an extensive trade in the export of iron ore, we must not be understood as abandoning or even losing sight for a moment of the still greater enterprise of manufacturing iron from our native ores at home—by coal furnaces at Belleville and charcoal furnaces in the vicinity of the mines. On the contrary, we hope that, should the present rate of duty on foreign iron be found insufficient to induce capitalists to enter upon the enterprise so soon as iron shall have assumed its normal value, the Dominion Parliament will be asked by the Government to sanction an increase in the duty on iron, and this we shall be prepared to urge at the proper time. But, as the supply of iron ore in the northern townships of this and adjoining counties is sufficient to supply not only home requirements but the foreign demand for an unlimited time, and as it has been proved that a profitable trade can be driven in the export of this material, and at the same time employment given to miners, railways and vessels, it is wise to encourage and build up the business to as great an extent as can possibly be done. By so doing a large amount of foreign capital will be brought into and expended in the country, and the value of much land which is now practically worthless vastly enhanced. At the same time, however, we endorse the counsel given by the Hon. Mr. Flint to owners of iron deposits, namely that they should not too readily part with their property.

Glaring Misrepresentation.

A SWEET REFLECTION FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—All kinds of sugar were raised a cent on the pound on Saturday by the retail dealers—another *N. P.* "boom."—*Globe*, Oct. 28.

—Dearer biscuits, dearer bread, dearer coal, dearer sugar—these are only a few of the 'benefits' that come to the workingman from the operations of the National Policy.—*Whig*, Oct. 27.

The above are fair specimens of paragraphs which appear in Opposition newspapers every day. Surely the journals which publish such stuff imagine that their readers are gifted with but little intelligence, or otherwise they would never print such malicious nonsense; but in their eagerness to make a point against the N. P. it seems there is nothing too absurd or untruthful for the Grit scribes to indite, their hope being evidently that their readers do not read the market reports and that thus their falsehoods will pass current.

As the *Globe* states boldly that the recent rise in the price of sugars is due to "the N. P. boom," a brief examination of the facts will show how utterly untrue the assertion is. Taking as our authority the market report in the Montreal *Journal of Commerce*—a respectable commercial journal—we find this authority stated in its report of the 9th inst.:

Sugars—There is very little change for the week to notice here. Cable advices to day report advance in Britain. N. Y. market active, but prices not higher. Our quotations are just as last week for all kinds.

So that, despite the N. P., the alleged grasping disposition of the so-called refining "monopoly" in Montreal, and an advance in Britain, there was no increase of price in Montreal at that date; that this advance extended to the United States and consequently to Canada is well known, hence the same journal says in its report of the 23rd inst.:

The almost stereotyped phrase of "markets unchanged" must now give way, and great change in prominent staples is to be noted with much activity. *Sugars* have moved almost a cent within a week for most kinds.

Thus it will be seen that the advance of a cent on the pound by the retail dealers is fully justified by the rise in the market abroad and necessarily at home. It is therefore clear to even the most rabid Grit that unless the increase of the duty in Canada enhanced the price of sugars in the markets of the world—and there are none quite so silly as to make such an assertion—the "N. P. boom" is perfectly innocent in the matter. These facts are very well understood by the *Globe*, but it utterly disregards them and states what it knows to be untrue, in its factious efforts to raise a cry against the Government.

So with the *Whig's* statements as to the prices of flour and coal. The Grit party has all along contended that the price of wheat is regulated by the English market, and as wheat has risen in price there to the extent, as stated by the *Journal of Commerce*, in its issue of Oct. 31st, of 52 per cent. since September 2nd, an increase in the value of flour has as a matter of course taken place; but this advance in flour has raised the price of bread at Belleville by only 1c. per 4 lb. loaf.

The full extent of the rise in prices in the English market is thus stated by the *Journal of Commerce* in an editorial article in its issue of October 31st:—"Since September 2nd, flour has risen in the Liverpool market, which we cite as being the most stable and reliable for staple commodities, *about 52 per cent*; *wheat, 25 per cent*; corn, 25 per cent.; pease, 15 per cent.; lard, 25 per cent.; bacon, 36 per cent.; and cheese 115 per cent. Iron has also advanced over 50 per cent.; tin, about 35 per cent.; hides, 50 per cent.; *teas, about 35 per cent.*; and so we might go on extending the list almost indefinitely. It thus appears that there has been a rise this season in not a few of the chief articles of world wide consumption of anywhere from 25 to 50 per cent., with exceptions beyond these figures."

A more hypocritical outcry than this with reference to "dear bread," can hardly be imagined. It is but a few days ago that the *Globe* and its co-workers were condoling with the farmers on the alleged low price of grain—due of course to the N. P.—but now that grain has advanced, the farmer is cast aside as of no account, and the Grit journals shed their crocodile tears over the mythical woes of the "poor man." The spectacle is amusing, yet the readiness with which these political weathercocks veer in their efforts to point the way in which the wind is blowing is disgusting to all who desire to see honesty and straightforwardness in the conductors of public journals when dealing with matters of great importance to the country, in which common sense if not a decent regard for the patriotism of our people ought to influence their conduct to some extent. The "poor man"—by which term we take our Grit contemporaries to mean the mechanics and laborers of the country—is not to be gulled by any such transparent humbug in the guise of sympathy. He knows that it was the policy of the Grits, when in power, as declared by Sir Richard Cartwright, their Finance Minister, to make this an agricultural country, and to leave our manufactures to be crushed out by "slaughter" goods from the other side of the line, and that he time and again refused to come to the relief of our citizens and laborers because—of all absurd reasons—they formed so small a portion of the population as to be unworthy of the care of the Government. Mr. Mackenzie's great hobby was to make Canada "a cheap country to live in;" and consequently many factories were closed and a still greater number run on short time, many workmen being thus thrown altogether out of employment, whilst the great majority of those who remained at work barely earned enough to keep body and soul together. This fatal "policy" has been reversed, and the result has been that many factories have been reopened, those which survived the Grit killing off process are running on full time—not a few overtime—and many new manufacturing industries have sprung into life. Under these circumstances not only has the number of workmen in employment been largely increased, but their earnings have correspondingly become greater, so that they are quite willing to pay a cent a loaf more for their bread, because their improved earnings enable them to do so. Better, they wisely aver, that bread should be 11 cents or even 15 cents per loaf with money in their pockets to buy it, than that it should be procurable at 10 cents without the wherewithal to purchase it. The "poor man" remembers all these facts, and regards with contempt the mock sympathy of those whose policy kept him face to face with the wolf at the door for five long years.

As to coal, the price is much lower than it was last year, despite the duty of 50 cents per ton which had to be placed on it for revenue purposes because of the prodigal extravagance of the Mackenzie Government, which rendered a large increase in the revenue necessary. The Nova Scotia miners, encouraged by this duty, have been able to compete so sharply with the American coal companies even in Ontario, that the latter have been obliged, in order to retain our market, to sell so low as to lose a large proportion, if not the whole duty. Even were this not the case, the people of Ontario would be quite willing to pay this small tax, in order to develope the resources of Nova Scotia, which in turn pays us by exchanging their coal for our flour and other articles, thus creating a profitable interprovincial traffic. What is thought of the efforts of the Grits to have the coal duty removed on the one hand, and of their professed sympathy for the Nova Scotia coal producers,—who they alleged were dissatisfied with the amount of duty as being too small—on the other, was shown by the result of the recent election in Cape Breton—one of the greatest coal producing counties in the Dominion. In September of last year Mr. N. L. McKay, the Grit candidate, polled 1156 votes, whilst at the recent election he received but 868 votes in a larger aggregate than was cast at the last year's contest, and this despite the fact that he advocated an increase in the coal duty to 75 cents per ton. Thus have hypocrisy and faction been rewarded in Nova Scotia, and the same treatment will be meted out to them in Ontario, because the people are too intelligent to be deceived by the false statements and glaring misrepresentations of the Grit journals with relation to the effects of the tariff.

Smelting Works.

The erection of extensive smelting works at Belleville, says the Napanee *Express*, was, certainly, a part of the original design in connection with the building of the Madoc Railway, and it was the principal reason why the taxpayers of Belleville consented to impose a very heavy burthen on their shoulders in aid of the road. The "National Policy" has effectually crushed out any such hope. Without cheap coal cheap iron cannot be manufactured in Canada, and the business cannot successfully compete against the American manufacturers. The N. P. has imposed a duty of 50 cents per ton on imported coal, and another 25 cents is much agitated for. Of course that means $1 per ton extra cost on the manufacture of the iron—a tax which the business cannot stand and compete against American manufacture. We have no coal for the purpose unless we import from the United States. The coal from Nova Scotia cannot be laid down as cheaply at Belleville as that from the United States with the duty added, and besides that it is bituminous coal, and not at all adapted to iron smelting.

The above, which is about as near the truth as Grit newspaper writers usually get when the N. P. rises before them to obscure their mental vision, will create a smile here, where the facts are known. The only correct assertion made by the *Express* is that the erection of extensive smelting works at Belleville was originally part of the original scheme in connection with the North Hastings Railway; but the statement that the N. P. had anything to do with the failure of the smelting works project, is absurdly untrue.

The fact is that some two years ago long before the N. P. was born—Mr. Pardee, of Hazelton, Pensylvania, the promoter or rather perhaps the financial backer of the scheme, became somewhat embarrassed in his finances, owing to the immense stock of iron he was holding, and abandoned the whole affair, selling out his interest in the railway and mining lands which he had secured at a great sacrifice. As a consequence, the bonuses which had been voted by the ratepayers of this city—namely $75,000 for smelting works and $50,000 to the railway contingent on the smelting works being erected, lapsed, and the road has been completed without the cost of one dollar to the people of Belleville. It can thus be seen how much the N. P. has had to do with the matter, and how well the Grit newspaper scribbler of Napanee is informed with regard to it.

So far as regards the N. P. and iron smelting, the coal duty certainly adds $1 per ton to the cost of producing iron, but as the duty is now $2 per ton more than it was under Grit rule, the Canadian manufacturers would have an advantage of $1 per ton over the old tariff. This they contend is not sufficient, and it is probable that the subject will be discussed at the next session of Parliament. As to bituminous coal not being suited to iron smelting, it is a curious fact that the Scotch and English manufacturers are ignorant enough to use it for that purpose, and presumptuous enough to disregard our contemporary's doctrine and make good iron. Nova Scotia coal is certainly as well adapted for the purpose as the soft coals of England or Scotland. In fact, we believe that should Mr. Myles succeed in his project of establishing smelting works at Port Hope he will use the product of the Nova Scotia mines for smelting purposes, and we live in hope that at no very distant day our contemporary may be called upon to chronicle the erection of smelting works at Belleville in which Nova Scotia bituminous coal will be used, if it can be procured—as it probably can—more cheaply than anthracite from the United States.

Weights and Measures.

The following are a few of the provisions of law, that it will be well for every person, as all engaged in trade, to know.

(1.) Wine measures will only be tolerated until the first of May next. Until that time traders using Wine measures, must distinctly inform parties purchasing from them, that the measure used is Wine measure. Should a trader sell by Wine measure without stating the fact to the purchaser, he is liable to be fined in the penalty provided by the act.

(2.) 4lb., 7lb., 28lb. and 56lb., weights will only be tolerated until the last day of June next.

(3.) Spring balances will not be allowed at all, and any party using them in trade is subject to the penalty provided.

(4.) Scales having both a disk and scoop, a counterpoise being used to balance the scoop, are not allowed, and must be put away, as the party using them is liable to penalty.

(5.) Nails driven in the counter or elsewhere, for measuring purposes, are not allowed, and should be replaced at once by verified rules of substantial material.

(6.) Battered measures; measures coated with oil or other material, etc., must be exchanged for clean, sound, verified measures.

It is required that all weights and measures should have their denominations marked on them.

Manufacturers of measures should make no more wine measures. Traders in scales and balances should buy no more of the condemned kinds, and the public in general should endeavor, as soon as possible, to have one weight and one measure, and these correct.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE,

HAMBLY'S BAKE SHOP DESTROYED

Shortly after 7 o'clock on Thursday morning last, Mr. P. H. Hambly's extensive bake shop was discovered to be on fire, and although the firemen turned out promptly and worked with energy, the interior of the structure, which is of brick, was completely gutted, the whole of the valuable machinery being damaged beyond repair, it is feared, while a considerable amount of stock was destroyed. The bakery was one of the most extensive in this part of the country, the business in bread making being very great, whilst in the manufacture of confectionery a large trade was also done. Mr. Hambly's loss is estimated at about $1,200, upon which unfortunately he had no insurance. The building, which is owned by Mr. James Wilson, of Mill Point, was insured for $1,500, which it is thought will make good the damage.

In conversation with Mr. Hambly, he expressed himself as feeling deeply his probable inability to supply bread to his five hundred customers, his fear concerning which is that he cannot at this inclement season have his premises repaired, whilst it is impossible to procure another shop or shops with facilities sufficient for his trade. He stated also that two other bakers—Messrs. Dickens and Greatrix—had offered him the use of their shops, for which offer he felt very thankful, and whose generosity is certainly worthy of all praise.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but there seems to be reason for believing that it was the work of an incendiary. On the afternoon of Wednesday the fires were drawn from the ovens, which were to have had some slight repairs on Thursday, consequently there was no work done in the establishment on Wednesday night. Mr. Wm. Legate visited the bakery at about 10:30 on Wednesday night, and there was no sign of fire then, hence there is ground for the belief that the premises were fired by an incendiary.

There is general sympathy with Mr. Hambly in his heavy loss, and we hope that should the fire have been caused by an incendiary the offender may be discovered and punished as the law provides.

Sweet and Pleasant as New Milk.

It is suicide to disregard the chill and then the cough with which in the next few months so many thousand will be attacked. It is almost as bad when the attack comes, to drown oneself in the ocean of nostrums with which the country is flooded. The best preventive in the world, as well as the best remedy, is a combination of COD LIVER OIL and HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA, as found in SCOTT'S EMULSION, and then it is as agreeable to the taste as sweet milk and is prescribed universally by physicians.

Hard on the "Globe."

ANOTHER FOR THE N. P.

NEW YORK LOOKING TO CANADA FOR SUGARS.

The following appeared in the Montreal *Herald* of the 8th, and speaks well for the N. P. This is perhaps "Sugar Robbery," but not by Canadian sugar refiners. We have often contended that under the N. P. we would have cheaper sugars than if we depended on the New York market. All refined sugars are lower from ½c. to ⅝c. in Montreal than in New York.

The *Herald* says:—"The position of Raw Sugar market is one of great strength, and those who are fortunate enough to be holders have everything in their own hands; 9c is now asked here for grocery grades of Porto Rico and Cuba, which is an advance of ⅛c since Wednesday; but this does not represent anything like the movement in New York, where the market is in the highest degree excited and prices up ⅝c within the last forty-eight hours. The demand is so very much in excess of supply that we are informed that New York firms have been sending for samples to this market, which is a decidedly new feature in the trade; stocks here are not large outside of what is held by the Refiners, still some of our importers would be able to accommodate them if they really mean business. Our refiners have again put up their quotations to-day about ⅛c, and prices are, as near as possible, as follows, though in the buoyant and excited condition of the market they are liable to further advance before these figures appear in print:—

Lump, per lb.	11½c @ 11⅝
Granulated, per lb.	11c @ 11⅛
Confectioners' A, per lb.	10⅝c @ 11
Grocers' A, per lb.	10⅝c @ 10⅞
Yellow, per lb.	9½c @ 11⅛

Political Notes.

The duty imposed on sewing machines imported into Canada is 5 per cent greater under the present tariff than it was under the Mackenzie *regime*. As the price of imported machines has not been increased in Canada because of strong home competition, the Yankee manufacturers are contributing for each machine that they sell in Canada, $2 50 more to the revenue than they did under Grit rule. This is a benefit of the N. P. which everybody can easily understand.

From the news columns of the *Globe* of the 8th inst., we learn that "The finances of France are in so flourishing a condition that for the ten months of the present year ending the last of October the excess of revenue over estimates is 123,000,000 francs." Shades of Bastiat, but this is strange! The *Globe* has editorially declared that a country whose industries are highly protected cannot be prosperous; but yet the news columns of the same journal tell us that France, whose industries are very highly protected, has an overflowing treasury. What "base hounds" those Frenchmen must be, to be sure, thus to run their heads against a pet theory of Brown, Bastiat, Mill, Adam Smith, Alexander Mackenzie and Sir R. J. Cartwright!

The Kingston *Whig* and other Grit papers, as well as the Toronto *Telegram* and some other professedly independent journals still assert that when Mr. Joly appealed to the people of Quebec a majority of the assembly was returned in his favor. This assertion, as these journals know, if they are as well informed as they ought to be, is not true. Was not Mr. Turcotte, Mr. Joly's Speaker, returned by acclamation for Three Rivers—a strongly Conservative constituency—on his written promise to oppose Mr. Joly, and was not Mr. Price elected for Chicoutimi, during his absence in France, as a Conservative, against a supporter of Mr. Joly? This is the plain truth of the matter, and we defy any newspaper to prove to the contrary. Thus Mr. Joly was defeated by the popular voice by 34 to 31 in the Legislative Assembly, but by purchasing Turcotte and securing by some unknown means the support of Price—who apparently had his price—he was able to defeat the will of the people, therefore there are few to regret his downfall.

The Montreal *Post* very properly observes "that the Reform press still continues its unpatriotic task of running down Canada and drawing a fearful picture of the impoverished state of the country. The reports sent abroad in this way are capable of working an incalculable amount of mischief. In the first place they are the means of sending honest English yeomen to settle in Texas and diverting beneficial emigration from Canada in general, and in the second place they prevent our own farmers and others, who are not up to the ways of political clap-trap, from spending their money or circulating, in a legitimate way, the profits of our fine harvest."

The Toronto *Telegram* says:—"The Reform papers do not seem to like the idea of Sir Leonard Tilley making a personal inspection of the various factories in the several cities which he has visited. If what they have been saying as to the havoc the National Policy has created among the factories were true, the likelihood is that they would be all the more anxious that Sir Leonard should go to the factories and see the havoc for himself. But the fact is, they have been trying to pull the wool over the eyes of the public in regard to the National Policy, and do not like to be exposed. Sir Leonard is quite right in inspecting the factories for himself and taking notice of the effects of the great national experiment his Government is making. If Sir Richard Cartwright had been half as anxious to promote Canadian industry, or had shown half as much feeling for the welfare of the Canadian manufacturers as Sir Leonard Tilley has shown, the Mackenzie Administration would have still been in power and Sir Richard Cartwright would have still been Finance Minister."

The Tyendinaga Reserve.

The following letter, which authoritatively confirms our denial of the charges against Mr. John White, M. P., and Mr. Mathew Hill, Indian agent, of manipulating the Indian lands in order to increase the Conservative vote in Tyendinaga, appears in the *Mail*, of the 1st inst:—

To the Editor of the Mail.

SIR,—I have had my attention directed to an article in the *Globe* of yesterday's date, under the heading, "A Contemptible Little Guillotine," in which it charges Mr. Matthew Hill, the Indian agent for this Reserve, with turning Reformers off this Reserve, to make room "for friends and supporters of Mr. John White." As head chief of the Mohawk band, on the Tyendinaga Reserve, I think it my duty to notify you, and through you the public at large, that there is not a vestige of truth in the article, and that every statement in it is false in every particular. In the first place, Mr. Hill has nothing whatever to do in the matter of leasing the lands. Mr. Plummer, who is the Indian Superintendent, comes down from Toronto, and gives the leases on the recommendation of that Indian who has the particular allotment, and although he, (Mr. Plummer), together with the Indian Council, has certainly the right to veto any recommendation if they think fit, it is never done, unless the applicant is considered to be an undesirable person to have on the Reserve. In the second place, at the last leasing, more Conservatives than Reformers lost their farms, for the reason that there is more of the former than the latter on the Reserve. In the third place no person has ever rented a farm on the Reserve from 25 to 30 years, as stated in the *Globe*; and lastly, there are yet many Reformers on the tract. Let the *Globe* give the name of one Reformer that has lost his lease, and I will, to every name, give that of two Conservatives in the same predicament.

I presume, the *Globe*, for the sake of a vote, would be glad to treat the Indians as it pleased, and force them to keep any Reform tenant, however undesirable it might be for the tribe; but our principle is, that he who will pay the highest rent gets the farm, if his character is good, and as to his political proclivities, we have nothing to do with them.

If other facts in the *Globe* are equally as true as those contained in the article under review, it must be a very reliable authority in any matter.

Yours, &c.,
ANNOSOTHKAH,
Head Chief.

Indian Council Chamber,
Tyendinaga, 29th October.

CAUGHT IN A BEAR TRAP.—Intelligence has been received at Quebec of the frightful death of a farmer of the County of Port Neuf, at St. Casimir. Two hunters while going their rounds a few days ago, in the wild country at the head of the Lake of Seven Islands, in St. Casimir, came upon a portion of the remains of the unfortunate man in a bear trap, which held him by the arms while a good portion of his body had been eaten by bears.

THE RIGHT KIND OF RUIN.—A correspondent writing from Wakefield says:—"I saw in the *Free Press* a few days ago under the head of "Wakefield news," that we do not hear the "hum" up here yet. I can tell the correspondent that the sawlog jobbers have to pay $3 per month more to men than they did last year, and that the farmers rather like the kind of ruin that the N. P. is bringing on them; but then the *Free Press* reporter is not yet nine days old, and cannot be expected to see very much."

COUNTY COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, Nov. 11th, 1879.

The last regular meeting of the County Council commenced at the Shire Hall this afternoon at two o'clock.

PRESENT—His Honor the Warden, T. B. Pearce, Esq. Councillors—Parker, Francis, Lee, Emo, Robinson, Gordon, Murphy, Vandervoort, Vanderwaters, Sills Anderson, Curie, Appleby, Cooke, Montgomery, Tuttle, Weese, O'Flynn, Vankleek, Caskey, Fitzgerald, Gunter, McDavitt, Aylsworth, Kavanagh, Ashley.

The minutes of the last session were read and confirmed, after which the Warden delivered the following address:—

GENTLEMEN,—After a long interval we are again met for general business, more particularly the winding up of accounts and to reflect upon our legislation of the year, and if possible rectify any errors we may have fallen into.

The appropriation on Gravel Roads of $12,100 has been nearly all expended, and of which you will get all required information from the report of the Committee, which will be laid before you. The grants to minor municipalities outside of gravel roads have also been nearly all paid. I having, upon receipt of the several certificates, given the orders. I have also countersigned the Co. Surveyor's requisitions to the amount of $5,216.27 since the June session, or a total for the present year of $7,920.11. I have urged the Surveyor to, if possible, keep within the estimates, which I think he has done with the bridges, but as in the past and I suppose will be in future, so long as we have bridges and culverts to sustain, there have been unforeseen expenditures to a small extent, this year—and I have directed either the Reeves or County officers to attend to them as cheaply as possible, the total cost of which is about $150.

The recommendations as to repairs to Trenton bridge have been carried out and work done permanently. The committee who examined the bridge last winter, were of opinion that the swing bridge would answer for some time, but I lately received a notice from the Reeve, stating that they consider it unsafe and further that should any damage arise in consequence the corporation would look to the County for such loss, if any. I directed the County Surveyor to make repairs to the railing, and now submit the matter for your consideration.

I have received notice of a last and final call of 30 per cent on the Grand Junction Railway stock payable 10th December, and in connection with this matter we have been served with several additional garnishees, a list of which is appended, and as they have been sent to the Court of Chancery for adjudication, and that Court being now in session here, I hope the vexatious question as to the position the County stands in, may be settled before we separate, and to future Councils it may be a thing of the past.

As directed, the Chairman of Gravel Roads and myself have advertised for tenders for material on the gravel roads. A number were yesterday opened, and the matter is embodied in the Committee's Report.

The Committee appointed to confer with another from the city, as to an industrial farm, have met. Their report will be given in, as also one referring to the Registrar's fees.

I was telegraphed by the Sheriff asking the use of the Shire Hall for the Election Court, the Court of Assizes occupying the Court Room. As the Clerk is the custodian of the hall, I answered, not without satisfying the County Clerk no damage would be done to the hall, and which he (the Sheriff) declines, I suppose properly, to do, as the same thing will likely occur at the adjourned trial in December, when the sessions will be held. You had better decide whether the hall can be used for Court purposes or whether better to procure some other place, as the County has to furnish the Court Room.

The Treasurer informs me that a large amount is due the County from some Municipalities, in addition to the current year's levy. The representatives should see that the amounts be paid. To them it means double interest, they having to pay the County 7 per cent. and their share of the interest on overdrawn account to the Bank in addition, which latter is caused to a great extent by their nonpayment; and although I have but one year's experience as your executive officer, it seems to me the County of Hastings does not require such Bank accommodation, nor would it if the different Councils would see that the County was paid with the end of each year. The Township I represent intends doing so this year, and we have as many or more poor people to collect from as any Town ship in the County—but in most of cases taxes can be paid more readily in the fall than at any other time.

We have this year done away with two regular sessions, which has effected a considerable saving. It may be said to be false economy, but I cannot see it in that light. It places greater responsibilities on the Warden and Chairman of gravel roads, but in accepting those positions they must also take the responsibilities of the offices, and you know that there was never yet a session but what some one had some special claim to plead for—and which continously keeps the expenditures above the estimates.

This will likely be our last session for this year, and in the order of affairs I shall not be your Warden next year. I wish to tender each member my thanks for the forbearance shown me to the present. I have endeavored to do what I thought best in the interests of the County, and trust I may retain your continued confidence—and join with you in wishing for the prosperity of our County.

Belleville, Nov. 11th, 1879.

T. P. PEARCE, ESQ., Warden.

DEAR SIR,—As asked we beg to append a list of the several suits brought by creditors of the G. J. R. Company against the County in respect of unpaid stock.

Yours truly,
BELL & POWTON.

James Glass	$1,577.51
James Gorman	284.50
Geo. Robertson	2,891.80
John G. Ross	1,605.69
C. J. Starling	2,387.48
Rich. Maler	317.62
	$8,864.60

PETITIONS, &C.

The following were presented and read:

A communication was read urging the necessity of the construction of the Murray Canal and asking the co-operation of the County Council in the premises.

A letter was also read asking that teachers be levied on to the extent of $15 for their training in part at Model Schools.

Also one asking a general conference of Wardens at Toronto in the general interests of the several Counties in the Province, with regard to making changes in the municipal law.

Also one with regard to the lessening of the expenditure in the provisions for prisoners in the County gaol.

Also one on behalf of Mr. Lawrence for a claim for the use of certain land used by the County in the Township of Huntingdon.

Also one in regard to the tariff of fees for County officials from the Counties of Northumberland and Durham.

Also from the Minister of the Interior stating that the Indian lands in Tyendinaga were not amenable to taxation and in addition that the right to tax such lands would be contested, as their title was vested in the Crown.

All of the above were received.

The chairman of the Gravel Roads Committee stated he would give in his report to-morrow, and the chairman of the committee to confer on matters in which the city was interested, said the committee would report at a subsequent date, as did also the chairman of Finance.

Notices were given of the introduction of By-laws for the issuing of debentures on wild lands in Elsevir; for the appointment of a school trustee for Trenton in lieu of E. W. Williams, and for the confirmation of certain By-laws passed by the Township Council of Hungerford.

A card from the G. J. R. office was read stating that the last call on the stock would be payable on the 9th of December.

Mr. Francis asked that all communications in this regard be placed upon the table.

The Warden said the County was now garnisheed and the matter had not been ventilated in the recent court, although two suits were brought thereon.

A motion embodying Mr. Francis' request was moved by that gentleman and seconded by Mr. Lee and carried.

Mr. Francis asked that should the Council make the payment demanded they should be satisfied that the demand was a just and right one. The particular object of the speaker was to know the rights to be exercised in the case, so that when the garnishees were ordered the money would not have to be paid twice.

The Warden said the Courts would decide as to when the moneys due on calls by the County should be paid.

The Warden recited his action in regard to the request for accommodation for the holding of the recent election trial, in which he refused the use of the Shire Hall for the holding of the Court. He asked the Council to give their opinion in the premises.

Mr. O'Flynn approved of the action of the Warden, and favored the getting of a hall in the city.

Mr. Francis spoke in the same strain.

Mr. Emo asked if the Court Room could not be used for such a purpose?

The Warden said the Court of Sessions would then be in session and therefore another place would be necessary.

Mr Aylsworth approved of the action of the Warden, as he considered this Council room was unsuitable for the holding of an election court. He considered that another place than the Council Chamber should be procured in such a case as this.

On motion Mr. Dorland was heard in reference to a chain lost by him at Gordon's bridge. He had loaned two chains to the men at work on this bridge, one of which was lost. He said that when the chain was lost he was told his loss would be made good. The chain was valued at $2.50. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Francis moved, seconded by Mr. Lee, that this Council unite with the City Council in memorializing the Government to urge the necessity for the construction of the Murray Canal as a Government work.—Carried.

Mr. Ashley spoke with reference to a part of the old Madoc road in lot 3 in the 8th con. of Thurlow. He said this land was now occupied and used but did not belong to the man who occupied it. He asked that the old road be reopened, as it was of great benefit to the people there, besides being an entrance and exit to a large gravel pit in that locality.

The Clerk was instructed to give the necessary information in the premises with regard to the road allowance in that locality.

After which the Council adjourned till Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

The County Council and the County Registrar.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR,—I observed from the proceedings of the County Council, that the County Auditors had reported certain irregularities respecting certain fees claimed by the County, under the provisions of Cap. 111, Sections 97 to 104 inclusive, which provide as follows:

97.—Every Registrar shall keep a separate book, in which he shall from day to day enter all fees and emoluments received by him, by virtue of his office, and shall make up to and including the 31st day of December of the previous year, a return under oath of such fees and emoluments as received, to the Lieutenant Governor, annually on the 15th day of January. 31 Vic., Cap. 20, sec. 74.

98.—Each Registrar shall be entitled to retain to his own use in each year, all dues, fees and emoluments received by him in that year up to $2,500.—35 Vic. Cap. 27, Sec. 1.

99.—Of the further fees and emoluments received by each Registrar in each year in excess of $2,500, and not exceeding $3,000, he shall be entitled to retain to his own use 90 per cent., and no more.—35 Vic. Cap. 27, Sec. 2.

100.—Of the further fees and emoluments received by each Registrar in each year, in excess of $3,000 and not exceeding $3,500, he shall be entitled to retain to his own use 80 per cent. and no more.—35 Vic. Cap. 27, Sec. 3.

101.—Of the further fees and emoluments received by each Registrar in each year in excess of $3,500, and not exceeding $4,000, he shall be entitled to retain to his own use 70 per cent. and no more—35 Vic. Cap. 27, Sec. 4.

102.—Of the further fees and emoluments received by each Registrar in each year, in excess of $4,000, and not exceeding $4,500, he shall be entitled to retain to his own use 60 per cent and no more.—35 V. Cap. 27, Sec. 5.

103.—Of the further fees and emoluments received in each year, in excess of $4,500, he shall be entitled to retain to his own use 50 per cent and no more.—35 V. C. 27. Sec. 6.

104.—On the 15th day of January in each year, each Registrar shall transmit to the Treasurer of the County for which he is Registrar a duplicate of the return required by this Act, and shall also pay to such Treasurer for the uses of the municipality, such proportion of the fees and emoluments received by him during the preceding year, as under this Act he is not entitled to retain to his own use. 35. V. C. 27. Sec. 7.

I may state that prior to January 1st, 1873, Registrars were entitled to all the fees and emoluments arising from their office.

Mr. Editor, it appears that the Registrar since 1873 had made the usual returns required by the "Registration of Titles Act" of this Province, and so far as I can learn the late County Treasurer, Mr. McAnnany, received whatever the Registrar paid him annually without any objection to the sum paid; but the present County Treasurer contended that a much larger sum belonged to the County, and hence the enquiry. I have prepared a statement from official returns, most of which I was obliged to get from the returns published under the authority of the Legislature of Ontario, and the County accounts. It is not easy for a person who is neither Treasurer, Auditor or a member of the County Council to get the information required, but I have no doubt about its correctness. This statement shows the gross amount of fees received by the Registrar, the amount paid over to the County Treasurer, the amount retained by the Registrar which it is claimed belongs to the County, and the interest on the amount claimed, which is as follows:

Year.	Total am't of receipts each year.	Amount paid Co. Treas'r	Amount due Co. Treas'r each year	Amount improperly retained each year.	Interest on the same
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

It will be observed from the above statement that the sum of $6,752.51 is claimed as belonging to the County. To this sum I have added six per cent interest for six years, which makes the total sum claimed from the Registrar $8,141 69. The question then naturally arises, How is it that the Registrar—(according to my contention) gets so far astray? I suppose that the Registrar arrives at the amount payable to the County in this way: He takes the gross amount, and from this sum he subtracts $2,500, and retains 90 per cent of the remainder, instead of following the grading scale of the Act.

Sir, whose fault is it that this discovery was not made sooner? The fees from the Registry office being a casual revenue belonging to the County, it was the duty of the County Council to see that this money was paid over annually, according to the provisions of the Act above quoted. The remedy appears easy enough. The 21st sec. of the Registration Act reads as follows:

"If the Registrar in any manner misconducts himself in his office or *neglects to perform his duty in every respect, as required of him by this act*, or commits or suffers to be committed any undue or fraudulent practice in the execution thereof, then such Registrar may, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council be dismissed, and he shall moreover, together with his sureties, so far as the covenants extend, be liable to pay all damages with full costs of suit to any person injured thereby, to be recovered by action in any of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Record."

In addition to the above sec. 106 sub sec. 8 of the same Act says the Inspector of Registry Offices is to inform the Registrar how and in what manner he shall do any particular act, or amend or correct whatever he may find amiss, &c. The 21st sec. above quoted requires the Registrar to *perform his duty in every respect* required of him under this Act, and it is one of the duties of the Registrar to pay over to the *County Treasurer* each year on the 15th day of January moneys belonging to the municipality.

I have been informed that the County Council appointed a Committee to confer with the Registrar and that the Registrar proposed to submit the case to the County Judge for his opinion. I believe this was only talk, no action being taken in the matter. The next I heard was that the Chairman of the Committee had, on his own motion, consented or agreed that the case should be submitted to the Hon. Edward Blake for his opinion.

Now, Mr. Editor, I want to know what there is in this case to be submitted to any person? The Registrar has sworn to the amount of fees received during the last six years and has not paid over the amount to the County Treasurer as the Act provides. It is a mere matter of calculation, for any person of ordinary intelligence could easily arrive at a correct conclusion. I will here state to the taxpayers, that if they had properly looked after this matter and caused the County Treasurer and County Auditors to perform their respective duties annually, over $1,100 less per annum would have been required from the tax payers of the County. When will our County Council properly perform the duties they were severally elected to perform?

Yours truly,
MADOC.

Madoc, Nov. 10, 1879.

NOTE.—In publishing the above letter of our correspondent, we cannot agree with him when he says "the late County Treasurer Mr. McAnnany received whatever the Registrar paid him annually without any objection to the sum paid." From our knowledge of that gentleman and of the Registrar, we do not think that the one would receive less than he conscientiously believed to be the due of the County, nor would the other offer him a smaller sum than he thought was its rights. Further, it is evident from the table of figures given, that the calculations have been made on a certain construction of the statute. Whether that construction is correct or not, we await the report of the Committee to whom, our correspondent says, it was referred by the Council.—ED. INTELLIGENCER.

Fifth of November in Hungerford.

The anniversary of the Gunpowder plot was celebrated in the village of Thomasburg by a social gathering in Mr. Graham's Hall. The hall was crowded to excess, the facilities afforded by the late snow having given many an opportunity of enjoying a merry sleigh ride, and also to aid those who have been laid upon beds of sickness.

After the inner man had been supplied with the good things which the ladies of Thomasburg and the surrounding country had prepared in their usual good style, R. T. Porter, District Master, was called to the chair. He expressed himself satisfied in meeting so many there and the noble manner in which they had turned out to aid in such a good cause. The programme consisted of music, both vocal and instrumental, and speeches by several gentlemen. Miss Clare being the first, performed her part in her usual good style, much to the delight of those present.

Next was a speech by the Rev. Mr. Peake, followed in turn by Mr. Robert Gordon, County Master, S. H., and Rev. Mr. Roam mell, between whose speeches the meeting was enlivened with music by Messrs. Grier of Tweed, after which the meeting was brought to a close by singing the national anthem, and the company separated much delighted with the evening's entertainment.—COM.

Consumption is Curable.

This is an established fact, although people are dying every day with this subtle disease. So they are with Typhoid Fever, Pneumonia, and other diseases. But we believe we are warranted in making the statement that nine out of ten of all the victims of this distressing malady can be cured, if treated in time, by the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH THE HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA. It has all virtues of these most valuable remedies in a perfectly palatable form.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.—It is thought that the Dominion Parliament will be called together about the 6th of February.

THE AMEER'S TREACHERY.—A despatch from Calcutta on the 9th says:—"There seems now little doubt of the Ameer's treachery. The general opinion is that he will be sent as a State prisoner to India."

LUMBER TRADE.—A steady improvement is reported to be taking place in the Quebec lumber trade, and every preparation is being made for an active business in the spring. Prices are firm at an advance.

100 LIVES LOST.—A telegram from Kingston, Jamaica, says:—"The floods have subsided and the rains ceased, but immense damage was done to the roads of the country, which it will take months to repair. Nearly a hundred lives have been lost. The coffee crop suffered heavily."

RAILWAY DISASTER IN INDIA.—An accident occurred to a passenger train on the Madras, British India, railway, near Arconum, on the 31st of October, in consequence of the sinking of an embankment after rain. Nineteen persons, including three Europeans, were killed and forty-five wounded.

INQUEST.—The inquest as to the death of the woman Elsie Armstrong, late cook at the Union House, Ottawa, was concluded on the 7th inst., when the jury returned a verdict of "death from wounds caused by the use of an instrument, either in her own or another person's hands, for the purpose of procuring abortion."

AN APPEAL.—The Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland have issued an appeal to the Government and the general public on behalf of the suffering poor of that country—at the same time calling upon their flocks to respect the rights of others, and to use all peaceful constitutional means to reform the land laws.

ADVANCING.—Sugar, tea and groceries generally, leather, rubber goods and many other articles are still advancing, in sympathy with a great rise in the British and United States markets; but so far the recent rise in bar iron in England has not affected the Montreal market, which is steady at $2 per 100 lbs.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—Paris is greatly excited over the murder of an apothecary and his female servant. The murder was committed by an apprentice, who wrote to the wife of the man he murdered that he had need of three thousand francs and if fortune favored him he would return the money stolen and indemnify her for the loss of her husband. The murderer has not yet been arrested.

GRAND TRUNK RECEIPTS.—The traffic returns for the week ending Nov. 1st shows a grand total of $220,978, freight and live stock bringing in $156,563, and passengers, mails and express freight $64,415. The total receipts for the same week of last year were $186,977, showing an increase of $34,001 in favor of 1879. Increase for the past eighteen weeks, $203,979.

GUY FAWKES' RIOT AT EXETER.—A riot occurred in Exeter early in the morning of the 6th in connection with Guy Fawes' celebration. A mob assembled in the yard of the cathedral around a bonfire, and attempted to demolish the enclosure erected to protect the City Bank. The Riot Act was read, and a company of infantry called out, who fixed bayonets and loaded with ball.

HOW IT WORKS.—The Halifax *Herald* says:—"Mr. White, M. P. stated at the Quebec banquet to Sir John, that forty-seven vessels with sugar had arrived in the port of Montreal, this season, against seven last year and three the year before. The same favorable result of the sugar duties is seen in the statistics of the port of Halifax. From the 15th March to 20th October, 1878, there were 22 cargoes of sugar imported. During the present year from the 15th March when the tariff came into operation to the 20th October, there were ninety-eight cargoes in all imported. This shows an increase of seventy-six cargoes; due to the operation of the N. P."

OUR CHEESE EXPORTS.—The story of the Dominion export of cheese is a highly interesting one. Ten years ago the export amounted to 4,503,370 lbs., valued at $549,572. Last year the quantity was 39,371,139 lbs., and the value $4,121,301. That indicates a tremendous enlargement for one decade. This enlargement was not effected at the expense of butter making. For, while ten years ago the export of butter amounted in quantity to 10,853,268 lbs., and to $2,342,270 in value, last year the quantity was 13,504,117 lbs. and the value $2,474,197. Had the butter been of the quality desired its value would have been considerably greater.

ENTERPRISING.—The Toronto *Mail*, which, since it passed into the hands of Mr. Bunting, has been the best newspaper in Canada, comes out on Monday with the announcement that "the proprietor of this journal has made an exclusive arrangement with the proprietor of the New York *Herald* for the simultaneous publication in The *Mail* and *Herald* of all cable despatches forwarded to the latter by its corps of correspondents at the chief centres in Europe and Asia. This arrangement goes into effect at once." This arrangement will greatly enhance the value of the *Mail*, and we trust that the public will show due appreciation of this laudable effort to supply the demand for news, which is made in a style and with a liberality heretofore unapproached in this country.

A GIGANTIC SPECULATOR.—The Paris Bourse has been thrown into a tremendous state of excitement by the sudden disappearance of Philliport, one of the most gigantic speculators in that city. He seems to have had a career both remarkable and brilliant. Bursting like a comet upon the financial horizon of Paris in 1874, he soon became prominently connected with many companies, created the Banque Franco-Hollandaise, and became President of the Credit Mobilier. But with the suddenness of a comet his success came to an end; he failed, with liabilities to the extent of twenty-eight million francs. Four years of seclusion had almost cast this into oblivion, when he again appears, creates the Banque Europenne, raises a capital of a hundred million francs, and then throws himself into all kinds of speculations, which end by his flight, with debts amounting to nearly seven million francs against him.

THE NORTH-WEST.—The Saskatchewan *Herald* says that Prof. Macoun's exploration has resulted in the discovery of a large tract of good agricultural and grazing land south-west of the Battleford region and out of the ordinary routes of travel. Fully eighty per cent, of it is suitable for grain-growing. Prof. Macoun states emphatically that the stories of disaffection among the Blackfeet, Sarcees, and Mountain Indians are without foundation, and he gives them great praise for their patience while undergoing the most shocking privation from hunger and want of every conceivable description. He also says that the great drawback to the country south of Battleford is that there is no timber, but this lack is compensated for by the undoubted existence of unlimited quantities of coal throughout that region. The coal has been tested at many camp-fires for cooking, and it burnt brightly, with a clear flame and no residue but the ashes.

GRAND TRUNK AFFAIRS.—A cable despatch to the *Globe* on the 30th says:—At a meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada held here to-day Sir Henry Tyler said he thought the brightest prospect was dawning. The acquisition of the line from Port Huron to Chicago was the most important event in the history of the Company. It would open up the best route to Manitoba: Up to the present time about £310,000 had been spent in gaining admission to Chicago; £200,000 would be required the next six months, and £500,000 the next three years, but the securities would be readily taken in America if the shareholders here did not choose to take them. He characterized the statement in the recent report of the Great Western Company, that its policy has been peaceful and that of the Grand Trunk Company aggressive, as most untrue. He said the great bar of harmony in that part of the continent was that we could never make arrangements with them, and were prevented by them from making arrangements with other companies."

FROM NAPANEE.

Bursting of a Storehouse.

NAPANEE, Nov. 8.—About half-past 8 o'clock last evening the Grangers' new storehouse, which contained about about 75,000 bus. of barley, gave way, heaving out one half of one side of the building, a stone wall two feet thick, which, with the barley, went crashing through the roof of the Messrs. Pringle & Co's foundry, which joined the foundry. About seven to ten thousand bushels of barley lay exposed to the weather, part of which is in the foundry. The Messrs. Pringle had a full set of moulding patterns ready to cast this morning, half of which are covered with barley from two to ten feet deep. They estimate their loss on building and contents at $500. The loss on grain and building will amount from $1,500 to $2,000 at least.

The New Dispensation.

THE EMULSION OF PALATABLE CASTOR OIL with glycerine, manufactured by Scott & Bowne, is one of the greatest medical triumphs of the age. It has made what was the most detestable medicine the most agreeable of them all. Children take it as cheerfully as they would accept a spoonful of cream, and literally cry for more. To any one who knows—and who does not—that Castor Oil is the most efficacious cathartic and cure of intestinal inflammation, the inestimable nature of this new dispensation will be approved. SCOTT & BOWNE'S PALATABLE CASTOR OIL should be in every household. Price 25 cents.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Grocers is this day dissolved by mutual consent and all debts due by the late partners will be paid by Thos. Wray.

All those indebted to the late firm must pay the same at once to Thos. Wray, who will still continue the business.

WILLIAM MAITLAND MUNRO,
THOMAS WRAY.

Tweed, Nov. 11, 1878. d&w1t

FOR SALE CHEAP.

HOUSE AND LOT, situated on Lemoine Street, off College Street. The lot consists of four acres of good land, suitable for market garden; a barn on the premises.

Apply to R. PURDY,
Auctioneer, &c.,
Next door to the Post Office.

November 1, 1879. 1wd-1mw

CUT STONE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish Cut Stone of any description at lower rates than can be had elsewhere.

JACOB NICHOLSON,
Stone Cutter,
yard, Octavia St., near No. 3 School House,
40-1yw West Belleville.

Teachers' Examination

THE annual examination of candidates for Special Certificates to teach in the remote townships of North Hastings, will be held at

L'AMABLE.

(Dungannon Township), on the

22nd and 23rd December, Next,

Commencing at 1 p.m.

Those who intend to compete must send testimonials of character from their respective pastors, not later than December 1st, to me.

WM. MACKINTOSH,
P. S. Inspector,
North Hastings.

Madoc, 5th Nov., 1879. 40-w2t

STRAYED,

ON the premises of James Kennedy, lot 35, 8th con. Tyendinaga, a brindle cow with tips off both horns. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges.

JAMES KENNEDY.

Nov. 13th. 3t

STRAYED

INTO my enclosure, 1st con, lot 32, North Range, Tyendinaga, a Red Cow, with white spot in forehead. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.
40-w3t

Stray Sheep.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, lot 32 and part 33, 1st con Sidney, about Oct. 27th, 1879, a white yearling ewe with a long tail and a string around its neck.

The owner can have property upon paying charges.

C. W. YOUNG.

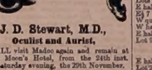
Sidney, Oct. 11, 1879. 3t

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Thomasburg Cheese Factory Company will be held at the factory on TUESDAY, 25th November, at 10 o'clock, a.m., for the transaction of general business.

F. SHERRY,
President.

Belleville, Nov. 12th, 1879. 2t



J. D. Stewart, M.D.,

Oculist and Aurist,

WILL visit Madoc again and remain at Moon's Hotel, from the 24th inst. until Saturday evening, the 29th November.

Nov. 13, 1879. 2w

MUIR & LAWRENCE.

HATS AND FURS,

MILLINERY,

LARGE NEW STOCK

AT

LOWEST PRICES.

Old ones Made Over.

318 Front Street,

NEXT DOOR TO CONGER BROS.

MANITOBA

AND THE

NORTHWEST.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.

THE HUDSON'S BAY CO. have very large tracts of land in

THE GREAT FERTILE BELT FOR SALE,

AND NOW OFFER

500,000 ACRES

IN THE

TOWNSHIPS:

ALREADY SURVEYED.

They own two sections in each Township, and have in addition large numbers of farms for sale on the Red and Assiniboine rivers.

Splendid Prairie Farms, Grazing Land and Wood Lots.

Prices range from $3 to $6 per acre, according to location, &c.

Terms of payment remarkably easy.

Pamphlets giving full information about the country, and the lands for sale can be had on application at the Co's officer in Winnipeg and at Montreal

C. J. BRYDGES,
Land Commissioner Hudson's Bay Co.

Montreal, November, 1879. 40-w3m

DRESS GOODS.

JUST received a choice line of 60 pieces of Dress Goods at only 12½ cents per yard.

They are new styles and worth 20 cents per yard.

See them before they are all picked up.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

Belleville, Nov. 11, 1879.

FARM FOR SALE.

100 ACRES, Lot 30, second concession of Tyendinaga, nearly all cleared and under good state of cultivation. Good frame house, barn, drive house and outbuildings. Seven miles from Napanee, on good gravel road. Terms easy to suit purchasers.

For particulars apply on the premises to
THOMAS MURPHY.

Tyendinaga, Oct. 2, 1879. 34w8m

DRESS GOODS.

3

FACTS ABOUT NATHAN JONES' DRESS GOODS.

1st FACT.

His 12½ cent Dress Goods are splendid value and beautiful shades.

2nd FACT.

His 15 cent Dress Goods are wide and good quality, and are worth more money.

3rd FACT.

His 20 cent and 25 cent Dress Goods are the best he has ever had for the money.

These Dress Goods are all new and selling rapidly.

NATHAN JONES,

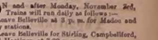
364 Front Street,

40-w1y BELLEVILLE.

WANTED

TO purchase, a new Milch Cow. Apply at the Commercial Hotel, Belleville.

Nov. 13, 1879. 1t



GRAND JUNCTION AND BELLEVILLE & NORTH HASTINGS RAILWAYS.

ON and after Monday, November 3rd, Trains will run daily as follows:—

Leave Belleville at 3 p. m. for Madoc and way stations.

Leave Belleville for Stirling, Campbellford, and Hastings, at 3:30 p. m.

Arrive from Madoc and way stations at 10 a. m.

Arrive from Hastings, Campbellford and Stirling, at 10:30.

Trains are run by Belleville time.

R. LUTTRELL,
Gen'l Supt.

Oct. 29, 1879. d&w

TO FARMERS.

THE possession of a practical commercial education by Farmers is invaluable. As it requires the application of intelligence and knowledge to WORK a farm successfully, so it requires intelligence and a knowledge of commercial matters to CONDUCT THE BUSINESS of a farm.

To be able to write a good business letter with ease, work any sum in commercial arithmetic, keep a set of books for the farm, for a cheese factory, or a municipality, conduct the banking and financial affairs connected with cheese or stock exporting—in short to do business with accuracy and confidence gives any farmer a great advantage. It is the special business of

Ontario Commercial College, Belleville,

to impart such a practical commercial education. We invite parents and young men to send for the College Circular.

Address,
ROBINSON & JOHNSON,
Ontario Business College,
37-w4t Belleville.

WOOD LANDS

FOR SALE IN THE

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

ENNISKILLEN.

E part lot 8	Concession 4	170	acres.
E half W half 31	" 3	60	"
Lot 31	" 3	200	"
E quarter lot 20	" 4	50	"
Lots 16 and 17	" 4	400	"
E half 16	" 5	100	"
E½ 7 and W½ 8	" 6	200	"
W quarter lot 26	" 1	50	"
W half lot 27	" 1	100	"
E half lot 12	" 4	100	"
Lot 9	" 5	200	"

BROOK.

E half lot 1	Concession 10	100	"
Lot 2	" 10	200	"
W half lot 3	" 10	100	"
S½ and N E½ lot 1	" 3	150	"

DAWN.

E half lot 34	Concession 1	100	"
E half S W ½ lot 30	" 1	100	"
E half S W pt lot 31	" 4	132	"

SOMBRA.

N half lot 21	Concession 8	100	"
E half lot 23	" 12	100	"
N half lot 30	" 13	100	"

MOORE.

Lot 1	Concession 10	200	"
Lot 30	Concession 2	200	"
W half 23	Concession 3	100	"

As the above lands must be sold before the 1st January, the price has been placed at the very low figure of from $5 to $12 per acre, they are all well timbered with Beech, Maple, Oak and Ash, the soil is principally a rich clay loam, entirely free from rocks and boulders.

Terms, one quarter down balance on time to suit purchasers.

For particulars apply to the owner,
A. T. GURD,
Oil Exchange Buildings,
Petrolia.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

manufactured on the shortest notice.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

OF TWEEDS

in the City to select from.

FOSTER & REID,

IMPORTERS.

Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale parts lots 5, 6 and 7, in the 6th con. Sidney, from 100 to 300 acres.

There are two dwellings on the premises, one of which is new; also three barns, one of which has a basement stable.

The farm is under a good state of cultivation and well watered.

There are two orchards on the premises, which is situated half a mile from Frankford on the Stirling Gravel Road, and is finely located.

Terms reasonable.

Apply on the premises to
C. A. TOMPKINS,
or Frankford P. O.

Sidney, Oct. 11, 1879. 36-w1f

FOR SALE.

A ROUGH cast house on Barton Street, good barn and well, terms moderate. For particulars address box 76, or apply on the premises. 35w6t.

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale Lot 78, Township Hallowell, in the County of Prince Edward, about 50 acres, lying on the main road between Belleville and Wellington. The farm is all under a good state of cultivation, with an abundance of fruit. The farm is situate within a quarter of a mile of a church, school house and post office.

There is a cheese factory located on the premises.

Terms reasonable.

W. J. MAYBEE,
on the premises, or
Allisonville P. O.

Hallowell, Oct. 17, 1879. 32-w6t

For Sale or To Let.

THE undersigned offers for sale or to let a house and lot at Hayden's Corners, in connection with which there is a harness shop. There is a small barn and good water on the premises. A garden and pasture lot will be let or sold with the premises. Apply

WM. McMASTER,
Sidney,
12-w1f Belleville P.

FINANCIAL.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Wall St. stocks makes fortunes every month—Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & Co. Bankers, 30y 7 Wall St., New York.

A GOOD PLAN. Combining and operating many orders in one vast sum has every advantage of capital, with skillful management. Large profits divided pro rata on investments of $25 to $1,000. Circular, with full explanations how all can succeed in stock dealings, mailed free. LAWRENCE & Co., 55 Exchange Place, New York. 38w8m

A Wonderful Discovery.

For the speedy cure of Consumption and all diseases that lead to it, such as Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Asthma, pain in the side and chest, dry hacking cough, tickling in the throat, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and all chronic or lingering diseases of the throat and lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal and has established for itself a world wide reputation. Many leading physicians recommend and use it in their practice. The formula from which it is prepared is highly recommended by all medical journals. The clergy and the press have complimented it in the most glowing terms. Go to your druggist and get a trial bottle free of cost or a regular size for $1.00. For sale by Jas. Clarke & Co.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Jas. Clarke & Co.

When a person is weak and faint, or fatigued and exhausted, there is nothing so refreshing and reviving as a little of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. Rubbed on the hands and temples, and inhaled freely, it tones and braces the whole system.

Business Notices.

Received.—Another consignment of "Elephant" Lead, which will be sold at low figures. All the stock, Paints of all kinds, Brushes, Windsor Glass colored, figured and plain, Portland Cement, Plaster Paris, and the celebrated "Prime White" Coal Oil, which I sell at the same price as the ordinary quality, and deliver to any part of the City. Albert L. Geen, agent for Edison's Absorbent Belt.

Special Notices.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, New York City. 51-wly

Commercial.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Intelligencer Office, Belleville, Nov. 13, 1879.

The receipts of grain to-day were about 4,000 bushels barley; all other kinds of grain are coming in slowly.

As the close of navigation approaches, farmers are becoming more ready to sell, and accept the price offered. For No. 1 bright and full weight barley 62c. was paid on the street. Rye and peas are scarce at our quotations.

Wheat is principally purchased by millers at $1.23 for the best sample of spring.

Oats are in demand for home consumption at our quotations.

Fall Wheat—$1.25 to $1.23.
Spring Wheat—$1.24 to $1.26.
Barley—No. 1, 62c No. 2, 45c.
Rye—60c.
Oats—37c.
Peas—55c. to 60c.
Buckwheat—50c.
Mutton—5c to 6c per pound.
Hams—9c. to 11c.
Dressed Hogs—$4.50 to $5.00.
Dressed Beef—$4.00 to $5.00.
Butter—Roll, 15c to 18c.
Butter—Tub, nominally 10c to 12½c.
Eggs—15c. to 20c. per dozen.
Hides—Inspected $8.
Sheepskins (shearlings)—75c. to $1.
Wool—20c per lb.
Lard—8c to 10c.
Tallow—Rough, 4c.
Tallow—Rendered, 5.
Cabbage—40c per doz.
Potatoes—50c to 60c per bag.
Apples—45c to 75c per bag.
Flour—Wholesale, $6.00 per bbl.
Flour—Retail, $6.50 per bbl.
Hay—$7 to $8 per ton.
Chickens—20c to 30c per pair.
Ducks—30 to 50c per pair.
Geese—35 to 40c.
Turkeys—50c to $1.00.

MONTREAL MARKET.

Montreal, Nov. 12.—Flour, receipts 1,472 brls.; sales, 750 brls.; market quiet with unchanged quotations: Superiors, $5.75 to $5.80; extras $5.70 to $5.75; fancy $5.65 to $5.70; spring extra $5.60 to $5.63; superfine, $5.30 to $5.35; strong bakers, $6.00 to $6.40; fine, $5.00 to $5.10; middlings, $4.20 to $4.30; pollards, $3.20 to $3.40; Ontario bags, $2.80 to $2.90; city do. $3.00 to $3.10.

Sales: 350 spring extra $5.60; 100 do $5.62½; 100 fancy $5.70; 100 superior $5.80.

Meal—Oatmeal per 200 lbs $4.50 to $4.60; Cornmeal per 196 lbs $2.95 to $3.00.

Grain—Wheat per 60 lbs Canada spring $1.23 to $1.23; red winter $1.30. Peas, per 66 lbs 83½ to 84c. Rye per 56 lbs 76c. Barley per 48 lbs 60 to 65. Oats per 32 lbs 37c. Corn, per 56 lbs 55 to 56c.

Provisions—Pork $15.00 to $15.50. Lard 10 to 11c. Butter, creamery 29 to 30; eastern townships 22 to 26cts; Brockville and Morrisburg 22 to 25; wsn 19 to 22.

Ashes—pots $4.65 to $4.75.

OSWEGO MARKETS.

Oswego, Nov. 12, 1 p. m.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Duluth spring, $1.26; car lots white state $1.32. Corn dull; sales 10,000 bus; on private terms; car lot held 58 to 59c. Barley dull; sales 16,000 No. 1 bright Canada at 90c; Rye quiet; Canada held at 90c in bond.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 12.

Gold 100.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, Nov. 12.

Cotton quiet, at 11⅞

Flour dull; receipts 22,000; sales 8,000 bbls. at $4.50 to $5.00 for Superior State and western, $5.20 to $5.50, com. to choice ex. state $5.20 to $5.60 do western.

Rye flour quiet, unchanged.

Wheat heavy, unsettled; spring 2c to 2½c; 1 to 2c lower; receipts 179,000 bus.; sales 128,000 bus. No. 2 spring $1.30.

Rye firm, 90c for state and Canada.

Corn dull, receipts 54,030 bus., sales 30,000 bus., at 58½c to 59½c.

Barley quiet, two rowed state 70 to 72.

Oats quiet; receipts 24,000 bus.; sales 28,000 bus. at 44 to 45½ for mixed wsn. and state, 44½ to 48 for white do.

Pork firm, unchanged.

Lard steadier, unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Nov. 12.—4s, 106½.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.—Cotton buoyant, up's, 6⅞; Orleans, 7.

BIRTH.

In Belleville, on Saturday, the 8th inst., the wife of Mr. Walter Fanning, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Madoc, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, by the Reverend Thomas Davis, P. P., brother of the bride, Mr. John McKeown, of St. Catharines, to Elizabeth Davis, youngest daughter of Mr. James Davis, of Kingston.

Nov. 3rd, by the Reverend Mr. McLean, Mr James Latimer, of Picton, to Miss Prudence Clark, of Thomasburgh.

DIED.

On the 9th inst., Madeline Grover, aged 1 year 9 months and 8 days; and on the 10th, George Reginald, aged 5 years, 2 months and 8 days—children of Mr. J. B. Weller.

At his residence, Northport, on the 11th inst., Samuel Solmes, in the 80th year of his age.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

JOB MOSES' PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous disorders to which the female constitution is subject. It invigorates the debilitated and delicate; and by regulating and strengthening the system, fortifies the youthful constitution for the duties of life, and when taken in middle of old age, proves a real blessing, and on the approach of Childbirth these Pills should be used for two or three weeks previous to confinement; the benefits to be derived are incalculable; they fortify the constitution, lessen the suffering during labor, prevent weakness of the organs, and enable the mother to perform her duties with comfort to her and child.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertions, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, the Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and, although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package. JOB MOSES, New York, Sole Proprietor.

$1.00 and 12½ cents postage, enclosed to Northrop and Lyman, Toronto, Ont., General Agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.

Invalids, do you wish to gather flesh, to acquire an appetite, to enjoy a regular habit of body, to obtain refreshing sleep, to feel and know that every fibre and tissue of your system is being braced and renovated? If so, commence at once and use the Quinine Wine prepared by Northrop & Lyman of Toronto, and in a short time you will feel the whole system invigorated and strengthened. It is a well-known fact that Quinine has been acknowledged by the medical faculty for many years as the best appetizer and tonic known. And for general debility, this combination will be found superior to all other preparations. And combined as it is with fine sherry wine and choice aromatics, it is made an agreeable and pleasant invigorator to the whole system. The properties of Quinine are a febrifuge tonic and antiperiodic. Small doses, frequently repeated, strengthen the pulse, increase muscular force, and invigorate the tone of the nervous system. The peculiar operation of this medicine in general debility and as an appetizer, has undergone long and close observation, and it is believed it will never fail, if properly and judiciously administered, unless other diseases predominate of a different character. Persons of weak constitution may take it without the least difficulty, as it strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, and seldom require more than one or two bottles to effect a decided benefit, as it contains nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Remember to ask for the "Quinine Wine prepared by N[illegible] & Lyman, Toronto," and we are sure you [illegible] satisfied that you have full value for your [illegible] All Medicine De[illegible]

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 13.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Assizes.—This Court closed last Saturday, after having sat for seventeen days—the largest sitting on record in this county.

Direct Shipment.—On Wednesday last J. M. Squier shipped from Wellington over the Prince Edward Railway, 5,000 bushels of No. 1 barley for Chicago direct.

Prince Edward Railway.—Business is brisk far beyond the expectation of the managers. The passenger traffic is somewhat of an agreeable surprise.

Fall Wheat.—A very large breadth of fall wheat has been sown this year in this section of county, and everywhere it is reported as looking nicely.

Freight from Hastings.—Since the Grand Junction Railway has been running to Hastings sixty-seven cars of freight have been shipped from that point in addition to way freight.

Engine Shed at Hastings.—Mr. Luttrell made arrangements in Hastings on Monday to have an engine shed built there. It is to be completed ready for occupation by Saturday, the 22nd of November.

Shipments.—The following shipments were made from Rednerville during the last week in October: 33,000 bushels of barley; 44 brls apples; 40 boxes cheese; 600 doz eggs.

Public Dinner.—The Conservatives of Ottawa are actively preparing for the banquet which they intend to give to Sir John A. Macdonald. So soon as the arrangements have been completed the date will be announced.

Winter.—Messrs. Mair & Lawrance, who occupy the store formerly tenanted by Mr. Wm. Johnson, have a first class stock of hats, furs and millinery, which they advertise in this week's issue.

Dry Goods.—Mr. Nathan Jones, who continues to carry on business at his old stand, offers, as per advertisement in another column, some specially attractive lines in dry goods. Fair play and honest dealing may always be relied on by customers at Jones'.

Women's Christian Association.—The Christian ladies of the city are about to form a Women's Christian Association for earnest work among the suffering and degraded. There is plenty to do. We are sure the prayers of every lover of humanity will attend them.

The Cattle Trade.—Mr. Geo. H. Pope left town lately for Boston, where he will engage in shipping cattle to England during the next few weeks for Messrs. Lingham, who, we are informed, have contracts for 2,000 head of beef cattle for the London market.

The Murder Trial.—Our report of the evidence of the medical men in this case being very briefly referred to, it is only just to Dr. Wilson to state that Dr. O'Sullivan, of Kingston, thoroughly agreed with him as to his mode of treatment of the patient.

For the aged, whom it refreshes and soothes, Sanford's Jamaica Ginger.

Sheep Exporting.—The Stirling News-Argus says:—"Mr. J. Loucks, of Stirling, is doing quite a business at buying sheep in this section and exporting them to the Albany market. He has taken over three car-loads at three different trips, since August, being an aggregate of 625 sheep and lambs."

The Iron Deposits.—The Lindsay Post says:—"We understand that a couple of experienced Americans have purchased a hundred acres of land a few miles east of the Snowdon iron mines. They have taken out very rich ores and intend prospecting all along the ridge to Madoc and Marmora."

New Freight-Shed.—We learn from the News-Argus that the authorities of the Grand Junction have had a very suitable freight-shed erected at Stirling, 24x36 feet. One end is divided off into a waiting room and ticket-office, to serve a temporary purpose only, as we understand it is the intention to build a brick depot in the spring.

Horse Stolen.—Mr. W. A. Chapman, who resides in Thurlow, near Plainfield, gave information to the police yesterday that a bay mare had been stolen from his stable on Saturday night. No intelligence of the stolen animal having been found here, Mr. Chapman left for Trenton in pursuance of his search.

Toronto and Ottawa Railway.—The promoters of this enterprise are prosecuting their financial campaign with vigor. The Elzevir Council will submit a By-law for $12,000 on the 28th inst.; the Village of Madoc one for $5,000 on the same date; and the united townships of Marmora and Lake one for $10,000 also on the 28th.

Vandalism.—Three times of late the Roman Catholic Separate School in West Belleville has been broken into by some vandal and damage done, the last time on Saturday night or that of Sunday. The Board of Trustees offer a reward of $10 for such information as will lead to the conviction of the guilty party, which we hope may be secured.

Accident.—Whilst Joseph DeClair, a brakesman, was coupling cars on the Grand Trunk at the Belleville station at about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, he got caught between the buffers and sustained severe injuries in the vicinity of the hips, one of which was dislocated. He was taken to his residence near the station, where he is attended by Dr. Wilson.

Ministers at Winnipeg.—In other columns will be found a report of the demonstration given to Hon. Messrs. Bowell and Aikins at Winnipeg. We copy from the Free Press, which is the chief organ of the Grits in the Prairie Province. Although rather late in coming to hand, the excellent speeches have lost none of their interest to the people of this part of the Dominion.

The Grand Junction.—The Hastings Star says:—"The Grand Trunk authorities in estimating the probable business of the road, credited Hastings with four cars weekly. It must therefore be an agreeable surprise to them to see the quantity shipped weekly from here. For the week ending Nov. 1st 24 cars. Previously reported 43. Total 67. Averaging nearly 17 cars per week since the opening of the road. The result must be gratifying to all concerned."

Our Local Railways.—We learn that Mr. Luttrell, Supt. of our Local Railways, has made arrangements to have two engine houses built at once, one at Madoc and the other at Hastings. They will be of good size and possess every convenience. The line is also being put in thorough repair, ballast trains are now working on the Madoc end of the road, bridges are being strengthened and supplied with new timber, and all other necessary improvements are being made, so that there will be no obstruction to the line being worked during the winter.

Murchison Club.—At the meeting of the Murchison Club on the 29th ult., Mr. T. C. Wallbridge gave an address on the "Minerals of Hastings," more particularly the Iron Ores, which was listened to with great interest. Mr. Ackerill exhibited some beautiful slides which he had put up, showing portions of spiders' jaws, spinnerets, feet, &c., which being so splendidly mounted showed to great advantage in his microscope. Mr. W. R. Smith showed some very rare specimens of cystideans, which he had lately found in the rocks in the neighborhood, and which were in a good state of preservation. The meetings have been increasing in interest lately, and it is to be hoped that the members will continue their endeavors to make them so.

Pedestrian Contest.—A ten-hour pedestrian match — said to be for $100—between H. E. Beasley and F. S. Ferguson, the conditions of which were that the first five hours should be fair heel and toe walking and the last five hours "go as you please," took place in the Metropolitan Hall on the 6th. The competitors were started at 1 p. m., and the pace was a hot one, each striving hard to out the other down, the result of which spurting was that Beasley gained a lead of three laps, which Ferguson had reduced to two laps at the expiration of the first five hours, at which time the former had completed 25 miles and 9 laps and the latter 25 miles 7 laps. At this time Ferguson showed symptoms of distress, and shortly afterwards was obliged to retire. He came back twice and tried hard to keep going, but it was of no use, and he gave up after travelling a little over 34 miles. Beasley kept on until 9 o'clock, when he had finished a few laps over 40 miles.

The Late Father O'Reilly.—The Madoc Review contains a lengthy notice of the death of the Rev. Father O'Reilly, R. C. Curate of Madoc, who died suddenly at that place on Sunday night, the 2nd inst. It concludes as follows:—"Father O'Reilly was born in the County Cavan, Ireland, and finished his studies and was ordained in Maynooth College, in 1867. Though but a few months in this parish he endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact, by his kind and gentle behavior. He was a perfect gentleman, and one whom to know was to love. Though he died far from the home of his youth, and no relative near as he was lowered into the tomb, yet the many tears shed over his coffin by the Catholics of Madoc, showed that he was among those who loved him dearly, and were stricken with grief at his loss. It is intended that the proposed new church will be built over his grave, and when the same is completed a suitable monument will be erected to his memory."

Consolidated Bills.—The Montreal Witness of Saturday says:—"Ninety-three cents in the dollar is the quotation to-day for Consolidated Bank bills, the market for which is stronger."

Low Water.—The water in the various rivers and streams throughout Ontario and Quebec, as well as the State of New York, has not been so low as it is now, for ten years previously.

Telephone.—Mr. Henry Corby, jr., has had his mill and distillery connected with his office and his dwelling as well, by telephone, the wires for which have been erected by the Montreal Telegraph Company.

Temperance.—The Workingmen's Temperance Society, who have so long and successfully labored in the cause of "rescuing the perishing," have exhibited their energy by renting a commodious Hall in Robertson's new block. The new Hall looks tasty in its new furnishings and was opened last night very successfully by the initiation of ten new members. We understand the Society intend shortly holding an open meeting. May they go on and prosper.

Seizure of Fish.—Mr. Wilkins, Fishery Inspector, seized a load of salmon trout which were exhibited for sale on the market on Friday. They belonged to Mr. Daniel Brooks, of Brighton, who either did not know that the close season for the fish commenced the 1st November and ended on the 10th November, or determined to defy the law. It was a dear lesson to him, however, and may prove of advantage to him as well as others engaged in the fishery business.

Railway Meeting.—On the 4th instant a meeting was held at the Town Hall, Bridgewater, relative to granting a bonus of twelve thousand dollars to aid the Toronto and Ottawa Railroad. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Scott, M. P. P., of Peterboro, Mr. Campbell of Port Perry, and several influential residents of the municipality. All present at the meeting expressed themselves strongly in favor of the scheme, and on a motion to submit a By-law to the people being put to the meeting it was carried unanimously.

Tweed Free Fair.—This fair, which was held on the 11th inst., passed off in a very quiet way. A large number of cattle were on the ground, but buyers were few. The stock, as a general thing, was not of the description required by those who came to purchase. Fat cattle and steers were in most demand; few of these were on the ground, but notwithstanding a large number changed hands at various prices just as the parties could agree, but the fair was quite a success, though some of those who formerly went there to purchase were conspicuous by their absence.

Death of an Old Resident.—The death of Mr. Samuel Solmes, one of the old landmarks in the Prince Edward District, is announced in another column. Mr. Solmes was one of the early pioneers of the Bay of Quinte District, having settled in Northport at a very early age. He occupied during his life time many honorable positions of trust, and was very highly respected wherever known. In 1837, he raised a company of volunteers in his section of the country, and served on the Niagara frontier under Col. Kingsmill, as Captain. He was uncle of Mr. R. C. Solmes, of Belleville, and of Mr. David Solmes, Sophiasburg. He leaves a widow without any children.

The Barley Market.—The Oswego Palladium of Saturday says:—"The demand for barley during the past week has been more active, and sales aggregating nearly 300,000 bu. For the choice grades full prices current at the close of our last review have been realized, while the medium and lower qualities were somewhat irregular in prices, closing about 1a2c lower. The receipts for the week have been 398,702 bu. and shipments by canal 263,019 bu. to Troy, 13,000 bu. to Syracuse, and 9,800 bu. to Weedsport. The receipts of new crop barley from Canada to date have been 2,573,179 bu.; against 2,096,749 bu. for the corresponding period in 1878, showing an increase this season of 476,430 bu. The amount of barley on the canal from lake ports for tide water yesterday noon was 461,187 bu., of which 359,713 bu. were shipped from Oswego, and 101,474 bu. from Buffalo. At corresponding time last year the quantity on the canal from lake ports was 360,348 bu."

House Breaking and Robbery.—On the night of Friday or morning of Saturday last, the 8th inst., the house of Mr. Wm. Brown, jr., on lot 6, in the 11th con. Hungerford, was entered and a quantity of children's clothes, female's underclothing, cotton and flannel shirts, a bag of feathers, also $35 in cash, stolen. There was $45 in all taken, but the thief dropped $10 on the floor in his haste to get away. Some of the children's clothing was found next morning at the west end of the house, where the window was raised to afford ingress. The thief then went to the back kitchen and took thence a quantity of pork and rendered lard. In the same drawer from which the $45 was taken was a pocket book in which was $60, but this did not happen to attract the attention of the burglar or it would have been stolen likewise. Several parties in the vicinity of Tweed have had property stolen from them during the past summer and fall. People will have to keep a sharp lookout for sharpers. In looking around Mr. Brown's premises the thief burned a large quantity of matches to assist in the search for plunder. The family were at home and must have been asleep in an adjoining room, so the burglar was doubtless an old hand at the business.

The Mineral Resources of North Hastings.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

Sir,—The question of the day is, in regard to the above subject, how best to develop the vast mineral resources of the back country? Here it is evident beyond any question whatever, that all the prosperity, business, and wealth, that a country teeming with minerals presents, only waits a little enterprise to rapidly convert the whole region into one of the most busy portions of the globe, and the question as to how it can be done is very easy of solution.

That there exist the precious metals scattered throughout the district need not be doubted, seeing that they are found in paying quantities all along its southern edge, that is to say, through Marmora, Madoc, Elzevir, Kaladar, &c., and that the same features of rock and strata presents themselves north, only more exposed and broken up, and hence presenting an easier field for discovery. Promising deposits of lead, copper, and other of the softer metals, are constantly being met with by mere accident, and samples when taken away and shown to persons supposed to be influential in Canada are just looked upon with perfect indifference, or with a very qualified remark, that "perhaps they may be of some use sometime." Then again in regard to the most valuable metal of all, iron. The deposits of this are there is no doubt simply unbounded, and that of a quality inferior to none in the world, as some samples from this district on view at the Paris great Exhibition were pronounced to be the best known. The iron manufacturers from the United States are fast becoming aware of the fact, and Madoc is rapidly assuming the character of a busy place from the demand there is for the ore of the one or two deposits opened up within the radius of its railway, the traffic on which line is daily increasing, and adding wealth and importance to the neighborhood.

Without intending to give umbrage to the patriotism or self-love of the Canadians, we do not believe there exists a people who are more indifferent to their own natural advantages; their proclivities "are concentered all in self," in borrowed capital and large interest on money, and beyond the immediate sphere of their limited personal concerns they cannot step, hence any good thing of any consequence, such as lumber or minerals, is in the hands of Englishmen and Americans, whose superior energies pounce upon all the more valuable productions, and just leave the Canadians the mere refuse, with which they seem to be perfectly content.

We wish that we could goad them a little so that they should become more alive to their own good. What is the use of the Ontario Government accumulating the capital of the public to the extent of five or six millions and investing it in paltry interest? Why not at once aid in extending the North Hastings Railway, amongst other enterprises, for 30 or 40 miles further north and thus cause the back country to be filled up with an industrious population, the greater part of whose sustenance would be obtained from the vast mineral resources waiting only to be turned into capital!

The writer of this article is now in possession of communications, in his capacity of Land and Commission Agent, that state, "Let us know when you can get out the iron ore from your district and we are ready to purchase," and these communications are from very large consumers.

THE RAILWAY, therefore, is the only thing required to develop this part of the country.

J. Clear.

York River, Nov. 8.

For impaired indigestion, and in fact, for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to Fellows' Hypophosphites. Its direct effect in strengthening the nervous system renders it suitable for the majority of diseases.

Wm. S. Howe, M. D., Pittsfield, Me.

Farmers and Mechanics.—Provide yourselves with a bottle of Pain-Killer at this season of the year, when summer complaints are so prevalent; it is a prompt, safe and sure cure. It may save you days of sickness, and you will find it is more valuable than gold. Be sure you buy the genuine Perry Davis' Pain-Killer and take no other mixture.

Hair Restorers, &c., &c.—All sulphur and lead compounds have nearly disappeared; their poisonous mixtures having been found both ruinous to the public health and death to human hair. Bearine is taking the place of all other hair preparations, being an elegant health-giving dressing perfectly delightful to use, prepared from the pure grease of the Canada Bear.

Faded Complexion.—How many thousands of ladies there are who look wan and faded, while yet in early life; to all such let us whisper a word. You have in Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills the means of restoring your color, brightening your eyes, sweetening your breath, and giving you sound general health.

Court of Assizes.

Thursday, Nov. 6.

Hugh McCormick, convicted of an indecent assault, sentenced to common gaol for three weeks.

Henry Trobenzie, convicted of unlawful wounding. Sentenced to three months in jail, to pay a fine of $5, and find sureties to keep the peace for one year.

Gorman vs. County of Hastings.—Sent to Court of Chancery by order of judge with consent of Counsel. McMahon for plff., Bell & Bell for deft.

Burd vs. Murphy et al.—Action of trover to recover value of personal property taken by deft. under a chattel mortgage, under a promise to return in case deft. could settle with a creditor who was then pressing a claim; creditor was settled with, but deft's. refused to return or allow deft. to have possession of the property pursuant to agreement, and brings his action to recover damages for detention of property, and for property taken which was not included in chattel mortgage. Verdict for——Dickson for plff.; Holden & Huderson for deft.

Austin vs. Hamilton et al.—Action of trespass. Deft caused a writ of attachment to issue under the absconding debtors act out of the Division Court at Wentworth, against one Andrew Austin, an absconding debtor, and under it bailiff seized the goods in question. The attachment was set aside, owing to some informality. Deft is a brother of Andrew Austin. The property was seized on a farm formerly occupied by Andrew Austin. Defence, Defts did nothing but cause a writ to issue; any improper seizure as informality was no fault of theirs. Verdict for Dickson, Delany & Ostrom for plff.; Hon. L. Wallbridge for deft.

Severn vs. Clarke.—This was an important interpleader issue directed by the clerk of the Crown and Pleas to decide whether the goods and chattels of the Queen's Hotel were those of plff as against defendant. Plff claimed under chattel mortgage made by Farrell to plff and one Mulheran, also under a landlord's and tax sale. Deft claimed under a subsequent execution and sought to upset the validity of both chattel mortgage and the landlord's and tax sale. The cause occupied the greater part of two days, a large number of witnesses being called by each party. Verdict for plaintiff. Flint & Jellett for plff.; S. B. Burdett for deft.

Ross vs County of Hastings.—This was an important case and inasmuch as equitable questions were involved—by order of the Court the case was transmitted to the Court of Chancery for hearing. Flint & Jellett for plaintiff, John Bell & Co. for defendants.

Brock vs. Johnston.—Action on a covenant contained in mortgage. A verdict for plff. for full amount claimed. Flint & Jellet for plff., S. B. Burdett and P. M. Nulty for deft.

Friday, Nov. 7.

John Post, indicted for burglary, was admitted to bail to appear when called upon to answer said charge.

Edward Clancy, in gaol for want of sureties to keep the peace, was admitted to bail in his own surety for $100.

Merchants Bank vs. James Young.—Action on promissory note. Verdict for plff. for $543 79. Parties consenting to verdict. Bell & Bell for plff.; Dickson, Delany & Ostrom for deft.

Ontario and Quebec Navigation Company vs. McCuaig.—Action on an account. Verdict for plff. for $630.12 by consent of counsel. Dougall & Falkiner for plff.; Bell & Bell for deft.

Simpson vs. Leigh.—Breach of an agreement to repair steam boat. Plff. alleges parties have settled and withdrew the record. Wallbridge for plff.; Dougall & Falkiner for deft.

McMullen vs. Titterson.—Action of ejectment to recover possession of a lot in Canifton. Verdict for plff. Clute for plff; Holden and McMahon for deft.

Nickerson vs. Easton et al.—Action of trover and trespass, taking and selling plff's goods, viz., 18 wind mills Plff brought into this County some 3 years ago in bond. He was taken ill and obliged to return to the States, leaving the goods behind him. Defts. stored the goods, and as plff alleges the goods were sold for rent in fraud of him, the plff. Defts. plead not guilty—goods not goods of plff, and plea that after case was at issue parties agreed to leave all matters in dispute to arbitration of T. S. Carman, who made an award. Plff replied to that plea on equitable grounds. Verdict for——. Dougall & Falkiner for plff; Wallbridge, Diamond and Burdett for defts.

Saturday, Nov. 8.

Nickerson vs. Easton, et al.—Settled between parties after hearing evidence. Dougall and Falkiner for plff., Burdett for Campbell, Diamond for Hurst.

Nickerson vs. Campbell.—Settled between parties. Dougall and Falkiner for plff. Burdett for deft.

Nickerson vs Brooks.—Settled between parties. Dougall and Falkiner for plff., Wallbridge for deft.

Chancery Autumn Sittings.

Monday, Nov. 10.

The Autumn sittings of the Court opened about half-past one this afternoon before Vice-Chancellor Blake. There are 33 cases on the docket. The Counsel from a distance are Messrs. J. A. Boyd, Q.C., and E. Fitzgerald, Q. C., of Toronto. Messrs. C. Moss and E. Blake, Q. C., are expected to-morrow.

Kennedy vs. Baliman.—Bill to set aside deed to deft. of lands in Madoc and to partition the same among parties entitled to share as the heirs of the late G. W. Guffin. The case occupied the whole of Monday and part of Tuesday. Judgment reserved.—Geo. E. Henderson, Q. C., & H. E. Henderson for plff; Hon. L. Wallbridge, Q. C., for deft.

Standard Bank vs. Wilson.—Suit settled, deft. Wilson paying $100. Bill to be dismissed, each party to pay their own costs.—Mr. Alcorn for plff; Mr. Holden and Mr. Thomas for deft.

Fraleck vs. Youmans.—Bill to set aside conveyance of lands and goods from David Youmans to his son Calvin M. Youmans as fraudulent against creditors. Deft. David Youmans not being able to attend Court, it was agreed that the evidence should be taken before the Master, the case to be argued before the Judge at Toronto.—Mr. Alcorn and Mr. Arnoldi for plff; Mr. Fitzgerald, Q. C., and Mr Falkiner for deft.

Wilson vs. Gilbert.—Bill filed upon mortgage. Deft disputes the amount claimed, contending that it has been paid. Referred to Master.—Mr. Alcorn for plff; Mr. Clute for deft.

Clary vs. Richmond.—Mortgage suit. Deft. claims that the mortgage is paid in consequence of his having been compelled to pay off a prior encumbrance which plff. had agreed to pay. Referred to Master.—Mr. Alcorn for plff; Mr. Fraleck for deft.

Bleecker vs. Grand Junction Railway.—Bill for lien for value of right of way. Defts. contend that the right of way should be paid for by one Brooks, who had the contract to build the Road. Decree for plaintiff, referring to the Master to ascertain the value of the right of way, plff. to have lien upon lands for the amount found as value with interest and costs. Value to be fixed as of time defts. took possession.—Mr. Boyd, Q.C., and Mr. Bleecker for plff; Mr. Dougall for defts.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

Dear Sir:—In your report of the evidence taken before the inquest to inquire into the cause of the death of D. McIntyre, you omitted to give the cause of the difference of opinion between the Coroner and myself referred to by you. I will give you a brief statement of what took place, and allow your readers to draw their conclusions.

After the jury were empannelled and prepared to receive evidence, I asked the Coroner, Dr. Tracy, whether it would not be better for the economy of time to perform the post-mortem examination while the evidence of the witnesses was being taken. He replied in an angry voice that he was coroner, and would attend to that matter when the proper time arrived. Dr. Burdett, who was present, as I supposed as an associate Coroner, went out, and returned in a short time with Dr. Ridley, when a summons was given him; at this stage an arrangement was being made for Drs. Burdett and Ridley to hold the post mortem examination. I then asked the Coroner for permission to make a few remarks, when I stated that the statute provided that the medical attendant on deceased should hold the post-mortem examination, and desired him to read the Act before him to the jurors, which he hesitated to do. He finally read a clause to suit himself. It was with considerable hesitation he allowed me to read the Act, which seemingly was considered of no value, as the Coroner continued to interrupt me, and insultingly ordered me to sit down, which I did, I am glad to say without losing my temper. The following quotations I have copied from the Act to which I referred, and which should have governed the Coroner and jurors in the point at issue:—

"If the Coroner finds that the deceased was attended during his last illness or at his death by any legally qualified medical practitioner, he may issue his order for the attendance of such practitioner as a witness at such inquest; or if the Coroner finds that the deceased was not so attended, he may issue his order for the attendance of any legally qualified medical practitioner at the time in actual practice; and the Coroner may at any time before the termination of the inquest direct a post mortem examination by the medical witness summoned to attend at such inquest. Whenever it appears to the majority of the jurymen sitting at the Coroner's inquest that the cause has not been satisfactorily explained by the evidence of the practitioner or other witnesses examined in the first instance, such majority may name to the Coroner in writing any other legally qualified medical practitioner, and require the Coroner to issue his order for the attendance of such medical practitioner."

You will perceive by the above quotations that the Coroner not only ignored me but the jurors also. The point for the inquest to determine was not whether the pistol shot killed the deceased, for that was quite evident, but whether the prisoner was warranted in shooting. You will therefore concur with me that one medical witness was sufficient to serve the ends of justice. The course, therefore, pursued by the Coroner was unprofessional and illegal, saying nothing about the additional expense of two medical witnesses put upon the County. I may conclude by adding that I am supported in my opinion by some of the best legal ability inside and outside of the city.

Yours truly,
R. S. Willson.

Belleville, Oct. 31, 1879.

Parsimonious.—The County Council of Frontenac have refused to grant the usual annual allowance of $100 to their Warden. This is economy with a vengeance. Surely the duties of the Warden of Frontenac must be very light, or the honor of presiding over the sessions of the Council must be rated higher there than it is in other Counties.

Hastings Rifle Association.

The eleventh annual prize meeting of the Hastings Rifle Association was commenced over the range here on Thursday, the 6th inst. The weather was most unfavorable, the ground being deeply covered with snow and what with occasional showers of rain and snow, together with the raw cold of the atmosphere, the marksmen had but a sorry time of it and made comparatively poor scoring, though taking the circumstances into account the shooting was good. There was but one competitor from a distance. The fact is that the date for holding the match is much too late, but this could not be avoided, because of the non-receipt of the Government grant until a few days ago. We are informed that this delay occurs in the departmental office at Kingston, and on a future occasion we hope to see it remedied. The result of the matches shot on the opening day is as follows:—

ALL-COMERS' MATCH.

Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards; 5 shots at each; highest possible score 75. Open to all members of the Association.

1	Corp. W. Hilton,	54	$10
2	Lt. J. W. Johnson,	51	8
3	Private Marshall,	48	6
4	Col. Sergt. Cunningham,	47	4
5	Private D. Coon,	47	4
6	Col. Sergt. Hagerman,	42	3
7	Pt. A. Kimmerly, Napanee,	41	3
8	Privt. H. Tammadge,	37	2
9	Private Ketcheson,	37	2
10	Private A. Pettis,	34	1
11	Col. Sergt. Dawson,	31	1
12	Private W. Kerr,	29	1

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Ranges 400 and 600 yards; 5 shots at each; possible score 50. Open to all members of the Association.

1	Corp. W. Hilton,	40	$8
2	Pt. A. Kimmerly,	39	7
3	Col. Sergt. J. Hagerman,	35	6
4	Lieut. H. Bigger,	35	5
5	Pt. J. Marshall,	35	4.50
6	Col. Sergt. D. Cunningham,	30	4
7	Pt. J. Kerr,	29	3.50
8	Col. Sergt. J. Dawson,	29	3
9	Pt. Tammadge,	28	2.50
10	Pt. Ketcheson,	28	2.50
11	Lt. Johnson,	26	1
12	Pt. D. Coon,	25	1

Shooting was concluded on Friday, with the following result:

PRESIDENT'S MATCH.

Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each; highest possible score 105. Open to all residents of the County.

1	Corp. W. Hilton,	88	$8.00
2	Priv. J. Kerr,	66	7.00
3	Privt. J. Marshall,	68	5.50
4	Lt. J. W. Johnson,	67	4.50
5	Privt. J. Hogle,	59	3.50
6	Privt. D. Coon,	56	2.50
7	Sergt. J. Hagerman	55	2.00
8	Privt. W. Kerr,	54	2.00
9	Sergt. D. Cunningham	54	1.50
10	Privt. C. Ketcheson,	49	1.50
11		36	1.00

Corporal Hilton also wins the Silver Cup given by the President.

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

To members of the 15th and 49th Battalions and residents of the County of Hastings.

1st Prize for the highest aggregate scores in matches Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Ontario Rifle Association Silver Badge for 1879, and a Gold Medal, given by the Honorable McKenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, Corp. W. Hilton.

2nd Prize, Evening Scholarship of the Ontario Business College, value $8; given by Robinson and Johnson, Pte. J. Marshall.

3rd Prize, Daily Intelligencer, for one year, $5, Sergt. J. Hagerman.

4th Prize, Daily Ontario, for one year, $5, Lt. J.W. Johnson.

Elzevir and Grimsthorpe Council.

Bridgewater, 27th Nov. 1879.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—The Reeve; Messrs. Barns, Kells and McIlroy.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

On motion, the Road Commissioner was instructed to examine road on the Boundary line in the 2nd con., between Elzevir and Hungerford, and the burnt crossing on the concession line between 9th and 10th con., between Charles and David Johnson's, and get the work done by tender of lowest bidder. He also presented his report that he had laid out a road on E ½ of lot 9 in 1st con. and advertised it which was ordered to be received.

On motion ten dollars was granted on road between Wm. Black and David Johnson between 9th and 10th con., to be laid out by Wm. Black to the satisfaction of the Road Commissioner.

Trefly Sherboneau was paid $8 for repairing broken culvert between 9th and 10th con. lot 16. And $6 granted to repair culvert on lot 16 in 1st con., to be done to the satisfaction of the Road Commissioner.

Council adjourned one hour and then resumed, same members present.

A By law to raise $2,000 on the credit of the Non-Resident land taxes to meet the municipality's indebtedness to the County was read three times, passed and numbered 76.

On motion the Clerk of the hay scale was notified to make returns to the treasurer, of moneys received by him, every three months viz:—on 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December in each year.

On motion the Reeve was instructed to get the hay scale repaired and the Clerk to get the sidewalk near the Bridgewater House.

A motion was passed that the auditors be summoned to make a report and draw a balance sheet of the township's finances for 1878 for the purpose of publication.

On motion John Barkley received five dollars for repair of bridge over Marsh Creek between lots five and six in the 1st con.

John Barkley and John Whittle each received the sum of one dollar for arbitrating on the road allowance between lots 7 and 8 in the 1st con.

M. Tummeny got an order on the mill to the amount of $2.50 and one on Mr. Tuttle's store for $2.50 for support.

On motion the Council adjourned till two o'clock on Monday the 22nd December.

Council adjourned.

Bridgewater, Nov. 4h, 1879.

Council met at call of the Reeve.

All members present.

A By-law granting aid by way of a bonus to the amount of $12,000, to the Toronto and Ottawa Railroad, and repealing By-law No. 61 granting $6,000 for the same purpose, was read a first and second time.

On motion the Council adjourned.

E. James,
Clerk.

Rawdon Township Council.

Town Hall, Nov. 3rd, 1879.

Members Present.—Messrs. Cook, Reeve; Montgomery, Deputy Reeve; Bateman, Williams, and Duncan, Councilmen.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Moved by Mr. Montgomery, seconded by Mr. Duncan, that the following accounts be paid,—Carried.

Edward Rosebush for repairing road and building culvert in front of lot No. 12 in 2nd con., $20.00.

John Graham for scrapers and hammers, $41.08.

Jos. Pennock for flour furnished Lewis Rodgers in February last, $4.69.

Henry Webb for School House for holding general elections, $4.00.

John McCaw jr. for building bridge in lot No. 7 in 2nd con. amount, $64.75.

James F. Fry for job on the road in front of lot No. 3 in 10 con., $10.00

John Morrow for job on the road in front of lot. No 13 in 14 con., $10.00.

John Bateman for work done on the road in front of lot No. 7, in the 8th con., $20.

Charles Wright for work done on the road in front of lots 4 and 5 in the 8th con., $12.

John Gordon for building a bridge in front of lot No. 4 in the 6th con., $10.

Council adjourned for one hour.

Council resumed.

Moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Montgomery, that Joseph Pennock receive $13 for support for Stephen McQuigg, on consideration that he has hitherto received his support in advance.

The Trustees of S. S. No. 6 applied to have a collector appointed to collect the school tax in said S. S. for the year A. D. 1879.

Moved by Mr. Montgomery, sec. by Mr. Williams, that Charles Sine be appointed collector for S. S. No. 6 for the year 1879.

Moved by Mr. Duncan, sec. by Mr. Montgomery, that John A. Potts receive $3.00 for road work.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Duncan, sec. by Mr Montgomery, that the Road Surveyor examine the road in front of lot No. 1 in the 11 con. and report at the next meeting of the Council.—Carried.

Council adjourned until the first Monday in December.

Joseph Hogle,
Clerk.

Sidney Council.

Town Hall, Nov. 4, 1879.

Present.—The Reeve Ely Sills, Deputy B.H. Vandervoort. There not being a quorum on account of the storm, the meeting adjourned until Monday the 1st day of December, to meet at 9 o'clock a. m. Councillors Bonesteel and Bleecker came after the adjournment.

By order of the Reeve,
F. B. Prior, Clerk.

A GOOD PLAN

The most profitable way of dealing in stocks is by combining many orders and co-operating them as a whole, dividing profits pro rata among shareholders, according to the market, monthly. Each customer thus secures all the advantages of immense capital and experienced skill, and can use any amount, from $10 to $10,000, or more, with equal proportionate success. "New York Stock Reporter" and new circular mailed free. Full information for any one to operate successfully. Lawrence & Co., 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Prescription Free. For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

AGENTS, READ THIS.

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Females suffering from pain and weakness will derive great comfort and strength from the use of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster. Where children are affected with whooping cough, ordinary coughs or colds or weak lungs, it is the one and only treatment they should receive. This article contains new medicinal elements such as is found in no other remedy in the same form. It is far superior to common porous plasters, liniments, electrical appliances and other external remedies. It relieves pain at once, strengthens and cures where other plasters will not even relieve. For Lame and Weak Back, Rheumatism, Kidney disease and all local aches and pains it is also the best known remedy. Ask for Benson's Capcine Plaster and take no other. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND.
FALL 1879.

We are daily receiving our FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, MANTLES, MLLINERY, &C., to which we invite the inspection of our friends and customers.

110d&wlyr

1879. 1880.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

ROSS & DAVIES

Have received and offer for sale, the celebrated DIAMOND BRAND OYSTER!

ALSO,

Fresh Haddies,
Kippered Mackerel.
Bloaters,
Sugar Cured Hams.

ROSS & DAVIES,
Oyster and Finnan Haddie Depot,
Corner Front and Bridge Sts.
Belleville, Nov. 12, 1879.

OAK HALL.
CLOTHING HOUSE, BELLEVILLE.

In Consequence of the Great Rush of Trade since we opened we have been obliged to replenish our Stock throughout. Our customers will now Find it the Most Complete Stock in the Dominion.

We make a Specialty of Clothing, and claim the title of being the only Exclusive Ready Made Clothing Establishment in the City.

We Consequently can do better by our Customers than those who buy only in small lots.

E. MARTIN & CO.,
W. H. GARRATT, Manager.

WHO WANTS A FARM WHERE FARMING PAYS BEST 300000 Acres Rich Farming Lands [illegible] 200,000 Acres of Choice Pine Lands [illegible] O. M. BARNES, Lansing, Mich. DON'T GO TOO FAR WEST.

FUN.—ACQUAINTANCE and ESCORT CARDS. Richest thing out. If you want to have fun, buy them—50 for 25 cents, 20 for 10 cents. STEVENS & Co., 2 Morland Street, Montreal, P. Q.

$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.—Something new. Outfit free. Address RIDEOUT & Co., Box 1120, Montreal.

BIG PAY Selling our RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS. Outfit free. Address Montreal Novelty Co., Montreal.

DIVISION COURTS FOR THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS, FOR THE YEAR 1880.

Divisions.	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March	April	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1st. Belleville	22	....	4	22	3	22	....	2	14	25	....
2nd. Sidney	26	....	....	26	....	26	....	24	....	....	3
3rd. Shannonville	20	....	....	20	....	20	....	22	....	....	1
4th. Tweed	....	10	....	13	22	....	24	....	26	....	28
5th. Stirling	....	5	....	8	17	....	19	....	21	....	23
6th. Madoc	....	12	....	15	24	....	26	....	28	....	30
7th. Huntingdon	30	....	....	30	....	30	....	30	....	....	10
8th. Canifton	28	....	....	28	....	28	....	28	....	....	8
9th. Trenton	....	2	....	2	1	....	3	....	1	....	6
10th. Marmora	....	4	....	7	16	....	18	....	20	....	22
11th. Bridgewater	....	11	....	14	23	....	25	....	27	....	29
12th. L'Amable	....	18	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....

Belleville Courts open at 9 a. m.; all others at 10 a. m.

GEO. SHERWOOD, Judge, C. H.
T. A. LAZIER, Junior Judge.

Clerks of Division Courts.—No. 1, R. C. Hulme, Belleville; 2, D. R. Ketcheson, Wallbridge; 3, H. Holden, Shannonville; 4, Jas. Reid, Tweed; 5, G. E. Bull, Stirling; 6, G. D. Rawe, Madoc; 7, Thos. Emo, Ivanhoe; 8, Jacob Sills, Canifton; 9, Jerh. Simmons, Trenton; 10, D. Bentley, Marmora; 11, Jas. Mairs, Bridgewater; 12, John Wilson, L'Amable.

MILLINERY.

We are selling an unusual large quantity of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets this season.

Our new Millinery and Mantle Show Rooms are so convenient and well lighted, that every body who has visited them is delighted with the change we have made. For quantity and Fashionable Styles, our stock of Millinery is equal to anything shown in Toronto or Montreal, and is far in advance of anything of the kind to be found in Belleville.

One reason why we get such nice Millinery is that we personally visit the British markets each season, and give our whole attention to the procuring of the choicest and cheapest goods to be found there. And we direct the special attention of the public to the decided advantage this gives us over merchants who, doing a much smaller business than we do, send their orders to one of the many Commission houses in Glasgow, Manchester or London, and allow these parties to select and buy their Goods, charging the Canadian merchants a large Commission and very frequently sending them Goods totally unsuited for the particular trade they are doing.

This we have always avoided, and as a result of our system of doing our own buying, and not employing the services of a Commission house, we can safely say that our Stock will compare favorably for Value and general attractiveness with any Retail Stock in the Dominion.

We have no connection with any Commission or other House in Britain.

We buy our own Goods on the most advantageous terms from the leading manufacturers and Dry Goods Houses in that country.

It is well known to every intelligent business man, that "having connections" in Great Britain for buying Dry Goods, means paying a large Commission to the Middle man who does that buying.

NEW DEPARTMENT
CARPETS

We have now our full Stock of Carpets to hand, and our Carpet Room in much better order than it was a week ago.

All our Carpets are new. The patterns are choice, and our prices exceedingly moderate.

Our Carpet Room is on the ground floor, and can be reached without any trouble.

Every body wanting a new Carpet should see our new Stock and compare our prices, before buying.

BARBER, BRIGNALL & CO.,
(Removed to Robertson's new Block,)
Direct Importers,
Belleville and Trenton.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

In the Matter of Mary Ann Anderson DECEASED.

Pursuant to the revised statutes of Ontario, chapter 107 section 34, the creditors of Mary Ann Anderson, late of the Township of Thurlow in the County of Hastings and wife of Stewart Anderson, who died on the twenty-second day of August, A. D. 1879, all creditors and all others having claims against or interested in the estate of the said Mary Ann Anderson are hereby notified to send by post prepaid or otherwise deliver on or before the fifteenth day of November next, to Messrs. Diamond & Diamond, of the City of Belleville, Solicitors for the Executors, their Christian names and surnames, address and description, the full particulars of their claims or interest, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, and in default thereof and immediately after the said fifteenth day of November, 1879, the assets of the said Mary Ann Anderson will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or interests of which notice shall have been given as above required; and the Executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims or interests notice shall not have been received by their said Solicitors at the time of distribution.

Dated at Belleville this second day of October, A. D., 1879.

DIAMOND & DIAMOND,
Solicitors for Dr. Wm. Hope and Robert Newbery, Executors to the last will and Testament of Mary Ann Anderson. 35w5t

We keep our stock of fine Silver Ware always complete and in good order, and are at all times prepared to show a larger selection to choose from than any other house in this section of Canada. Prices Low. Tea, Dessert and Table Spoons, Dessert and Dinner Forks, Tea and Dinner Knives (Silver-plated,) in great variety.

Quality Strictly First Class.

F. B. ROUS & Co.

Belleville, Oct., 1879.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale Lot 17, 9th con. Thurlow, 125 acres, near a Church and School house. The farm is under a good state of cultivation, with 200 bearing apple trees on the premises, also other fruit. A good frame dwelling, barns, sheds, and stabling for twenty cows. A never failing spring creek on the premises. A cheese factory in the vicinity. The Stock would be sold with the premises, if desired. Terms easy. Apply to

JOSEPH HAZLETT,
on the premises, or Phillipston P. O.
Thurlow, June 21st, 1879. 20tf

THE TEA POT.

Just opened, a full stock of GROCERIES, which will be sold for cash, cheaper than at any other place in the city. My goods were all bought before the rise, and bought for cash, and I intend to give my customers the benefit of it.

Also, repairs for the L. D. Sawyer Agricultural Implements. Store, nearly opposite Walker's Foundry.

10y W. H. WALKER.

FOR SALE.

Lot No. 11, North Range of the Fifth Concession of Tyendinaga, containing 100 acres, 75 of which are cleared, and the balance timbered with cedar and hard wood. There are good buildings and a first-class orchard. The land is in a fine state of cultivation, and there is plenty of good water. Terms easy. For further particulars apply on the premises to

P. C. DONOVAN
or by letter to Read P. O. Ont.
Sept. 12, 1879. wtf

A GOOD PLAN. [illegible] LAWRENCE & CO., 57 Exchange Place, New York.

FARM FOR SALE.

The East half of Lot 18 in the 3rd Con., Township of Huntingdon, containing 100 acres, 70 acres of which are under a good state of cultivation; the remainder is well timbered. There is a good frame barn and log house on the premises, also a good young orchard. For further particulars apply on the premises or of

WM. REYNOLDS,
Thomasburg.
Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1879. 35wtf

1879 Fall Trade. 1879.

FURS, HATS, BUFFALO ROBES.

Greene & Sons Co., Montreal.

A Large Assortment of Fresh Goods at Low Prices, consisting of Fur Caps, Ladies' Furs, Gloves, Mitts, Buffalo Robes, etc., etc.

GREENE & SONS Co.,
517 to 525, St. Paul St.,
35w12t Montreal.

WEST BELLEVILLE GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Capacity, 60,000 Bushels.

BRENNAN & VANDERVOORT, Proprietors.

The undersigned having leased the above premises for a term of years, are prepared to receive, store, and ship all kinds of Grain, at reasonable rates.

The large number of Bins enables us to pay more attention to grading than any other establishment in the City, and being away from Railways and Steamboats, farmers need have no fears of teams being scared or annoyed in any way.

All roads approaching the premises are being put in first class condition.

Having first class facilities for receiving grain, we can take in from waggons 1,000 bushels per hour.

The many years' experience we have had in the grain trade, and the confidence heretofore placed in us by our many friends, has decided us to offer these facilities, surpassed by none on the Bay, and we trust our old friends will appreciate the advantages offered.

This Elevator is now ready to receive grain.

D. BRENNAN,
Late of the firm of W. H. Campbell & Co.
SID. VANDERVOORT,
Late of Lee & Vandervoort.
Belleville, Sept. 12, 1879. d&wtf

MILLINERY OPENING.

1879. SEPTEMBER. 1879.

We are pleased to announce, that our Opening of Paris, London and New York Pattern Hats and Bonnets, Mantles and Costumes, will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 24th, 1879.

Our display this season will, for variety, quality and style, far surpass any that we have had in the past. A continuance of patronage is kindly solicited.

COSTELLO'S.

MARKET STEAM PLANING FACTORY.

Sash, Blinds, Doors Dressed Lumber, and Shingles of all kinds, kept on hand.

Planing, Moulding, Sawing, &c., done on the shortest notice.

NORTHCOTT & ALFORD,
Proprietors,
Belleville, Jan. 2, 1879. 47

GEO. RITCHIE & CO. GEO. RITCHIE & CO

CARPETS.

We have just received 5 bales more of new Carpets from ENGLAND, and now show a full range of the best Tapestry, as well as the cheap grades.

ALSO,

Axminster Carpets, Brussels, All-wool, Union and Dutch Carpets, Floor Oilcloth, and Cocoa Matting.

We guarantee the prices of the various qualities in the above Goods to be as low as they are offered anywhere this side of the ATLANTIC.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

Oct. 27, 1879.

R. W. NEWTON,

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate Ontario Veterinary College. Office opposite the Market, Front St., may be consulted on all diseases of Domestic Animals. Horses examined and certificates of soundness given. All calls by letter or telegram promptly attended to. May always be found at his office. Night Bell on office door.

Oct 16, 1879. 26y

$55.66 Agents' Profit per Week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. $4 Outfit free. Montreal Novelty Co., Montreal, P. Q.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale part of Lot 22, in the 7th Concession of Thurlow,—103 acres—within half a mile of the Village of Plainfield, and 10 miles of Belleville. Seventy-five acres are under cultivation, the remainder woodland. A never failing spring and two wells on the premises. There is also on the premises a new Frame House, and a Barn 50 x 50. Two orchards on the premises. Terms easy. For particulars apply to

J. W. VANDEWATERS,
on the premises, or
Plainfield P. O.
Thurlow, Sept. 9, 1879. 31w3m

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY READY MADE CLOTHING IS AT THE ONTARIO CLOTHING MANUF. CO., THE GREAT ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE. AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

100	Men's Heavy Overcoats at	$4.75
65	Men's Nap Overcoats	5.50
60	Men's Ulsters	$4.50 and 6.00
85	Men's all Wool Ulsters	8.25
50	Youths' Ulsters	3.50
50	Boys' Ulsters	2.50
200	Cardigan Jackets at	1.50

All other Clothing Proportionately Cheap.

Call and inspect our goods and you will say that ours is the cheapest and best value in the city.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
BARTMAN & SINTZEL,
325 Front Street,
Opposite the Anglo-American Hotel.
All Goods marked in plain figures. No second price.

1,000 OVERCOATS, BOYS', YOUTHS' AND MEN'S.

The Best Value Ever Offered in Belleville.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

B. McCREADY & SON.

S. A. OLIVER.

The Largest Boot and Shoe Dealer in PORT HOPE, HAMILTON, CHATHAM, PETERBORO, ST. CATHARINES, BRANTFORD, BARRIE and BELLEVILLE

Positively Gives Better Value for the Money than any Retail House possibly can.

I Manufacture my own Goods in my own Factory at Toronto, and will not make SHODDY GOODS, such as are made in the Eastern Provinces.

I Sell Direct to the Public at WHOLESALE PRICES, giving to the Customers the Middleman's Profit.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE, PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

ONLY ONE PRICE—TERMS CASH.

Everything Marked in Plain Figures.

When you require a Good Pair of Boots or Shoes of any kind be sure and give the Toronto Shoe Store a Call.

Belleville Store, Robertson's Block, East Side Front Street. S. A. OLIVER, ARE FOR THE Toronto Boot Store. WHOLESALE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER, TORONTO.

CITY LOTS 25x125 FEET SITUATED IN NORTH DENVER, FREE! EVERY OTHER LOT ABSOLUTELY FREE! WARRANTEE DEED WITHOUT RESERVE.

Denver now has a population of 40,000. Great cities are the outgrowth of great countries. Twenty years ago Denver was a small trading post on the frontier, now it is a large city, with numerous Churches, Hotels, Theaters, Street-railroads, Gas-works, Water-works, Gold and Silver Smelting and Refining Works, with a United States Mint, and is the great Railroad Center of the West. There are seven First-class Railroads now running and connecting with all the Principal and Branch Railroads from Maine to California. It is the Capital of Colorado, naturally the richest State in the Union, and located in about the geographical center of the United States. The climate is charming, with the best water and purest air in the world, and the scenery is unexcelled for beauty and grandeur. It is surrounded by the richest Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Lead, and Coal Mines and Agricultural Lands in America. It is now the headquarters for Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Wyoming, Nevada, Arizona, and Northern Texas. The rich mineral and agricultural resources of this vast country will make Denver the largest and wealthiest city in the West.

WHY LOTS ARE GIVEN AWAY.

As the tide of immigration is now in this direction, it is the Company's interest to have people locate in Denver and on their property. To encourage emigration here, the Company will give to any one sending their name and address a warrantee deed, in fee simple, for one or more lots in North Denver, situated in Weld County, State of Colorado, in immediate view of this beautiful city, the only charge being one dollar to pay the Notary Public fee for acknowledging deed and recording same. The Company does not give every lot away, but each alternate one, and does not expect that every person who gets a lot in North Denver will come here, but a great many will, and they will induce their friends to follow. The increased population will soon make this property very valuable, and this Company retain each alternate lot, which they hold at prices varying from $25 to $500, according to location. For this reason the above proposition is made. The deeds are unconditional, not requiring any one to settle or improve, but with full power to transfer and deed to others. The limit to any one person taking advantage of this offer is five lots. This property is not hills, sides, mountain, or swamp, but is level, fertile, and has advantages for building upon too numerous to mention. Full and satisfactory information, with indorsements from our best citizens, will be furnished.

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

[illegible]

W. C. SANDERS, County Clerk and Recorder.

INSTRUCTIONS.

This Company will send by return mail, to any one sending within sixty days from the date of this paper their names, P. O. address, County and State, plainly written in full, a clear warrantee deed to a lot 25 feet front by 125 feet deep in North Denver, Colorado, clear of all taxes. Applications for city lots must be accompanied with one dollar for each lot to pay cost of making and acknowledging deed, postage, etc. The lots can then be sold and transferred at your pleasure. Let all improve this opportunity to secure a home in the richest State in the world. Deeds sent to any part of the U. S. and Canadas. Address all letters to DENVER LAND COMPANY, 449 LAWRENCE ST., DENVER, COL.

OCTOBER, '79.

We invite inspection of the following lines of NEW GOODS, which will be found right in price, style, and colors.

DRESS GOODS.

BLACK CASHMERES,
BLACK LUSTRES,
WINCEYS,
VELVETEENS,
FLANNELS,
COTTON,
AND SHIRTINGS.

We are making the TAILORING DEPARTMENT a specialty. Now show a very large Stock of TWEEDS, In all makes and styles. Some lines are SPECIAL, having been purchased at remarkable low figures. Call and see them, and judge for yourselves.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

Terms, Cash.

HOLTON, BOTTOMS & CO.

For Sale or Exchange for a Farm,

That valuable City property situated in Belleville, now known as the Morton Terrace, in West Belleville, consisting of six new brick tenements, all in good repair, and well rented. Terms easy.

Apply to DENMARK & NORTHRUP, Barristers, Belleville.

Feb. 10, 1879. 4dwtf

For Service,

A THOROUGHBRED Berkshire Boar, "Royal Prince," bred from imported stock. Price for service, $1.

Also the Boar "Waverley" (88), sire Lord Hampton (47), Dam, Sallie 13th (74), by Royal Tom, G. Dam, Sallie 12th (55), by England's Glory, G. G. Dam, Sallie 10th (43), by Young England Imp'd. Price for service, $1.

JOHN HAGERMAN,
Lot 28, 3rd con. Sidney.

April 15, 1879. 10y

BE CONTENT.

It may not be our lot to wield
The sickle in the ripened field;
Nor ours to hear, on summer eves,
The reaper's song among the sheaves.

Yet where our duty's task is wrought
In unison with God's great thought,
The near and future blend in one,
And whatsoe'er is willed is done.

And ours the grateful service whence
Comes, day by day, the recompense;
The hope, the trust, the purpose stayed,
The fountain and the noonday shade.

And were this life the utmost span,
The only end and aim of man,
Better the toil of fields like these
Than waking dreams and slothful ease.

But life, though falling like our grain,
Like that, revives and springs again;
And early called, how blest are they
Who wait in heaven their harvest day!

—Whittier.

Farm and Household.

To Bit a Colt.

The true way to bit a colt is not to bit him at all; that is, let him bit himself. When my colts are one year old, I begin to teach them to hold a bit in their mouth. The bit is of pine, some half inch in diameter and five inches in length. This piece of soft wood is held in the mouth by a cord tied to either end and passing over the head, back of the ears. The colt loves to have this in his mouth, because it enables him to bring forward the teething process. He will bite it, and work it over in his mouth and enjoy it hugely. He will welcome it, and will actually reach out and open his mouth for it, as a trained horse will for a bit. After a few days you can tie strings, making miniature reins, to this bit, and teach the colt the proper use of it. When this is done, he is ready for the regular steel bit. Put your bridle on with a leather bit, large and pliant; throw your checkline, if your bridle has one attached, into the pigsty; get into your waggon and drive off. This is all the "bitting" a colt needs. Treated in this way, he will have a lively, yielding, sensitive mouth. He will take the bit bravely when working up to his speed, but yield readily to the driver's will. A horse bitted in this sensible way can be driven a forty clip with the lines held in one hand, or be lifted over a five-barred gate with the strength of a single wrist. If you do not believe it, ...

Ministers in Winnipeg

Banquet to Hon. Messrs. Bowell and Aikins.

SPEECHES ON THE OCCASION.

(From the Winnipeg Free Press, Oct. 25.)

A Conservative demonstration in honor of Hon. J. C. Aikins and Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, was held in the City Hall, Monday evg, when about 150 were present and sat down to dinner.

The chair was taken by Hon. John Norquay, at whose right were seated Hon. Messrs. Aikins, Schultz, Senator Sutherland, J. M. Macdonnell, Mr. Thos. Connolly, of the London *Times*, Mr. R. Gerrie and Ald. D. Young. To the left of the chair were Hon. Messrs. Bowell, Atty.-Gen. Walker, U. S. Consul Taylor, Mr. G. B. Spencer, Ald. Eden, Hon. Mr. Biggs, Hon. Mr. Sifton, Mr. Roberts, Mr. J. A. M. Aikins and others.

The dinner, which might tempt an epicure, having been satisfactorily disposed of

The Chairman rose and proposed as the first toast—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. It was, he said, a toast always heartily received by British subjects, but by none was it more enthusiastically honored than by the people of the Dominion of Canada.

"God save the Queen" sung by all present.

The Chairman gave his next toast,—The President of the United States, coupled with the name of U. S. Consul Taylor, who ably replied.

The chairman next gave the health of the Governor-General and Princess Louise. Under all circumstances—whatever party were in power, whether Conservatives or Reformers—the toast of the ruler of the Dominion would receive a hearty response. (Applause.)

Song by Mr. Murray.

The chairman had special pleasure in proposing as the next toast, the health of the Premier of the Dominion of Canada, Sir John A. Macdonald. (Loud cheers.) With this toast he desired to associate the name of Hon. Dr. Schultz, as the two members of the Dominion Government present would be called on to reply to the toast which followed.

Three rousing cheers and a tiger came in here, with the chorus "For he's a jolly good fellow." ...

... project in earnest—not as it had been carried on, pottering along with "water stretches" (loud laughter);—not by expending the resources of the country on Fort Frances' locks (hear, hear)—not by building a portion of the railway from Thunder Bay and leaving it to terminate in the wilderness (laughter and cheers);—not by building a line and leaving gaps here and there—not by shipping over 185 miles of the road, leaving it to be constructed whenever they pleased (laughter and cheers). That was not the plan, Sir John Macdonald determined when he resumed power that the road should be built at once—and it would be so built. (Loud cheers.) While coming to the Province I had the pleasure of passing over a portion of that railway. It was a contract only let last spring, but already I found several miles ironed, and by the close of this fall the contractors expect to have twenty-five or thirty miles ready for the cars. (Cheers.) Next spring, if all goes well, they say that trains will be able to pass over that portion of the road to the vicinity of Rat Portage. (Cheers.) I have no wish to disparage American lines of railway in any particular; but must say that I prefer to see our own efforts in this direction. Beyond all question, when that line from Thunder Bay runs into this Province it must be of immense benefit to the country. (Cheers.) Besides that portion, as you are aware, a contract has been let for the construction of 100 miles from Winnipeg westward; and the newspapers convey the further pleasing information that it has been determined to put under construction, at an early day, some 200 miles of the line further west. (Cheers.) How much these communications are needed, you gentlemen know better than I do. (Hear, hear.) But I am aware that in consequence of your very wet summer this year, large numbers of emigrants—principally those destined for the Little Saskatchewan—could not have proceeded to their destinations if the Assiniboine had not been navigable. (Hear, hear.) I have, for my own part, been convinced that by the construction of this great trunk railway of which I speak the interests of this country would be better served than by any other legislation. (Cheers.) In connection with the railway, another question has exercised the people of this country a great deal of late—that is the land regulations—or "the railway lock-up," as it is called. (Hear, hear.) Permit me to say that in this, as in other matters, the Government have only one object in view, and that is, the interests of the Dominion. (Cheers.) They will not sacrifice the interests of the great North West, of which it forms a part, to any paltry or selfish idea. (Loud cheers.) The Government may make mistakes, of course—they may legislate under erroneous impressions, (hear, hear)—and all governments may do so—but I will say this for the Premier of the Dominion that if he has taken a line of action which he finds not to be in the interests of the country if persisted in—no man is more prepared to retrace his steps in order to take the course most beneficial to the Dominion. (Loud cheers.) ...

(cheers). I do not need to detain you at any length with respect to the railroad and land policy; but, without divulging any secret of the Cabinet, will repeat that one of the first subjects brought before us for consideration was the connecting of the older Province with this younger "baby" Province—but, judging by the proportions of the Chairman, very large and fleshy baby (laughter). The policy of the party of which I am a very humble member has been to carry out every promise made to the people, and one of these promises was to connect this province with the older provinces by an all rail route as rapidly as possible. (hear, hear), for, in my opinion nothing has done more to destroy and rend asunder the Liberal party during the past five years than the violations of all the pledges made during their term of office. (Hear, hear.) If with the astuteness of the present Premier and his colleagues they do not profit by the failure of their predecessors to carry out their promises, then they, like the Mackenzie Government, ought to go to the wall. (Cheers.) I have no doubt that the present Government will have learned the lesson taught the old Government, that of punishment if they fail in fulfilling their promises. (Cheers.) It may be questioned whether the National Policy will accomplish all its friends believe it capable of doing; but I contend that the adoption of a policy Canadian in itself, with the object of building up all the great interests of the country, will accomplish a great deal more than its opponents would have us believe. I have always said, and do not hesitate now to repeat, that I have always been a Protectionist in principle, although, as a result, I have been accused of holding old fossil notions. The National Policy, has done as much for us as it has for other countries during a similar short space of time. (Hear, hear.) Everywhere we find new industries springing up, and employment given to those who have been unemployed. (Cheers.) I cannot bring myself to believe that a policy which, in a great measure, has tended to build up the United States, and under which France has risen to her present prosperity, can be very bad for us. (Hear, and cheers.) See what a similar policy has done for France! Look at her, after passing through a great and devastating war in which she lost Alsace and Lorraine, two of her best Provinces—see how she has risen like a phœnix from her ashes. (Cheers.) Her people, instead of being, as many supposed, crushed for the next quarter of a century, had scarcely felt the efforts to meet the enormous war tribute imposed upon them by Germany. Look at Bismarck, one of the most astute of statesmen, who, seeing the effect protection ...

... vince, but also of the public of England, Scotland and Ireland are directed to Manitoba and the North-West, as is shown by the presence to-night of our guests the agricultural delegates from the counties mentioned, and it remained for us (natives and settlers) to build up this great country which had a glorious destiny in store for it. So convinced were our neighbors of the great future of Canada, that the late Mr. Seward in speaking of her, said that the true policy of the United States was to conciliate and propitiate Canada while she was yet young and unenvious of her destiny, and that the man was already born who would live to see and mourn over the stupendous folly of repelling and spurning perennial, ever-growing Canada. The change of the railway policy of the Dominion Government, making the transcontinental subsidary to a colonization scheme, is one that is calculated to advance the rapid settlement of our boundless prairies and one for which the people of this country will bless the Government. Whatever occurs the great desideratum for this country is railway communication with our magnificent prairies, those prairies that were bound to furnish homes for millions and food for the overcrowded cities of the mother country and of Europe; those prairies out of which a grander British Empire will be yet established on this side the Atlantic than remains on the other side. (Cheers.) It has often been asserted that Manitoba has more land to the acre than any other country. However incomprehensible this may appear, when we consider the productive quality and depth of the soil the statement is not unwarranted. With a soil unequalled in richness, we can well look forward to a population happy and content, prospering under free British institutions and enjoying physical development attainable only under climatic advantages clear and bracing as ours is. And even in this remote quarter of her Majesty's Dominions that pattern Sovereign Queen Victoria is regarded with no less love and affection than by those nearer her person. The loyalty of Canadians has been frequently a cause of remark, and Manitoba is no exception to her sister provinces in that respect, for when two years ago the destinies of Europe were wrapped in uncertainty and a war cloud appeared in the Eastern horizon, Manitoba was ready to furnish her contingent to sustain the honor of the Empire and defend the Crown and dignity of her Sovereign. Deprived as Manitoba was of financial resources, deprived of her public lands, without money to prosecute necessary improvements, without lands to subsidize railway companies, she had to look to Ottawa to render that help which she was willing but un...

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

Restores the Senses of Tasting, Smelling, Seeing, and Hearing.

It is the mucous membrane, that wonderful semi-fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissues of the air and food passages, that Catarrh makes its stronghold. Once established, it eats into the very vitals, and renders life but a long-drawn breath of misery and disease, dulling the sense of hearing, trammelling the power of speech, destroying the faculty of smell, and killing the refined pleasures of taste. Insidiously, by creeping on from a simple cold in the head, it assaults the membraneous lining and envelopes the bones, eating through the delicate coats and causing inflammation, sloughing, and death. Nothing short of total eradication will secure health to the patient, and all alleviatives are simply procrastinated sufferings, leading to a fatal termination. SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, by *Inhalation* and by *Internal Administration*, has never failed, even when the disease has made frightful inroads on delicate constitutions, hearing, smell, and taste have been recovered, and the disease thoroughly driven out.

Mr. M. H. Ford, Grand Rapids, Mich., writes:—

"The discharge was thick and bloody, emitting a foul odor, so that my presence in a room with others was offensive to them. One week after beginning the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, I was not troubled with it at all. My senses of Taste and Smell, which were *wholly gone*, have now fully returned, and my general health is much improved."

Hundreds of Testimonials attest its wonderful curative properties. Every Druggist who has ever sold it will bear testimony to its marvellous efficacy.

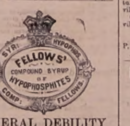
Price, with Improved Inhaler, Treatise, and Directions, $1. Sold by all Druggists.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Electricity Cures when all other Human Agencies fail to relieve.

Hundreds of little Nerves and Muscles respond to the Electrical Action of these wonderful Plasters, the moment they are applied, and give notice that instant and grateful Relief is at hand.

They instantly Annihilate Pain, Vitalize, Strengthen and Support Weak and Painful ...



GENERAL DEBILITY

1879. 1879.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS. ALLAN LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

Londonderry and Glasgow.

THE first-class Clyde built iron steamships of the Allan line, (carrying the Canadian and United States Mails,) will be despatched from Halifax for Liverpool and Londonderry every Saturday, as follows:—

SAILINGS FROM QUEBEC.

CIRCASSIAN,	Oct.	25.
SARDINIAN,	Nov.	1.
MORAVIAN,	"	8.
PERUVIAN,	"	15.
POLYNESIAN,	"	22.

Last from Quebec.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Belleville to Liverpool or Londonderry, Cabin $60, $80, and $90, according to position of state-room.

Intermediate, with first-class Railway $47.
Steerage, do. $32.

Children 1 to 12 years half price, under 1 year free.

Return Tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage tickets are issued without extra charge, to or from Liverpool, Londonderry, Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, London, Bristol or Cardiff.

The last train connecting with the Ocean Steamer at Quebec, passes Belleville every Thursday at noon. Passengers go at once on board.

An experienced Surgeon accompanies each vessel.

Berths no secured until paid for.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. (When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.)

Intermediate and steerage Stewardesses are appointed to each of the vessels.

For through tickets and every information apply to

U. E. THOMPSON,
Agent Allan Line,
Canadian Express Office,
Belleville.

Oct'r, 1879.

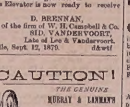
The Steamer "UTICA,"

PICTON AND BELLEVILLE.

THE STEAMER HASTINGS,

ALEXANDRA,

WEST BELLEVILLE GRAIN ELEVATOR.



HASTINGS LOAN AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

To Rent or for Sale,

TREASURER'S SALE OF LANDS IN ARREARS FOR TAXES, IN THE County of Hastings.

BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT ISSUED under the hand of the Warden of the County of Hastings and the Seal of the said County, bearing date the Ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and to me directed and delivered for the collection of the arrears of taxes due for three years and over upon the lands hereinafter mentioned and described as being in the County of Hastings.

These are therefore to give notice that unless the arrears and costs are sooner paid, I shall on

Tuesday, the Sixteenth Day of December next,

at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Belleville, proceed to sell by Public Auction, the said lands or as much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge such arrears of taxes and all lawful charges incurred.

MARMORA.

(All Patented.)

Concession.	Lot.	Acres.	Taxes.	Costs and Charges.	Total.
1st Broken	pt 8	12	$8 42	$1 36	$9 78
	W½12	86	16 33	1 55	17 88
	S½S½18	25	10 25	1 40	11 65
	Wpt22	115	40 97	2 17	43 14
	E½23	100	17 79	1 59	19 38
	E½24	100	22 39	1 70	24 09
	E½30	100	11 45	1 43	12 88
	W½31	100	20 53	1 66	22 19
2nd	E½4	100	47 32	2 32	49 64
	W½13	100	14 28	1 50	15 78
	17	200	26 36	1 80	28 16
	S½18	100	22 32	1 70	24 02
	E½20	100	18 54	1 61	20 15
	E½28	100	21 09	1 67	22 76
	W½24	100	11 03	1 42	12 45
	29	200	22 06	1 70	23 76
3rd	1	200	59 63	2 64	62 27
	E½11	100	53 47	2 48	55 95
	W½11	100	15 62	1 54	17 16
	W½16	100	13 84	1 49	15 33
	20	200	21 98	1 69	23 67
	22	200	29 15	1 87	31 02

RAWDON.

(All Patented.)

Concession.	Lot.	Acres.	Taxes.	Costs and Charges.	Total.
1st	SE pt14	1	8 00	1 35	9 35
	NE pt14	1	8 00	1 35	9 35
11th	NptW½7	49	48 95	2 37	51 32
12th	Npt7	49	15 75	1 54	17 29
13th	W½10	100	11 52	1 44	12 96
14th	N½9	100	26 60	1 81	28 41
	Spt11	127	106 31	3 81	110 12
	Npt11	73	3 99	1 25	5 24
	N½16	100	43 99	2 25	46 24
	18	200	14 86	1 52	16 38

HUNGERFORD.

(All Patented.)

Concession.	Lot.	Acres.	Taxes.	Costs and Charges.	Total.
1st	NWpt22	30	12 19	1 45	13 64
2nd	W½11	100	23 47	1 74	25 21
	Npt24	50	23 80	1 75	25 55
	WptE½37	40	16 00	1 55	17 55
	SWptW½37	15	14 12	1 50	15 62
3rd	Spt17	124	36 36	2 06	38 42
	SEpt22	22	5 03	1 27	6 30
	W½26	100	22 18	1 71	23 89
	E½W½27	50	9 72	1 39	11 11
	29	200	29 65	1 89	31 54
	SptN½31	66	23 36	1 74	25 10
	Npt32	50	13 92	1 50	15 42
4th	WptN½21	84	20 75	1 67	22 42
	N½23	100	30 43	1 91	32 34
	S½23	100	5 85	1 30	7 15
5th	W½20	100	22 03	1 70	23 73
6th	S½9	100	19 72	1 65	21 37
7th	N½26	100	6 68	1 32	8 00
	NE½29	50	12 88	1 47	14 35
9th	27	200	27 08	1 83	28 91
	S½31	100	17 28	1 58	18 86
10th	N½28	100	27 07	1 83	28 90
12th pt	2 Crab'r	10	44 84	2 27	47 11
	NE½26	50	17 28	1 58	18 86
13th	S½18	50	3 16	1 23	4 39
	N½31	100	9 70	1 39	11 09
14th	ptN½1	80	1 95	1 20	3 15
	E½8	80	20 14	1 65	21 79
	12	160	28 82	1 87	30 69
	13	160	28 82	1 87	30 69
	14	160	28 82	1 87	30 69
	15	160	28 82	1 87	30 69

TWEED.

Lot.	Taxes.	Costs and Charges.	Total.
49	5 30	1 28	6 58
66	11 61	1 44	13 05
76	13 93	1 50	15 43
104	5 30	1 28	6 58
114	5 91	1 29	7 20
125	1 76	1 19	2 95
126	2 94	1 22	4 16
173	5 91	1 30	7 21

GEORGETOWN.

Lot.	Taxes.	Costs and Charges.	Total.
21	14 24	1 51	15 75
23	19 28	1 63	20 91
25	20 21	1 65	21 86
29	20 36	1 65	22 01
30	20 21	1 65	21 86

ELZEVIR.

LIMERICK.

WOLLASTON.

FARADAY.

FRANKFORD.

VILLAGE OF TRENTON.

MADOC.

THOS. WILLS,
Treasurer.

County Treasurer's Office,
Belleville, Sept. 9, 1879.

BANKING OFFICE OF U. E. THOMPSON,

BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

AMERICAN CURRENCY & DRAFTS Bought and Sold.

Deposits received, subject to withdrawal without notice. Interest allowed at 4 and 5 per cent. 245

The Great Blood Purifiers!

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla AND PILLS.

Established 1832.

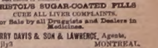
Guaranteed to be an infallible cure for Scrofula in its worst forms, stubborn, deep-seated Ulcers, Syphilis, primary, secondary and tertiary; Tumors, Foul Eruptions, Old Sores, Rheumatism, and all diseases or sores produced by bad blood or humors.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS CURE ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, Agents,
jly3 MONTREAL.

GRAY'S Specific Medicines.



The Great English Remedy an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self Abuse, as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE Co.,

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

CATARRH

THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

THE "WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,"

Weekly Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 46. BELLEVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1879. NO. 41.

Home and Friends.

Come, sit awhile with me, my boy, I'll not detain you long—
To listen to an old man's words can surely do no wrong,
For I've trod the way that you now tread and see the many snares
That lie concealed along your path to seize you unawares.

I once was young like you, my son—my curling locks of brown
And bright blue eyes and fresh young face were talked of in the town.
And men and women flattered me and loaded me with praise,
And no cloud of sorrow crossed the sunshine of my days.

But there was one among them all, the kindest and the best,
Who waked me morning with a kiss and sang me nights to rest;
And often would I wake to find her kneeling by my bed,
Her clasped hands mingled with the locks that graced my youthful head.

When death came in and we were left with no one to provide,
She daily toiled for both, and oh, how lovingly she tried
To make her home so pleasant that the vices of the town
Would ne'er allure her darling son and drag his manhood down.

Alas! how could I disregard that mother's prayers and tears?
How could I spurn her gentle words so early in my years?
I broke her heart—but when I stood beside her dying bed
I, choked with grief, and kneeling, felt her hand upon my head.

"Turn back, my son," she faintly said, "regain the narrow way—
You know we journeyed side by side for many a happy day,
And then you left me, darling—Oh, retrace your steps and tread
The better way"—she spoke no more—my best of friends was dead.

My boy, cling close to mother, as you value future peace;
The day is not far distant when her care for you will cease,
And when, if you have caused her grief, each relic you retain
Of her who would have died for you, will only give you pain.

Yes, tread the path that mother treads, and when she drops to rest
Keep straight ahead, a pure, stout heart low beating in thy breast;
Though wealth should grace thee with her smile and even fame to thine,
Be ever strong enough to say, "My mother's path is mine!"

Select Reading.

Mother's Monthly Prayer Meeting.

Christian mothers of this city of churches, do you know that there is a little spot, an inner room, where anxious mothers go to meet with God the Father? and why? for the same reason that mothers more than 1,800 years ago brought their children to the Saviour; viz. for his blessing upon them.

And what a mighty power lies in the prayers of those mothers who thus take God at his word, and go up to meet him. What a stirring thought, and who can compute the influence of those thousands, nay millions of earnest prayers, which, at the same hour, throughout the length and breadth of the land, arise from mothers' hearts and mothers' tongues—and like a cloud of sweet incense penetrate to the "Mercy seat," aye, to the throne of God himself. Young mother, thyself a child of Jesus, and thus safe within the fold, look upon those little darlings with which heaven has blessed you, and ask thyself, how couldst thou bear an eternal parting from them, to see them shut forever from thy sight, the love of Jesus, and the glories of heaven? Surely the thought is agony. Reflect, then, that with you lies in a great measure their eternal destiny, according as you are faithful or unfaithful to their souls.

Oh it is a terrible, a fearful, although a joyous thing, to be a mother—and as such the angels, aye, even God himself regards it—and shall the mother herself be indifferent, or ignorant of the fact? Alas! too true, may be said of many.

And when shall wisdom from the experience of others, courage for the task, and help from the Holy Spirit be more certainly, more freely obtained, than in that mothers' meeting—that little room, where God awaits the assembling and offering up of our petitions, where he is present to bless and refresh us, and where so many have testified to his faithfulness in answering their united prayers?

We would then cordially invite all mothers, young or old, who have the salvation of their children at heart, to come up to the "mothers' prayer meeting," held upon the first Wednesday of every month in the lecture room of the Baptist Church, corner of City Councillors and St. Catherine streets, at three p. m.

Come up in such numbers as to besiege the throne of grace, until the promised blessing shall be poured out in such profusion that there will scarcely be room enough to receive it.

Come, and with us claim the promise, and share the blessing. CANADIA.

Jim Crow.

For a year or two past Mr. W. W. Wright has had living with him at his Lakeside farm a tame crow that was a prodigy in his way. He had been taught to speak, and speak he did as plainly and as knowingly as ever bird spoke. He not only gave utterance to words

The Winter of Age.

When standing on the border lines of the winter of age if a silent retrospect is taken of bygone years' memories will arise that are full of sadness and regret; remorse will be felt that God's book of life bears the record of much folly, much wilfulness. Where are those of threescore and ten winters who can relate the history of their long dwelling on earth as a story of felicitous, propitious events, full of complete gratification and entire happiness! Before almost every recollection there hangs the dark curtain that covers from light the dreadful tale, the grave narration of missteps, misadventures delusions and disappointment. Many an aged man and woman would live over again their lives that they might choose an opposite course of conduct. The precipice, which was visible over which they fell, the stones unseen against which they stumbled, receiving personal injury and harm; these, if known, would have been carefully avoided.

The veterans of the world find, too late, that their short-sightedness, their want of perception, their weak judgment caused the frustration of their favorite plans, defeat their cherished purposes; they have suffered the results of their own imbecility and self-dependence. Retribution follows in quick steps the injudicious, indiscreet decision; it becomes a rapid steed that brings its rider to the goal of grief. There is no returning to the starting point to select another course. Man carries his own pack; forms his own burdens. It is impossible to retrieve past errors; reproaches are unavailing. The architects of individual fortune, if it is blasted and lost by building on a wrong corner-stone can only blame themselves.

In early years men steer the rudder of life's ship by the pilot of will, heedless and reckless of the adverse current, the running tide; thus folly shipwrecks the untried vessel at the starting point of the voyage of maturity. The counsel of those whose heads are white with the frosts of many winters is to mark closely and accurately that their compass always points to the north star of heaven, and to be sure of divine guidance; thus only can they avoid the breakers on the coast; the shoals of the rivers that lie in the way of all of God's mariners. It is certain that crossing over the broad waters that lead to the eternal haven the Great Captain alone can bring the frail bark into the one seaport of the celestial kingdom. Blest are those who can from the masthead of years, look down upon no mistakes, no errors committed, to acknowledge living always in the presence of God through all storms, all sunshine. From their lofty height of age they behold the vista of a glorious inheritance in paradise. These persons are few in number, scarce in search. The generality of eyes are weeping; hearts are many that ache and break when it is remembered the long period they have patiently suffered and endured what was the consequence of their own stubborn determination and wrong drawing in the world's lottery wheel. The folly of an hour follows to the eternal gates.

The winter of age is not crowned with calm peace and sweet repose because, in the prime of life, all was forgotten for etherial illusions and fancies which were fleeting as the wind, transitory as shadows. Age seldom obliterates memory; she fails not to light the torch which illuminates its every nook and corner, to bring out the skeletons and ghosts that are there, secretly lurking. The testimony of all of earth's pilgrims who have nearly finished the pilgrimage are not slow to discover that they cannot take up a new and strong staff to start again. Nothing is gained by looking back, only by pressing toward the better land.

A peaceful old age, full of venerable years, full of worth and good deeds, is seldom seen. Every heart knows its misses by the way: the Dead Sea apples mistake for luscious fruit: these reminiscences sting by their pangs; they are the keen smarts and severe wounds that time never heals. It is humanity's lot to sigh and mourn over weakness; to daily repeat the litany of penitence and sorrow. Age feels that mortality has neither omniscience nor omnipotence; but the revelation comes, ofttimes, too late to be of special benefit or service to the awakened dreamer of the winter of age.

No Time.

"I have no time to devote to my children," says the business man with a sigh; for he really feels the privation of their society keenly. But the excuse is an insufficient one; he should make time—let other things go, for no duty is more important than that he owes his offspring. Parents should never fail to give the child such sympathy in its little matters of life as will produce in its confiding mind that trust and faith which is a necessary element in paternal influence. Filial affection is a great safeguard against evil influences, as well as a great civilizer to its possessor. Do not forget, too, that the childish mind in process of development absolutely needs the cheerful and happy influences which are produced by amusements, as sure as the plant needs sun and light for its proper growth. And who can be better persons

General News.

Professor Macoun's Trip.

Three Months on the Plains.

Explorations over Regions not Hitherto Reported on.

(From the Battleford Herald, Oct. 20.)

In the course of a pleasant evening spent with Professor Macoun we gathered the following notes of his wanderings, which this season have extended upwards of two thousand miles. The information is especially valuable as it relates almost entirely to the country lying between the travelled trails, and which is consequently but imperfectly known.

After leaving Battleford in the latter part of July, Professor Macoun proceeded southwest, and after a laborious but otherwise pleasant trip reached the Hand Hills on the 12th of August. The country south of Battleford for about forty-five miles was found well suited for agriculture; for the remainder of the distance the land was very much broken, consisting of series after series of rolling hills extending from east to west, with their intermediate valleys generally filled with small saline lakes or marshes. The soil on the hills was good, but owing to its broken character could not be called agricultural land. Water was abundant, but no wood was seen from ten miles south of Battleford until the Red Deer River was reached. Between the Red Deer and the Blackfoot Crossing of Bow River the land was found of a hilly character, but considerably drier. At the Blackfoot Crossing he found that wheat, barley, oats, and all kinds of vegetables had been successfully grown this year by Mr. French.

The appearance of the unbroken land along the side of Mr. French's field was so dry as to appear to forbid the growth of vegetation, but the breaking seemed to change its character entirely, and the crop grown was very good. The crop was on the sod, the ground having been only broken this year.

From the Blackfoot Crossing to Fort Calgarry the land is generally first-class, and is much better on the south than on the north bank, which was traversed by him.

Calgarry is beautifully situated in the midst of an exceedingly fertile region, as was well shown by the crops then under cultivation by John Glen and others who are settled in that vicinity. The good land extends continuously about twenty miles westward from Fort Calgarry, when it becomes broken, with the soil in many places gravelly, up to Morleyville and vicinity. There is much rich land here, yet he does not consider it an agricul-

Emigration to Canada.

THE LONDON "TIMES" URGES EMIGRANTS TO GO TO THE DOMINION.

The London *Times*, of Oct. 24th, editorially, says:—

It is unquestionable that the facility for acquiring land in the United States has been the main reason why our agriculturists have gone thither. The same reason will continue to be potential in the cases of any who may now think of improving their condition by a change of country and of nationality. Liberal though the provisions of the United States' Homestead Act are, yet they involve on the part of our countrymen who profit by them a renunciation of their birthright as citizens of the British Empire. This is a sacrifice even more keenly felt by most of them than the severance from the place of their birth and beginning life anew in a strange land. This consideration has induced many emigrants to prefer the long voyage to New Zealand or one of the Australian Colonies to the far shorter trip across the Atlantic. The Dominion of Canada has always invited immigrants, but, till recently, that splendid country had nothing to offer which could rival the prairie States of the Far West. All this is changed, however, and the emigrant can now find in Canada as great inducements to settle there as Minnesota, or any other State in the Union, can offer. The Canadians, if more scrupulous, are less energetic in advertising their country than the citizens of the North American Republic. Conterminous with Minnesota is the Province of Manitoba. All that Mr. Andrews has said in praise of the former may be truthfully repeated with regard to the latter. The area of Manitoba is but small in comparison with that of some Western States; yet it is twice as large as Massachusetts, and it can support many millions of people and furnish a large surplus of grain for exportation. Yet Manitoba is but a single province in a territory which is open and ready for setttlement—a territory covering 380,000 square miles, exceeding in extent France and Germany combined, and equal in fertility to any corresponding tract on the globe. In the Canadian North-West there is a Homestead Act under which the settler is treated still more generously than in the United States. He pays $10 for his title to the 160 acres which are granted to him on condition that he resides there three years, and he can obtain another piece of equal area on paying $1 per acre. At the period of obtaining the land absolutely, he must be a British subject by birth or naturalization;

it at a safe distance. The creek may stop it and another it when it gets there, though such a hope has more chance for a warrant; sometimes these mighty conflagrations vault across streams twenty or thirty yards in width, so swift and resistless is their momentum; and as a rule they are effectually stayed only when they reach a wide extent of ploughed land, and have to yield, sullenly, for lack of anything more to feed their inexorable fury.

Visit to a Pin Factory.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* thus describes the mysteries of pin making:

"The pin machine is one of the closest approaches that mechanics have made to the dexterity of the human hand. A small machine, about the height and size of a lady's sewing machine, only stronger, stands before you. On the back side a light belt descends from the long shaft at the ceiling, and drives all the machines, ranged in rows on the floor. On the left side of our machine hangs on a peg a small reel of wire, that has been straightened by running through a compound system of small rollers.

"This wire descends, and the end of it enters the machine. It pulls it in and bites it off by inches, incessantly, one hundred and forty bites to a minute. Just as it seizes each bite, a little hammer, with a concave face, hits the end of the wire three taps and 'upsets' it to a head, while it grips it in a countersunk hole between its teeth. With an outward thrust of its tongue, it then lays the pin sideways in a little grove across the rim of a small wheel that slowly revolves just under its nose. By the external pressure of a stationary hoop, these pins roll in their places, and as they are carried under two series of small files, three in each. These files grow finer towards the end of the series. They lie at a slight inclination on the points of the pins, and by a series of cams, levers and springs, are made to play 'like lightning.' Thus the pins are pointed and dropped in a little shower into the box. Twenty-eight pounds of pins is a day's work for one of these jerking little automatons. Forty machines on this floor make five hundred and sixty pounds of pins daily. These are then polished. Two very intelligent machines reject every crooked pin, even the slightest irregularity of form being detected.

"Another automaton assorts half a dozen lengths in as many different boxes, all at once unerringly, when a careless operator has mixed the contents of boxes from various machines. Lastly, a perfect genius of a machine hangs the pin by the head, in an inclined platform, through as many 'slots' as there are pins in a row on the papers. These 'slots' converge into the exact space, spanning the length of a row. Under them runs a strip of pin paper. A hand-like part of the machine

The Lord Mayor's Banquet.

Lord Beaconsfield's Views on Home and Foreign Affairs.

HIS VIEWS ON THE GENUINENESS OF THE TRADE REVIVAL—THE CONDITION OF IRELAND—ENGLAND'S VOICE IN THE EUROPEAN COUNCILS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—At the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall to-night nearly 900 guests were present, among them Her Majesty's Ministers, the German Ambassador, the United States *charge d'affaires*, Lord Chelmsford, and the Lord Justices. The Ministers and Lord Chelmsford were greeted with cheers.

The German Ambassador, in replying to a toast, declared that none were more desirous than Germany and the German Emperor to see the peace of the world maintained.

LORD BEACONSFIELD on rising to reply to the toast of the evening, the health of Her Majesty's Ministers, was received with three times three cheers. He said the aspect of affairs was much more satisfactory than when he last spoke on a similar occasion. Business was now being done which three months ago would have been deemed impossible. The only question now was whether the revival was temporary or permanent. The opinion of Her Majesty's Government was that the revival was of a permanent and lasting character. He thought that the official returns demonstrated that fact, because they showed the revival was not local, but universal. For instance, the great iron industry had doubtless in a great measure revived owing to the demands from the United States, but the returns prove that purchases of iron were not limited to the United States or various European countries, but were occasioned by miscellaneous demands of our native industries. Every article of tropical produce had risen in value. The chemical trade, which was a great index of prosperity, has been unable to execute its orders. The rise in value of silver would, in all probability, relieve Indian statesmen of one of their greatest perplexities. During a period of unprecedented depression there had not been a single meeting to express discontent with the national institutions. He wished our brilliant brethern in Ireland would be a little more emulous of this example. He was at a loss to comprehend how the Irish people had brought themselves to

The Average Wheat Crop of Canada.

We reproduce the following letter addressed by Hon Billa Flint to the Madoc *Review*, because of the excellent suggestions to farmers which it contains:—

To the Editor of the *Review*.

I find in your issue of 20th August last a letter from A. F. Wood, Esq., giving a statement of the production and average of wheat grown in various countries, and in Canada, as taken from various statistical returns, and in which returns are given more especially for the various townships in the county of Hastings, for the year 1879, the average being about 11 bushels per acre. This small yield, when contrasted with England, 29 bushels; Prussia, 26; Belgium, 24; and Holland, 19 bushels, should convince our farmers that there is something radically wrong in the tillage and management of their wheat lands.

Mr. Wood deserves the thanks of the farmers for his letter. I think, however, he should have pursued the subject still further, and in a second letter had endeavored to explain the reason why the yield of wheat in this county is so far below the average of England and other countries, as there is no good reason why our farmers should not be able to produce on an average 20 to 25 bushels of wheat to the acre.

I am not much of a farmer, but having taken knowledge of what I have seen, I have long ago come to the conclusion that the great trouble is, our farmers try to work too much land. If instead of (as many do) taking their best land for barley, they would sow it with wheat, and instead of trying to sow a large average, they would put all the work on half or two thirds the quantity of land, and then sow more seed to the acre, they would insure a heavy and more profitable crop. I fear the great trouble is too many of our farmers strive to sow a large number of acres, and thereby insure a small yield in return.

Again, in manuring their wheat land (in my opinion) they should not put on *fresh* manure. The manure should lie over until thoroughly rotted to kill the foul seed, so as to prevent it from springing up and choking the growth of the wheat. It would be well in holding it over to have it under cover, or else have a cistern or tank to save the drainage caused by rains, also to add lime, house or field ashes, or leached ashes to their manure heaps, all of which would add value to the manure for wheat or any other crops.

development of our mineral resources, and the conversion into money of a large quantity of our raw materials, all of which would be beneficial to the Province.

I have noticed by the papers that the Ontario Government have for the last few years inaugurated a practice which gives the utmost satisfaction to all parties—that of its members visiting personally different sections of the Province, when they can see for themselves the actual requirements needed in any particular locality, as well as observe how far the institutions under their control have carried out the object which they were intended to serve.

I think if some of the gentlemen forming the Administration were to visit North Hastings they would not only be astonished at the mineral resources of that part of the country, but at the progress that has been made in bringing into marketable shape the large natural deposits of iron ore there found. They would then observe the necessity of some better outlet than at present exists to serve the wants of the iron trade and meet the demands of the different mine-owners in the vicinity of this railway.

I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

WILLIAM COE.

Madoc, 18th October, 1879.

'Our Iron Industries.'

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR,—Under the above heading you give nearly a column of the *Whig* in reference to a 'letter' sent by me to "the Belleville INTELLIGENCER in regard to the desirability of establishing iron smelting works at Belleville," in which you also state "Belleville, in order to secure the advantages of it (the iron) manufacture, has taxed itself heavily to build a railway to the mines." Belleville did pass a by-law of $125,000, $50,000 to the Belleville and Madoc Railway, and $75,000 for smelting works; but owing to nonperformance on the part of Messrs. Pardee & Lloyd the by-law lapsed, and the ratepayers had no desire to renew it, therefore Belleville has no tax to pay for that road.

You state "the reason why no smelting works or similar manufactories can now be established at Belleville or elsewhere throughout the country is evident enough. The glorious 'National Policy,' which the Conservative party has blessed the country with in order to "help our struggling industries," has effectually crushed out any such hope. 'And why has it 'crushed out any such hope?' Do you think that the reasons you give are sufficient proof that there is no 'hope' for our iron industries? If so, I must beg leave to differ with you.

EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

SIMLA, Nov. 14.—A body of Safes, numbering 1,000, who attacked a foraging party of the 67th Regiment, were routed by General McPherson at the junction of the Punsher and Cabul Rivers. The enemy suffered great loss, and were pursued six miles. The British loss was four killed and five wounded.

It is rumored that a combined Russian and Persian force has been defeated by the Turcomans near Siraks. An expedition to Kohistan is contemplated. It is considered likely that large quantities of arms belonging to the Ameer are accumulated there, and that the revenue has not been called for for a long time.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—Diphtheria in Russia is gaining ground. The *Novoe Vremya* says in some regions the percentage of mortality far exceeds the births. In the small district of Mirgorod, where the epidemic has been raging since 1875, 414 persons succumbed in 1866, and 1,300 in 1877. In Odessa since May last 76 per cent of the children have died, and in Staverpool in 4 months half the infant population fell victims; in Kishenoff and the vicinity of Kieff and Palava the epidemic has been raging for 2 years; in the village of Tamorfoka not one child escaped; Marlojol district showed an average daily death roll of 10; more than eleven vast districts are affected. The mortality is enormous, the Government appointed an investigation committee a physician in ordinary to the Emperor, and issued injunctions to local authorities about precautionary measures.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 18th.—Pending the receipt of fresh instructions, the British ambassador abstains from visiting the Porte at present. This attitude of the British Government is attributed to a grave suspicion of an understanding between Turkey and Russia, originating in visits of the Russian ambassador Lobanoff to the Sultan before he went to Livadia to visit the Czar, and on his return to Constantinople reported that Lobanoff will interview the Sultan again before his departure on leave of absence.

CABUL, Nov. 15.—It is believed the Ameer and his adherents intended to make an attack on Cavagnari, simply to lead him to report his position in Cabul untenable, but the massacre went beyond control, and they then acted on the principle that "Dead men tell no tales."

CABUL, Nov. 17.—49 Afghans were hanged for complicity in the massacre of the Embassy.

VIENNA, Nov. 17.—Arch Duchess Marie Christine officially renounced her right to the Austrian succession on Saturday.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A Malta despatch says Admiral Hornby yesterday countermanded an order to the channel fleet to be in readiness to proceed eastward four days.

GLASGOW, Nov. 17.—Thirteen persons while returning from fair last week, were drowned while crossing the Lochendaal island.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Lord Penzance in the Court of Arches on Saturday ordered the enforcement of a writ of prohibition against the Rev. Alexander Mackonochie for ritualistic practices. Mackonochie will be suspended from ecclesiastical functions for 3 yrs. Penzance said he would be willing to hear any application for the relaxation of the sentence on a promise to obey the law.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A despatch from Cabul says the total number hanged for complicity in the massacre of the British Embassy is forty-nine.

A Calcutta despatch says an inquiry into the Ameer's connection with the massacre of Major Cavagnari and party has begun.

PESTH, Nov. 18.—The distress in Montenegro is very great. One-sixth of the population are almost starving. The present supplies of food will only last until January. There is severe fighting on the frontier near Breservetza.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 22.—On the arrival at Lima of the news of the capture of the Huascar a riotous popular military demonstration against the President of the Government was made. The Peruvian Cabinet resigned next day.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 15.—The Argentine Government has ordered two iron-clads to be purchased in Europe.

CABUL, Nov. 17.—It is reported that trouble is apprehended in the Ghuzin country. One of the Khans and his brother are inciting an insurrection in Kohistan.

CABUL, Nov. 17.—Forty-nine Afghans in all were hanged for complicity in the massacre of the Embassy.

A cable special says:—"A Cabinet Council to-day was called by telegraph at very short notice. It sat over an hour. All the Ministers were present except Viscount Sandon and the Duke of Richmond."

A despatch to a military gentleman in Halifax, received yesterday morning, contains most alarming news from Europe. Among other things it states that the forts on the Dardanelles are being armed with the consent of Russia, and that England has instructed Lord Dufferin, her ambassador at St. Petersburg, to hold no further official communication with the Russian Government.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

NORTH EASTHAM, Nov. 17.—The shore end of the new French cable was laid last evening, and signals exchanged with the steamer *Faraday*. To-day the final splice will be made, and the new cable be worked throughout its entire circuit from Cape Cod to Brest. America and Europe will be connected by another tie, the most perfect yet laid. About 1,000 people visited the beach yesterday.

BUFFALO, Nov. 17.—The schooner *C. J. Breed*, from Detroit with wheat capsized and foundered on Friday 80 miles east of Point Au Pelee. The crew consisting of the Captain and 7 men are all supposed to be lost excepting Frank Davis and David McCallister, of Port Colborne. The schooner was commanded by Captain Ross, of Detroit, and James Smith, of Buffalo, mate.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—There is considerable excitement among the friends of Prof. Wise by the announcement of a bottle found near Paducah, containing a note signed "Wise," dated Pathfinder 22d, stating: "Balloon is in bad condition, going 65 miles an hour; I am almost dead from exhaustion and hunger; 11 days since Burns' death; good-bye." The handwriting is recognized by some as that of Wise, but the story is not generally credited.

Agitation in Ireland.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

A Dublin despatch states that the Colonel commanding the sixty-seventh regiment, stationed at Birr, has been anonymously notified that the barracks were to be attacked by a large force of anti-renters, and that an attempt would be made to explode the magazine. Much excitement was produced among the garrison by this startling intelligence and immediately precautions were taken to guard against surprise, and reinforcements were telegraphed for. The danger, if there really is any, is supposed to proceed from some organized bands of malcontents, who have recently been engaged in burning the barns of such farmers as refused to take part in the demonstrations against the land agents. The leaders and orators of the Parnell movement deny any knowledge of the matter, and affirm that they have no sympathy with violent measures. Birr, or Parsonstown, is a market town in the parish of the same name in the county of Leinster, and is about 60 miles south-west of Dublin. It is a well built town with a castle belonging to the Earl of Rose, under whose proprietorship the modern town has risen into its present prosperous condition. Birr has a population of about 6,000.

Terrible Marine Disaster

28 Lives Lost and much Property Wrecked.

SACKETT'S HARBOUR, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The steam tug *Seymour*, of Ogdensburg, left Cape Vincent yesterday at noon, with a tow; consisting of three dredges, two derricks, and seven scows, owned by Eckler & Arnold, of Buffalo. She had fine weather until after passing Galloup Island, off Sackett's Harbour, when a gale of wind from the northeast with a heavy snow storm set in. The tug and tow got within five or six miles of Oswego when they lost the lights, turned around and endeavored to hold the fleet until daylight; but the fleet broke away, and was lost with all hands, excepting six who were rescued by the tug. Thirty-one persons, including three women and one girl, were drowned. The fleet is a total loss. The following is the list of the drowned:

Mr. Arnold, one of the proprietors, and Henry Eckler, son of another proprietor; James B. Young, Buffalo; Patrick Hogan, Grand Rapids Mich; Patrick Finnell, Lachine, Canada; Thomas Thompson, Buffalo; Geo. Palmer and wife, Vergennes, Vt.; Ludson Morrison, Welland, Ont.; Jerome Nevason; wife and daughter; Chas. England and wife; Charles Brayeough, Lachine; Edward Beausau, Buffalo; John Wood and son, Ogdensburg; Noah Garrow, Ogdensburg; H. Marshan, Ogdensburg; William Scott, Ogdensburg; Captain Sam Logan and William Logan, Morrisburg, Ont.

OSWEGO, 3:30 p.m.—A private despatch says: Some of the dredges are safe at Big Sodus. A tug has gone there. Possibly all the dredges are there. Nothing heard from the scows of tugs.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, Nov. 19.—When the gale struck the lost fleet, all the tugs cut loose from the tow except the *Seymour*, and sought to save themselves. The scows soon parted from the rest of the fleet. The tug *Thayer* sunk, and it is supposed all the crew was lost. The tug *Becker* was abandoned in a sinking condition, but is getting her alongside of the dredge *Gordon* stove a hole in the latter, which quickly filled her with water, and both crews were lost except Thos. Smith and two Swedes. These clung to the cabin of the dredge, and were picked up at daylight by the *Seymour*.

LATEST.

OGDENSBURG, Nov. 19.—From the best information to this morning, it is believed the only persons lost on board the tow of the tug *Seymour* were Capt. Logan, his brother Wm. Arnold, part owner, and the cook and her husband of dredge No. 3. They would have been saved but for the tug *Becker* running into a dredge, staving a hole in her. Nearly all of the *Seymour's* tow has been found, and it is thought, with assistance that has been sent out will be picked up, except dredge No. 3, and tugs *Becker* and *Thayer*, which foundered without any one aboard. One of the dredges is in Sodus all right, one is off Sodus Point at anchor, and will undoubtedly be picked up to-day.

CHEAP READING.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

A SPLENDID OFFER.

From this date, the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER will be sent to NEW SUBSCRIBERS up to the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1881, for ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

Each new subscriber thus gets the largest weekly published in Canada outside of the large cities, FOR OVER FOURTEEN MONTHS FOR ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION.

In all cases the money must invariably accompany the order.

New subscribers commencing at any time between this and the first of January, can have the INTELLIGENCER sent them up to January, 1881, for one dollar and a half.

Will not the friends of the INTELLIGENCER throughout Hastings and Prince Edward, kindly let the liberal offer be widely known. We are satisfied if a little extra effort were made by the friends of the Liberal Conservative party, at this time, the circulation of the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER would be more than doubled during the next three months.

Any person sending the names of SIX NEW SUBSCRIBERS, accompanied with the money—nine dollars—will receive a paper free up to the first of January, 1881.

List of New Advertisements.

Farm for sale—George D. Dickson.
Strayed Heifer—Peter Fargey.
Voters' List—Phillip J. Green.
Notice—Railway to Tweed.
Notice—F. Brenton.
Notice—Thomas J. Fair.
Dry Goods—Nathan Jones.
Strayed Cow—Owen R. Ketcheson.
West Huntingdon Cheese Factory—Jas. Haggerty.
Notice—Thos. Graham.
For Sale—John Forin.
Notice—Thos. Walker.
Clothing—Bartman & Sintzel.

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 20.

The Weekly Intelligencer for 1880.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

OUR PREMIUM MAP.

In the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER of the 4th December, will be commenced a capital Serial Story by a clever writer, which will extend over probably three months.

In addition to Serial and short Stories, the columns of the INTELLIGENCER will as formerly contain departments specially devoted to Family and Sunday reading, Farm and Garden, Scientific, Wit and Humor, Local and General News, Editorials on the leading topics of the day, a careful Synopsis of News, reports of Courts and proceedings of Corporations—in fact, such a Miscellany as will make it a welcome companion to every fireside in the country.

With a view of largely extending the subscription list of the INTELLIGENCER, its proprietors have determined to present every new subscriber whose term commences on or before the first of Jan. 1880, with a new Map of the County of Hastings, including the City of Belleville, the villages of Trenton, Mill Point, Madoc, Stirling, Tweed, Marmora, Bridgewater, &c., showing every concession, lot, leading roads, lines of railways, location of iron and gold mines, lakes, rivers, creeks, churches, school districts, &c., &c. It is a Map alone worth the price of subscription, yet to every new subscriber paying one dollar and a half we will send the Map along with the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER from the present time up to the first of Jan. 1881. An extra edition of the Weekly for Dec. 4th, will be issued, so that parties wishing to procure the number commencing with the story can do so.

Subscribers in arrears who pay up their indebtedness, and pay one dollar and a half for the year 1880, will also be presented with a copy of the Map.

Let it be understood that this liberal offer will only apply to those who are not in arrears, and who have paid on or before the first of Jan., 1880, one year in advance for the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

It is to be hoped that these liberal inducements will stimulate our friends throughout the Bay of Quinte District to extend the circulation of the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, the largest and generally acknowledged to be the best weekly journal published in Central Ontario.

The Iron Industry.

We reproduce in another column a letter addressed by the Hon Billa Flint to the Kingston *Whig*. In this communication Mr. Flint argues strongly that iron can under present circumstances be profitably manufactured in Canada from our native ores. He gives figures which strongly sustain his patriotic contention, and which are worthy of careful consideration.

In support of Mr. Flint's position we have the following assertion of Col. Robbins, the agent of a United States firm of iron manufacturers, who have recently purchased a large iron mine near Ottawa. In conversation with a reporter for the Ottawa *Free Press* this gentleman is reported to have said:

With the abundance of wood in the Ottawa district iron could be manufactured cheaper here than in the States, that they could manufacture the iron here, pay the American duty of $6.30 a ton, and put it in the market there lower than they will be able to under existing circumstances.

This is certainly strongly confirmatory of the calculations which Mr. Flint has made, and helps to strengthen our belief that the erection of smelting works at this city, which nature has seemingly designed as a great seat of the iron trade, will not be long delayed.

There is one thing which Mr. Flint seems to have overlooked, and that is that the adaptability of Canadian bituminious coal for the smelting of iron ore has gone beyond the region of experiment, as the Londonderry Iron and Steel Works of Nova Scotia use the native coal, which is procured near the furnaces.

Showing his Teeth.

The London *Advertiser*, for a long time the special organ of Mr. Blake, and whose proprietors not long since started a journal in Toronto solely in that gentleman's interest, is evidently not satisfied at the manner in which Mr. Brown is playing off Mr. Blake against Mr. Mackenzie, and warns Mr. Brown and Mr. Blake that Mr. Mackenzie is not the man to be made little of with impunity. He speaks out his mind in this emphatic manner:

"He (Mr. Mackenzie) has made for himself a name and a place which neither George Brown nor Edward Blake can take from him, and which neither of these gentlemen is likely ever to attempt either to belittle or destroy. He is no man's shadow, never has been, and never will be any one's flunkey or convenience. Let who will come into Parliament, Alexander Mackenzie must always be a conspicuous figure there, and will always do an important work, and do it manfully, with marked ability and sturdy independence. Whether he is nominally leader of the Opposition, or chief figure-head in the Cabinet, is to him of very small moment."

It has been evident for some time that there was trouble brewing in the camp, and the apparent effort to supplant Mr. Mackenzie, will not meet with much favor amongst the rank and file of the Reform party.

INCREASE OF BUSINESS.—Out of twenty-eight railroads in the United States and Canada, who have reported their earnings for the month of October, all but the International & Great Northern and the St. Paul & Sioux show a satisfactory increase in receipts as compared with the same period in 1878, the net profits being $2,597,786. The Grand Trunk reported an increase of $77,400, and the Great Western an increase of $65,124.

Benefits of the National Policy.

As the *Globe* continues to declaim against the National Policy, we give it a large number of facts to ponder over and explain away—if it can:—

Mr. George S. Tickell, furniture manufacturer of this city, has recently considerably enlarged his business, and—Reformer though he is, and liable to be spoken of by the leading organ of his party as a "politician not to be trusted" in consequence—states the N. P. has materially benefitted him, as persons resident in Brighton, Colborne and in that neighborhood, who formerly imported from the United States now come here to buy, because of the additional 10 per cent duty. Prices have not been advanced, and an additional number of workmen are employed.

The Norwood Hub and Spoke Factory has sold a large quantity of hubs to go to Brockville, to a firm which never before used anything but the American article.

The *Trade Review* says eighty-four car loads of sugar for refining purposes were forwarded from Halifax to Montreal over the Intercolonial R. R. in a single week recently. That is a substantial proof that the N. P. is increasing the earnings of the Intercolonial, in the very way it is most required, and consequently most profitable to the country *viz*: by providing it with "up" freights.

The Ontario car wheel factory at London, have been turning out sixty car wheels a day, and are still over-burdened with orders.

A new wholesale hosiery manufacturing establishment has been started in Berlin by Mr. Philip Boehmer.

Paris mills are running night and day.

The Cobourg car factory, and the London and Western car factories, have orders enough ahead to keep them busy until next spring.

The agricultural works of John Abell, of Woodbridge, which were almost at a standstill a year ago, now employ 150 men constantly, and cannot at that turn out work as fast as required.

We understand, says the St. John *Sun*, that the Londonderry Iron Works are again in full operation. The furnaces are in full blast, the rolling mill hard at work, and business active in several mines. We are informed that the works will require 60 to 70 tons coke, and an equal quantity of coal from the Albion Mines, *daily* to keep them going.

The Hamilton Glass Works which were closed for some time, have commenced operations again with fresh and brighter prospects. The managers are now giving their men 30 per cent. more than they have had for the last three years.

Messrs. S. R. Warren & Son, organ manufacturers of Toronto, are shipping their instruments to Manitoba and British Columbia. Had it not been for the N. P. these could have been supplied more cheaply from San Francisco. This firm now employs from 30 to 40 men.

Mr. J. G. Ross, of Quebec, has received from Paris a contract for a million pairs of shoes, which are to be made by Fortin, Contant & Co. A new factory, to employ eight hundred hands, is to be built in St. Sauveur.

Messrs. Burrow, Stewart & Milne, of Hamilton, have raised the wages of their foundry hands 10 per cent. This is a total increase of 20 per cent since the advent of the "N. P."

The Acton Glove Works are unable to fill the orders as fast as they come. Although the proprietor, Mr. Storey, has now employed constantly 90 hands, he has work enough for 30 more. He has $6,000 worth of orders now ahead.

About a year ago the *Globe* had it that the N. P. had killed off the woollen trade. The absurdity of the statement was recently shown by Mr. John Hallam, of Toronto, a prominent Grit, who stated at a public dinner, that "the wool trade last year was disastrous to him so far as profits were concerned, but this year trade was excellent. It was, in fact, "booming." Under the National policy all our mills were whirling away, and our coarse goods were being manufactured in our own land. The tariff had almost made a monopoly. He was pleased in one way, because it enabled him to use up a great deal of low wools, and to import quite a lot that never could be imported before. Why, he had gone right straight into the enemies' country this year. He had actually bought 100,000 pounds of wool in England and Scotland and sold it here at a profit. Such a thing was never known before."

In confirmation of this we have the following further facts:

The woollen mills at St. Boniface, Man., are again in operation.

The McIntosh woollen mill at Woodbridge, Ont., is running night and day, employing twice the number of hands engaged last year.

The Cobourg woollen factory is running now on full time, and a number of the hands are working until eight o'clock at night. They have enough orders ahead to keep them thus busy until February next.

The Sherbrooke *Gazette* says:—"The National Policy has enabled Sherbrooke to obtain a $30,000 contract for military overcoats, nearly the whole of which large sum is to furnish employment for our working classes, while a proportionate amount will find its way into the pockets of the farmers in the purchase of wool by the Sherbrooke mills for the manufacture of the cloth and flannel required.

"The manager of the Paton Manufacturing Company also informs us that had it not been for the encouragement extended to the manufacturing industries by protection the extensive addition to their works erected this summer, and fitted up at a cost of $30,000, would never have been thought of. We are further informed by the same gentleman that they have recently received a $20,000 order from Gault Bros., for a line of cloths which that firm, previous to the enforcement of the N. P., have always had supplied to them from England.

"Messrs. Grindred & Co acknowledge the beneficial influence of protection, as evinced in a daily increase in their business. The late purchase by them of their extensive manufacturing establishment and ground would not have been made had they not felt that protection would guarantee to them such an increase in their business as to render the speculation perfectly safe.

"Mr. Lester, the proprietor of the bobbin factory, informs us that he has filled more orders for bobbins than he had before in the last three years! This, he admits, is entirely owing to the N.P. He has lately doubled his number of hands, and confidently expects ere long to quadruple them."

The output of the coal mines at Pictou, Nova Scotia, has been increased by fifty per cent this year. Vessel owners now find it profitable to take coal to the West Indies and bring back sugar. Under one sided free trade, which placed the sugar refining business in the hands of our neighbors, return cargoes could not be had, hence this profitable trade was carried on by foreigners.

The ship building interest in the Maritime Provinces seems to be flourishing, despite recent wailing over its decadence by the Grit press. The St. John, N. B., *Sun* gives details of vessels in course of construction or planned, and says:—"Here in New Brunswick alone there will be not less than 12,000 or 13,000 tons of shipping in course of construction this winter, even judging from the above incomplete list. We have no doubt that there will be much more, as nearly all our ships abroad are making handsome earnings and good remittances are coming home every week for, probably further investment in new ships. Under such circumstances ship building cannot be said to have been destroyed in New Brunswick or in St. John. As regards Nova Scotia, we have reason to believe that ship-building will be active there this winter and much more so next year."

At Maitland, N. S., vessels aggregating 6,400 tons are being built and others will probably be built there.

At Greville, N. S., a 300 ton schooner was recently launched; a barque of 1,133 tons has been launched at Windsor, N. S.; a 1,500 ton ship is ready for launching at Great Village; and at Summerside, Prince Edward Island, two ships of about 600 tons each were lately launched.

The Cobourg *Sentinel* says:—"The farmers were told that they did not want protection, and that protection would not increase the price of their commodities, while it would raise the price of such things as they had to purchase. Last year apples were a drug and could scarcely be sold at any price; but this year they are bringing very fair prices. Why this difference? The American apple crop is as good this year as it was last. The Canadian crop is also as good as it was last year; then since there is no scarcity, why the increased price? The fact is the N. P. and it alone has done it. Our farmers in this vicinity have received, for their apples alone, a sum above what they would have received had Mr. Mackenzie remained in power, more than twice over sufficient to pay for all the increase caused by the N. P., in the price of goods. The N. P. has been a paying speculation to the farmers, and every intelligent man amongst them knows it.

Hamilton *Times*, Oct. 6:—"The Meriden Britannia Works have commenced operations and turned out their first plating today. The pieces just plated were castor stands of a very neat pattern, which, when finished, will do full justice to the fame of the makers." This is a branch establishment, which has been established in Canada by the Meriden Britannia Company of Meriden, Connecticut, whose wares were shut out of our market by the N.P.

Montreal *Post*:—We were considerably astonished, to-day, to hear mentioned, as the result of the National Policy, a shipment of machinery to Glasgow, Scotland. The effect is unsurpassable as an incontrovertible argument in favor of the policy which has wrought such a metamorphosis in our industries. Several years ago, before the inception of the present Government, the local manufacturers had their factories wholly equipped with English and American labor-saving machinery whereas now their works are supplied at home. The local machinist being likewise afforded a favorable opportunity to extend his business, began investigating the condition of foreign markets. Satisfactory responses were received to nearly all enquiries and several large orders were booked. One of these sent to Bingley J. Pattener, manufacturer of shoe fixtures, was from Messrs. R. & J. Dick, a firm ranking among the most extensive shoe manufacturers in the United Kingdom. The order was for twelve small machines, valued at about $1,000. They are now receiving the final touch and will be ready for shipment next Tuesday. The same manufacturer recently shipped to Liverpool a quantity of cornblooms for which payment had been received in advance. This pleasing appearance of our industries is worthy of notice as being directly attributable to the N.P.

Monetary Times:—Waring's foundry, St. John N.B. has purchased machinery in Lowell, Mass. for the manufacture of bolt nuts, which will be begun next month. The Dominion Bolt Co., have now a factory in this city as well as in Montreal and make spikes as well as bolts and nuts.

The Hamilton *Spectator* states that the nail works in that city, which were brought into being by the N.P., are turning out two hundred kegs per day; and will shortly produce from 250 to 275 kegs daily. The supply is scarcely equal to the demand, and 55 hands are employed in the factory.

Hamilton *Spectator*:—Messrs. Morgan Bros., John street, are adding a third story to their whip factory. The work is being done so that the present roof will not be taken off until the new one is put on, thereby causing the stoppage of business. This firm have been so driven with orders that they have been obliged to enlarge their premises.

As an evidence of the extensive trade which is being built up between Hamilton and the Prairie Province it may be stated that yesterday arrangements were made for shipping five car-loads of stoves to Winnipeg. Three of these are sent by the Messrs. Copp and the other two by James Stewart & Co. This only constitutes a small portion of the total number of stoves sent during this season by the firms mentioned above. The Messrs. Gurney are also shipping large number of their stoves to Manitoba. Stoves, furniture and agricultural implements were formerly supplied to Manitoba from the neighboring States, but the N. P. has changed all that, and Ontario manufacturers and workmen share the profits.

Napanee *Standard*:—Messrs. Twomey Bros. are energetically pushing the erection of their new Woollen Mill. They have the frame work up, and its weight and solidity indicates their intention of making a substantial structure. Workmen are also engaged excavating a water way to tap the Canal and supply power.

Sir Richard Cartwright's town has done nobly, what with two new woollen factories, a brush factory, a cement works and the extension of other local industries, in proving that his theoretic denunciations of the "N. P. robbery" were the utterances of mortified vanity and undoubted incompetence.

Cobourg *Sentinel*:—Mr. Crossen has commenced the erection of a larger and more convenient shops in which to manufacture cars. Just outside of the station yard, west end, a large brick foundry and moulding shop has been erected, 70 x 50; and this will speedily be followed by the building of a blacksmith shop, 85 x 35, and a machine shop, 60 x 35, all brick. Their contiguity to the G. T. R. track will save a large annual expense for cartage, &c. We believe that it is also his intention to put up a building about 150 feet long for passenger cars.

These works were almost out of orders when the N. P. came in force. The effect is apparent in the above.

The *Mail*:—A train load of railroad iron, transhipped from the Midland railway, passed through the city yesterday *en route* for the new Hamilton rolling mills to be re-rolled.

These are the mills which were closed under one-sided free trade, but which have been re-opened under the N.P and are now doing a flourishing business.

The Montreal *Witness* states that the erection of the buildings for a new clock factory, which will employ several hundred hands, will probably be commenced at Hochelaga at an early date.

Peterborough *Examiner*:—The freight traffic on the Midland Railway is increasing very rapidly, and it is with difficulty the Company are able to provide sufficient cars for transport of grain, flour and lumber. The earnings of the road last week are said to exceed those of any previous week.

The shipping of flour from Peterborough during the past few weeks has reached very large proportions, the average shipments from each of the five mills being 800 barrels per week.

Moncton, (N. B.) *Times*:—Large quantities of oysters are going per the Intercolonial to Montreal and other points in Canada. A number of carloads are now daily forwarded from this station.

We can see no reason why the Canadian market should not, now that first railway facilities have been supplied, be supplied with oysters grown in the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

This does not look like the ruin which the Grit press have asserted and reasserted has been brought to the sewing machine business by the N. P.

The Hamilton *Spectator* states that home competition has lowered the price of nails very considerably in comparison with prices elsewhere. The *Spectator* also states that several manufacturing establishments in that city are running night and day in orders for foreign markets. Not bad for what Sir Richard Cartwright sneers at as artificial industries.

The Halifax sugar refinery is now in course of erection; the fact is patent to the newest comprehension that the industries of the country have received a wonderful impetus and that many new industries are being established amongst us.

The Kingston *Whig*:—A bitter opponent of National Policy—devotes a column to the description of a new woollen factory recently established in that city, which manufactures blankets and tweeds, and in addition they have a small grist mill which grinds corn meal and feed.

Parks' cotton factory at St. John N. B., has been greatly enlarged, in order to keep pace with orders received. This development has been caused by the protective tariff.

A match case manufactory, to employ some sixty or seventy hands, is to be established in Montreal.

Montreal *Witness*:—It is proposed by Messrs. J. D. Lawlor & Sons, sewing machine manufacturers of this city, to form a joint stock company for the manufacture of the Singer, Howe and Lawlor patterns. The capital stock to be raised is $100,000, with power to increase it to $200,000, in shares of $100 each. At the present time the Company are, it is said, turning out one hundred machines each week, and Mr. Lawlor is confident that should the proposed company be established they would be able to place in the market and find purchasers for 400 to 500 machines per week.

The good effects of the N. P. in Oshawa are thus stated by the *Vindicator*:—If the good times are booming in the town as in some other places their influence is feet. The Malleable Iron Works, though only just beginning the season's work, have more men on now than they had altogether a year or two ago at their highest production. The Stove Foundry is working night as well as day, the Cabinet Factory has not all the men it wants, the Cedar Dale Works have every man to work, the Masson Works have a good force, though not in full work until the 1st of November, and the tanneries have the most active demand for their productions they have had for years. Mr. Dingle is doing all that his room will permit, the carpenters are having more work than for a long period, and a week ago men were not to be had. The Hall Works, too, are running, and, we understand, are to close but a short time this year. If we have not the good times they are certainly coming along, or the commercial Vennors are awfully astray.

The Montreal *Witness* says:—The SS. *Sarmatian* last week brought 380 packages of machinery, consigned to the directors of the Stormont Cotton Company for their new mills at Cornwall, and the preceding steamer brought a large quantity also, while the remainder may be expected to arrive by the next incoming steamship of the Allan Line. Considering the extent of those mills, the work of erecting the buildings and bringing them to their present state for the reception of Machinery, has been carried out with great dispatch. Although there are larger mills in the Dominion, none will be able, perhaps, to boast more perfect appointments for the manufacture of cotton fabrics. There will be twelve thousand spindles and two hundred and fifty looms in the mills, and the whole, it is now expected, will go into operation on or about the first of December. With the completion of those at Cornwall Canada will possess eight first-class cotton mills, with the prospect of a ninth at an early date.

The Galt correspondent of the Berlin *Daily News* writes:—As an evidence of the good effect of the N. P. in Galt, and the untruthfulness of your Grit friend's statement, I may say, that as compared with one year ago our foundries, machine shops planing, flouring, oat meal and woolen mills as well as the other manufacturing industries of the town, are giving employment to at least one-third more labor, that the artisans, mechanics and laborers are receiving as high, and in some instances higher, wages, and that almost all the necessaries of life are decreased in value. The senior partner in the largest manufacturing iron works we have here (not only the largest here but in Canada) stated publicly the other day that there had been a very marked improvement in the business of the firm, and that in his opinion the improvement was due entirely to the effect of the new tariff. Coming as it does from a political friend this statement is worthy the notice of the "leading Grit" who claimed to know what he was speaking of." Not only, as I have shown, have our former industries been stimulated and benefitted, but several new ones employing a number of skilled mechanics and laborers have sprung up under the fostering care of the N. P. and it is confidently anticipated by those who know whereof they speak" that the manufacturers of Galt have in store for them, in the near future, such an era of prosperity as will be heartily welcomed, not only by themselves and those more directly dependent upon them, but by the town and country at large.

Our Grit contemporaries will probably find the above facts hard of digestion. We shall shortly have more of the same sort to supply their appetites.

"Arcades Ambo."

The proprietors of the Port Hope *Evening News* and of the Ottawa *Free Press*—both good and true "Reformers"—have been indulging in highly complimentary references to each other of late. With neither of the parties have we any concern, but the fact that Mr. Preston, the *News* man, is the sessional clerk who grossly assaulted Mr. John White, M.P., in a letter published in a public journal during the last session of Parliament under the Mackenzie *regime*, and was dismissed for his impertinence, gives a local interest to the matter. At that time the *Free Press*, if we recollect aright, warmly defended Preston, and abused Mr. White; but now that its whilom *protege* has trod upon his corns, the Ottawa editor sketches his fellow Grit in any but flattering colors.

The quarrel seems to have arisen because of Preston's starting a newspaper in Port Hope which enters into competition with the old established Grit organ in that town. The *Free Press*, it seems, referred disparagingly to its former friend's enterprise, and the *News* retorts charging that his *Ottawa confrere* receives pay for 10,000 bills whilst supplying only 6,600; that he pays his employees with cartridges of silver purporting to contain $3 each, but which are always 10 or 20 cents short; that his newsboys are defrauded by being supplied with fewer copies of the paper than they pay for; and that obscene works have been printed in the office of the *Free Press*, whose opinions, the *News* avers, are founded on commercial principles and "which only advocates the Liberal cause because Conservatives declined to purchase its advocacy on the fall of the Mackenzie administration." To this tirade the *Free Press* retorts with equal violence, designating the *News* man as a "moral footpad," for whose departure from amongst them the people of Ottawa are grateful, and as a "wicked and mischievous character." Grapes do not grow on thorns; nor figs on thistles," continues the Ottawa organ of the Opposition, "therefore we do not, and never have expected aught from a pious rogue, but hypocrisy and deceit. The falsifier of a father's books naturally develops into the fraudulent bankrupt, and, may be, the incendiary. Following progress of evolution, the facile broadening of character, allows us to contemplate the easy devotee, at as many shrines, where prayers made in mockery generate oaths, in solemn earnest, heaped like a moral Pelion of perjury on an Ossa of fraud."

There is more of the same sort of stuff in the *Free Press'* article, but enough has been given to show what these erstwhile friends really think of each other. When the man whom the *Free Press* pictures as aforetime most unwarrantably assailed Mr. John White, as a "Tory," that journal, though presumably having the same knowledge of his character which it now professes to have, made common cause with him; but now that its own ox is gored the case is very different.

If a little of what they say of each other be true—which we can scarcely conceive to be possible—and which they ought to make apparent by libel suits each against the other—the individuals in question are certainly ornaments to Canadian journalism. Mr. White and all his supporters must be amazed at this outburst of blackguardism, which shows that his assailant of about two years ago has not the reputation, even amongst his own friends of being over-scrupulous, and that brotherly love sometimes results in very curious if not very edifying manifestations.

The Advance in Sugar.

The Peterborough *Review* makes the following good point: The *Globe's* Montreal correspondent of the 13th says;—

"It is said that Messrs. Redpath, sugar refiners, had some cargoes of raw sugar coming to Montreal, but that, hearing of the high prices offered in New York for raw sugar, the cargoes were diverted thither, and were sold at a very high rate—some say at an earning of nearly one hundred per cent upon cost."

And yet the *Globe* insists that the recent rise in the price of sugar is largely attributable to the N. P.

The Finance Minister's Visits.

The Lindsay *Post*—a rabid Grit organ—does not share the views of its *confreres* who have attacked the Finance Minister because of his visits to the manufacturing establishments in various parts of Ontario and Quebec. It says: "We confess we do not share the views of those newspapers who have been ridiculing Sir Samuel Tilley for visiting manufactories in Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and other places, in order to ascertain by personal inspection the effect of the National Policy. In our opinion the Finance Minister is to be commended; and while it is easy to be afterwise we have no hesitation in declaring that his predecessor would have shown more wisdom if he had from his stand-point taken stock of the situation in a similar way. As Finance Minister Sir Samuel expounded the new policy, and it is a practical common-sense course for him now to visit the places where it is claimed the N. P. is at work under the most advantageous circumstances,—where in fact the 'hum' is the loudest and strongest. * * * * When the narrative of his travels is published and when his deductions are enunciated the time for thorough discussion and reflection will have arrived."

Interesting Statistics.

We are indebted to Thomas Emo, Esq., Reeve of Huntingdon, for the following valuable statistics as to the principal municipalities of the County, which he has taken the trouble to collect:

THURLOW.—Assessment $2,000,000; rate 7½ mills for County and ½ mill for Township purposes; Assessors $70; Clerk $140; Collector $125; Treasurer $125; Road Surveyor $2 per day; roads $300; poor $460.

SIDNEY.—Assessment $2,500,000; rate 6 mills; Assessor $50; Clerk $160; Collector $105; Treasurer $60; roads $250; poor $600.

TYENDINAGA.—Assessment $1,622,530; rate 7 7-10 mills for County and 1 7-10 mills for Township purposes; Assessor $70; Clerk $150; Collector $225; Treasurer $75; Road Surveyor $40; roads $1,200; poor $500.

MADOC TOWNSHIP.—Assessment $579,794; rate 15 mills; Assessor $90; Clerk $100; Collector $90; Treasurer $75; Road Surveyor $24; roads $550; poor $380.

HUNTINGDON.—Assessment $421,000; rate 13 mills; Assessor $70; Clerk $100; Collector $80; Treasurer $80; Road Surveyor $40; roads $100; poor $300.

HUNGERFORD.—Assessment $860,000; rate 11½ mills; Assessor $130; Clerk $100; Collector $150; Treasurer $75; Road Surveyor $100; roads $800; poor $400.

RAWDON.—Assessment $1,048,423; rate 9 mills; Assessor $80; Clerk $75; Collector $50; Treasurer $60; Road Surveyor $30; roads $400; poor $300.

STIRLING.—Assessment $170,040; rate 15 mills; Assessor $40; Clerk $30; Collector $40; Treasurer $20; roads $450; poor $50.

ELZEVIR.—Assessment $105; Assessor $60, Clerk $100; Collector $100; Treasurer $50; roads $400; poor $300.

MARMORA AND LAKE.—Assessment $296,000; Assessor $30; Clerk $100; Collector $80; Treasurer $60; roads $400; poor $250.

The expenditures on roads given herewith are of course only on township roads and exclusive of grants from the County.

GOING TO THE DOGS.—The United States must be going to the dogs commercially if the magnificent trade theories of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie have any truth in them. It will be remembered that in his celebrated Dundee speech he declared that a country was rich just in proportion as the balance of trade was against it. Under these circumstances we extend to the United States our heartfelt sympathy in the fact that last year the balance of trade in that country was two hundred and sixty-nine millions of dollars in its favor. How it is ever going to get over so great a disaster it will remain for economists of the Mackenzie-Cartwright stripe to explain. The Americans themselves appear to accept their misery with wonderful equanimity.

The Grand Junction Railway.

We extract the following from an article in a recent issue of the Peterborough *Examiner*:

"The promoters of the Grand Junction Railway have been collecting all the evidence possible with a view to testing the validity of the county by-law once passed, granting $75,000 to that enterprise, but believed to be invalidated by the Company's delays and neglects. The majority of the ratepayers of this county have no sympathies with the Belleville enterprise, and we believe that the Warden has instructions to defend any suit brought to force payment of that sum, or any part thereof."

We very much doubt the confident assertion that the majority of the ratepayers of the County of Peterborough have no sympathy with the Grand Junction, because of the fact that, were the terms of their By-law complied with, the advantages which they would reap from the construction and operation of the line would much more than repay them for their bonus to its promoters.

We can understand the promoters of the Toronto and Ottawa railway being opposed to the project. We can understand the President of that Road at the last meeting of the Ontario Legislature advocating the division of the Belleville bonus to its aid, hoping thereby, that sufficient inducement would not afterwards be given to complete the portion from Hastings to Peterboro and so the undertaking be smothered.

But we cannot understand that the sympathies of the Ratepayers of Peterboro, are not yet with an undertaking they once prized so highly, now that there is a fair prospect of its being completed—now that it is running to the portals of their County. The intelligent people of that County will reflect and see that the Grand Junction route was the *one* road, which engrossed the minds of the contractors of the Grand Trunk as the most desirable location for railway accommodation of the people, so much so as to induce them to have the same incorporated with their own undertaking. They will also see, that even if the Toronto and Ottawa line should be built, it would still be a great benefit to them, in giving them competing lines, for the carriage of freight. So much is this object prized by those who know its value, that it is the *great lever* by which the promoters of that road hope to move the ratepayers of Toronto to come to their assistance.

We doubt not but the sympathies of the ratepayers of Peterborough will go with their interests, and in such a case they will not be separated from the fortunes of the Grand Junction Railway, as it will give them the greatest advantages at the least cost.

We object to the term "Belleville Enterprise" being applied to the Road, as it may imply the domination of Belleville interest. The controlling interest which the people of Belleville fancied they had in it, and for which they have roundly paid, has vanished as a dream, and Peterborough may rest assured, their interests in the Toronto and Ottawa Road will take like wings, should it ever be built; "history has repeated and will repeat itself." Great fish will swallow little ones; fancy Toronto and Ottawa, governed by Peterboro.

The people of Belleville now look on the Grand Junction only in a patriotic way, as a Road yielding advantages to the country generally, Belleville incidentally, and the country between its termini directly.

There are those in this City who never looked favorably on the project, but since so much has been expended on it, wish that it may be completed to Peterboro and Omemee, and its contemplated benefits realized; and whilst they would strenuously object to the payment of the divided bonus, would willingly agree to a reasonable extension of the time for its completion, according to the terms of the By law submitted to and adopted by the ratepayers.

The County Gravel Roads.

As a matter of considerable interest to the people of the County, we give herewith a summary of the tenders sent in to the County Council for the repairing and keeping in order of the gravel roads of the County. The Gravel Roads Committee reported in favor of the continuance of the present system, which is that the County keeps its own roads in repair, employing a Superintendent (Mr. T. Farnham, a most efficient officer) and gangs of men. The tenders were as follows:—

FOXBORO TO STIRLING.

W. WICKETT.—Gravel, 65cts per yard; Broken Stone—65cts per yard; Sledged Stone—50cts per yard; Culverts—$9 for new, $5 for repairing.

STIRLING TO MARMORA.

W. WICKETT.—Gravel—80cts per yard; Broken Stone—65cts per yard; sledged stone, 50c per yard; Culverts—$9 for new or to rebuild, or $5 for repairing.

TRENTON TO FRANKFORD.

W. WICKETT.—Gravel—75c per yard; Broken Stone.—65c per yard; Sledged Stone.—50c per yard; Culverts.—$9 for new or to rebuild, or $5 to repair.

FRANKFORD TO STIRLING.

W. WICKETT.—Gravel 65c. per yard; Broken Stone.—65c. per yard; Sledged Stone.—50c. per yard; Culverts.—$9 for new or to rebuild or $5 to repair.

ANSON CUMMING.—Gravel.—45c, per yard.

FOXBORO TO MADOC.

W. WICKETT.—Gravel—75c per yard; Broken Stone—65c per yard; Sledged Stone—50c per yard; Culverts—$9 to rebuild or new and $5 to repair.

FRANKFORD AND BELLEVILLE.

GEORGE WILLIAMS.—65c per yard for gravel 5 miles east of Trenton; 70c for 5 miles east of Town Hall, and for balance east, spread in each case, and to repair culverts on each 5 mile section for $25 per year.

JOHN MCDONALD.—Gravel—55c per yard; Broken Stone—80c per yard.

BELLEVILLE TO BRIDGEWATER.

MICHAEL MCDONALD.—Gravel—55c per yard; Broken Stone—80c per yard.

BELLEVILLE AND TRENTON.

JAMES MCDONALD.—Gravel—55c. per yard; Broken Stone—80c. per yard.

BELLEVILLE AND MADOC.

ROBERT ROLLINS.—Gravel—70c. per yard spread; Broken Stone—80c per yard. Mr. Rollins' tender includes keeping culverts in repair.

MADOC AND QUEENSBORO.

ROBERT BURNSIDE.—Gravel—40c or 50c per yard spread.

BELLEVILLE TO RICHMOND AND SHANNONVILLE TO ROSLIN.

JNO. C. LAZIER.—Gravel—50cts; Broken Stone—90cts.

CHAPMAN'S CORNERS TO BELLEVILLE, OR NORTH.

JAS. BIRD.—Gravel—60cts per yard; Mr. Bird stipulates that the material shall not be drawn more than two miles and a half.

NORTH AND SOUTH OF MARYSVILLE.

GEO. ANDERSON.—Gravel—65cts per yd; Culverts—$20 for new and $8 for repairing.

EAST TO RICHMOND BOUNDARY.

GEO. ANDERSON.—Gravel—75c per yard; Culverts.—$10 for rebuilding and $6 for repairing.

ALL THE ROADS.

S. A. LAZIER.—Gravel—55c per yard; Broken Stone.—95c per yard.

Of the seventeen tenders for gravel, it will thus be seen the average was 64c per cubic yard; of the twelve for broken stone 77¼cts per yd; of the five for sledged stone 50c per yd; of the seven for new culverts or rebuilding old ones $10.11 each; and of the seven for repairing culverts $5.28 each. As we learn, on the authority of Mr. Harford Ashley, Chairman of the Gravel Roads Committee and of Mr. T. Farnham, Road Superintendent, the prices under the present system average: Gravel 45c to 50c per yard; broken stone 70c to 75 per yard; sledged stone 40c to 50c per yd; culverts $5 to $7 for new and $3 to $4 for repairs. Thus it will be seen that the Committee were justified in continuing the present system, which is not only the most economical but keeps the control and management of the roads entirely in the hands of the Council.

WHEAT THIEVES.—Thieves visited the barn of D. Davis, in the 2nd con. of Thurlow, about half a mile below the G. T. R. station last night, and stole ten bushels of wheat, which he had cleaned and put away for seed next spring. The theft was first discovered upon going to the barn this morning. The track of a light waggon was found which had evidently came from the west and departed towards the rising sun. The thieves left two bags in the barn. There is no suspicion as to who the thieves might be.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—The Ottawa *Citizen* says:—"We have much pleasure in stating that Mr. Charles Belford has been appointed Secretary of the Board of Appraisers and will come to live in this city. Mr. Belford's high intelligence will render him a valuable official, and his public services entitle him to even much higher position. His health for a year past has not been such as to justify him in taking a very active office; but he has, we are happy to state, greatly improved in strength and health, and will be able to fulfil admirably duties for which he is so well fitted. We feel certain that the Minister of Customs could have made no appointment that would be so little opposed, and none that will be more generally approved of."

COUNTY COUNCIL.

FIFTH DAY.

SATURDAY, Nov. 15.

The Council met at 9 a. m.

The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

The Warden read a communication from Geo. Simpson, stating that the swing bridge at Trenton is so rotten that it can scarcely be repaired.

Mr. Aylsworth said he thought the instructions to the Warden were sufficient in the premises.

Mr. Kavanagh moved, seconded by Mr. Appleby, that the Committee appointed to confer with the Registrar be continued with power to act. Carried.

Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means resumed.

Mr. Lee moved for a grant of $100 to Trenton to assist in paying for ferrying at the time the bridge was under repair.—Carried.

The communication of J. J. Leady, with regard to the Trent Valley Canal, asking the County to pay $250 towards the preliminary expenses, was taken up.

Mr. Lee explained the action taken in connection with the matter, and he moved that the Warden and Clerk be authorized to sign the memorial and furnish it to the Dominion Government.

Mr. Vandervoort seconded the motion.

Mr. Anderson saw no necessity for the Trent Valley Canal, though believing that the Murray Canal should be built. He was opposed to involving themselves in any expense in the matter.

The Warden said the motion involved no expenditure, and the project, which is of great importance to part of the County, is not under discussion on its merits. Perhaps in the future they might be called on to vote a sum towards preliminary expenses.

The motion was passed.

Mr. Kavanagh moved to require the County Treasurer to cash a debenture of Dungannon and Faraday for $160 with interest at 7 per cent., payable in five years, the money to be laid out in building a school house. He said the Council are obliged to erect a school house, and as the Council can borrow the money at lower rates from the County than from a company, they asked the County to loan the money.

Mr. Emo thought the municipal Council should borrow money as usual on their debentures.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Ashley moved to grant $987 to complete the work on the Gravel roads.—Carried.

The Warden moved, authorizing the Treasurer to borrow the money necessary to carry on the works ordered till the January session.

Mr. Gordon thought the best thing they could do was to rescind all the grants made at this session, as the practice of exceeding the estimates was not proper. They would not have long to wait, in order to have the matter go over to next year.

Mr. Aylsworth, though not approving of all that was done, did not think the Committee would revise its action.

The motion was passed, and the Committee rose and reported.

The report was read and adopted.

Committee of the Whole on By-laws resumed.

The By-law to borrow $20,000 was laid over until January next for its second reading.

The Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.—Granted.

Mr. McDevitt moved, seconded by Mr. Lee, a resolution similar to that of Mr. Kavanagh authorizing the Treasurer to receive a debenture of Bangor, Wicklow and McClure, of $447.50 with interest at 7 per cent. for the erection of a school house.

The Warden said he did not object to assisting the northern municipalities, but the passing of such motions meant that they would have to assist all the school sections in the County. The trouble was that the Treasurer did not know where the money was coming from. Mr. Kavanagh was in the Treasurer's office a few minutes ago and after consultation with Mr. Wills had decided not to present his debentures.

Messrs. Lee and Vankleek supported the motion, as it would not cost the County anything nor injure their credit.

Mr. Gordon opposed the motion, as it was an earnest of what was to come.

Mr. Ashley thought it only justice to pass the motion, Bangor being as much entitled to such favor as other municipalities. If the Treasurer could see his way clear he would support the motion.

Mr. Aylsworth stated that Bangor is negotiating with another party, and only in case that negotiation fails will they come to the County.

Mr. O'Flynn had no doubt the debentures would be sold to the Company with whom they are negotiating.

The Treasurer was heard, and said his objection was that on the 1st of October next there is $36,800 of debentures due, which it would take all the money he could raise; two years later there is $23,000, and the next year $28 000. Their sinking fund has to be invested in Dominion bonds. He had negotiated such debentures with a good deal of difficulty. There was nothing worse than overdrawn accounts, especially so long as the Treasurer can overdraw as he chooses. He thought that the sums to be overdrawn should be specified, as by not so doing the Corporation of Belleville lost $23,000.

Mr. Ashley did not see how they could reject this motion after passing the others.

The motion was passed.

Mr. Emo said he had had great pleasure in being associated with the Warden during the year. He asked that His Honor vacate the chair, and Mr. Sills take the same.

Mr. Sills having taken the chair.

Mr. Emo, seconded by Mr. Aylsworth, a resolution thanking the Warden for the efficient, impartial, and zealous manner in which he had discharged his duties. During the twenty-five years in which he had sat in the Council they had had many able men as warden, but never had he had more pleasure than during the past year, the general feeling having been excellent, and the Warden courteous, whilst his ability was undoubted.

Mr. Aylsworth added his thanks to the Warden for his friendly manner towards all, and he had very efficiently conducted the business of the year. Their meetings had been agreeable and to the interest of the County,—and with sincere feelings he advocated the passage of the resolution.

Mr. O'Flynn also complimented the Warden, who had filled the office efficiently and well. If all were as economical as he is, their overdrawn account would not be so large; he hoped that succeeding Wardens would be as kind, as courteous and as efficient, as Mr. Pearce had been.

Mr. Anderson, as one of the oldest members of the Council, had been glad to see that the Warden was courteous to all, and would heartily support the resolution.

Mr. Ashley thought that for kindness and courtesy Mr. Pearce had exceeded all his predecessors, and he had never spent a more pleasant year in the Council.

Mr. Gordon had had the fullest confidence, when assisting to place the Warden in the chair, that he would prove an excellent officer, and was pleased to see that his anticipations had been fulfilled. The year had been a very pleasant one in all respects, and he supported the motion with pleasure.

Messrs. Tuttle, Curry, Kavanagh, Vankleek, Dr. Parker, and Vandervoort, spoke in support of the motion, which was carried unanimously by a rising vote.

The Warden said his duties had at times been onerous, and he had done his best, but no question had brought him to book so much as the resolution just passed. His aim had been in the office of Warden, as through life, to preserve that independence of character which enabled him to face every question fearlessly and in the interest of the County. If Reeves would urge their municipalities to wipe out their arrears, the position of the County would be much improved, and he thought that next year the Council could provide a sufficient sum to carry on their business and expend nothing further, unless in case of emergency. He thanked them for their kind expressions, and could say he had had the most efficient assistance from the County Treasurer, Clerk and Solicitor, and from the other County officers. Thanking them again he resumed his seat.

Committee on By-laws resumed.

The By law to borrow money, to pay the Grand Junction claim was read a second time.

Committee rose and reported.—Adopted.

The various By-laws were read a third time and passed.

The minutes were confirmed and the Council adjourned *sine die*.

The 5th of November at Northport.

A good many of the inhabitants of the picturesque village of Northport took the advice "Remember, remember the fifth of November," and this is the way they did it. A very flourishing Orange Young Briton Lodge was some time ago organized in the village, and being composed of a number of very intelligent and respectable young men, they resolved to celebrate the trio of events—the Gunpowder Plot, Landing of King Wm. III. at Torbay, and the Battle of Inkerman—which are commemorated on that day, in such a way as would bring credit to them and the Order they so worthily represent. The M. E. Church was very kindly placed at their disposal, and here all assembled at 7 30 p. m. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer by the excellent pastor of the Church, the Rev. Mr. Oscar. Then followed refreshments and social intercourse, after which Mr. Robinson was requested to occupy the chair, which he did with such ease and ability as to show he had often filled a similar place. An excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music was then performed, interspersed with which were addresses, admirably adapted to the occasion, by the Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Oscar, Rev. Mr. Wass, Mr. H. C. Crook, and Mr. Wm Johnson, D. G. M. of Ontario East, of Belleville. The entire entertainment was one of great excellence, and reflected great credit on the young men who originated it and carried it out, and on all who took part in it. The singing of the National Anthem and the Benediction by the Rev. Mr. Wass brought the meeting to a close.

HANLAN AND COURTNEY.—Articles of agreement for a sculling match between Hanlan and Courtney were signed at Rochester last night for the old purse of $6,000. The contest is fixed to come off at Washington on the 9th December.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

DEPUTY JUDGE.—Mr. W. F. Walker, of Hamilton, was sworn in as Deputy Judge for the County of Wentworth on the 18th.

THE QUEBEC ELECTIONS.—Hon. Mr. Chapleau has been elected by acclamation for St. Jerome, and Hon. Mr. Loranger was returned for Laval.

CHEESE SHIPMENT.—Fourteen cars laden with 4,200 boxes of cheese were shipped from the G. T. R. Station here yesterday for the English market.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.—A telegram from Ottawa on the 17th says:—"The tenders for the British Columbia section of the Canada Pacific railway were received up to noon to-day. The average figure is calculated at eleven millions."

LUMBERING.—Rathbun & Son have three shanties located on the tributaries of the Trent and employ 150 men, and Alex. Sutherland employs 20 men in his shanty in Elzevir, and will increase the force as soon as sleighing has begun.

BETTER TIMES FOR VESSEL MEN.—Capt. Eccles, owner of the schooner *L. D. B. Bulwell*, now in port, says he was glad to get lumber to carry last year at 60c per M. Now he refuses to take it at $1.50 preferring to carry grain at 3½c per bushel

RECOVERED.—We are informed that Mr. W. A. Chapman's horse, which was stolen on Saturday night last, was found by its owner in the stable on his return from his search after it. The animal was probably taken by some one for "a lark."

GRAND TRUNK RECEIPTS.—The total receipts for the week ending Nov, 8th, were $219,362, as against $187,757 same period last year. Increase, $31,605. Increase for the past nineteen weeks, $235,484.

THREATENED STARVATION.—The people of Escoumains, a remote settlement of the Saguenay district, are, through the failure of crops from early frosts, and other causes, threatened with starvation unless speedy relief is afforded.

WEST DURHAM.—As was anticipated Mr. E. Blake was on Monday elected by acclamation for West Durham. Will Mr. Mackenzie be content to follow the new leader of the Pairty? If not the Hon. George can easily whip him into the traces.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.—Fifty-six miles of road have been ballasted this season on Section A of the Canada Pacific. It is expected that by next July a through cheap route, part rail and part water, will be available from Thunder Bay to Winnipeg.

A MAGNIFICENT BEQUEST.—A Montreal despatch says:—"The late Mr. Edward Moss, who died in London, England, left $100,000 towards a beneficent fund to Zoillard Masonic Lodge, of this city, of which he was formerly a member. The money has been paid over by Mr. Moss' sons."

THE CATTLE TRADE.—The Montreal *Star* says:—"Cattle-shippers are commencing to make arrangements to forward their cattle to Halifax, which will be the winter port for this trade. Government are about erecting sheds there for the accommodation of the trade, which will, it is anticipated, be a large one."

BANQUET TO SIR JOHN A MCDONALD. The Ottawa banquet to Sir John A. McDonald on the 27th, promises to be a great success. The Grand Trunk Railway has reduced the fare to parties attending the banquet to a fare and a third. Tickets can be procured at this office, which will ensure to the holder the reduction in fare.

GLADSTONE'S POLICY.—Mr. Gladstone is reported in a published interview to have said that he would resume office only if forced to do so, and that the Marquis of Hartington in the Commons and Earl Granville in the Lords would continue the leaders of the Liberal party. He is also reported as having freely expressed his views on the Government's foreign policy and the situation in Europe.

THE CATTLE TRADE.—The exports of horned cattle from Canada to the United States for the six months ending 30th June last were 21,318 of the value of $403,799. The returns for last month are not yet in. The Department of Agricultural is still without information of reported action of the American Government.

DISMISSED.—A despatch from Ottawa on the 10th says:—"The North Ontario election case was up to-day in the Supreme Court, when by unanimous decision it was dismissed on the ground of insufficiency of notice. The judges could not hear the argument on its merits, having no jurisdiction. This, however, does not prevent the appeal coming up hereafter."

TRADE OF NEW YORK.—The imports at New York for October were $49,000,000, a gain of $16,500,000 over October, 1878. The imports for last month are the largest, both in specie and merchandise, ever received here during October. The exports reached $37,900,000, the largest total exclusive of specie ever reached during a single month in the history of the port.

A MILE A MINUTE.—A special train on the Great Western Railway ran from Hamilton to Toronto on the 12th inst., in forty minutes with two stops, at the rate of a mile a minute. On board were Col. Gray, the president of the company, Mr. and the Misses Broughton, Messrs. Bald and Mansell and Mr. Harry Moody, private secretary, and Mrs. Moody.

COAL IN THE NORTH-WEST.—The people of the Northwest are feeling great interest in the discoveries of coal in those territories. Mr. Vaughan, D. L. S., returned recently to Winnipeg with some fine samples, one of them being claimed to be equal to the best American hard coal, and the other sample being excellent soft coal. Both the mines from which these specimens were taken are on the projected line of the Manitoba South Western Railway.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.—There are now about 1,200 men employed on section "A" Canada Pacific Railway and 1,000 men on section "B." Work is being rapidly prosecuted and will be continued during the winter months. It is expected that both contracts will be finished before the allotted time transpires. On the Manitoba section Mr. John Ryan has a smaller force of men at work getting out ties, and otherwise preparing the way for active operations.

ALMA COLLEGE.—The St. Thomas *Times* informs us that this institution, which is located in that town, will be opened in September of next year. The committee on "Educational course" provided for matriculants and students, consists of the following gentlemen:—President of the College, Rev. A. Carman, D. D., Chancellor of Albert University; Rev. E. I. Badgley, D. D., Professor in Albert College; and Rev. J. B. Aylsworth, LL. D., of Picton.

AN AGED DRUNKARD'S DEATH.—A Napanee despatch of the 17th says:—"A man named Simon Snider, 70 years of age, was arrested on Saturday afternoon for drunkenness, but was released on a promise that he would leave town. During the night, he found lodging in a barn a mile out of town, and in wandering about received a kick from a horse, from the effect of which he died in the police station here yesterday afternoon."

PROGRESS IN NORTH-WEST.—Mr. John Dewe, Chief Post Office Inspector of the Dominion, is returning from a trip to Manitoba and the North-West, where he has been extending the postal facilities. He brings with him some fine specimens of gold bearing rock found one hundred miles east of Winnipeg near the Lake of the Woods. He says that the lands of the North-West territories are being rapidly taken up and as an indication of the growth of the country he points out that he has just established forty-nine new post offices up there.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—A correspondent at Bridgewater, writes under date 13th inst:—An attempt at burglary was made between three and four o'clock this morning at the residence of Mr. H. H. Warren, who hearing a noise got up procured a revolver and on going to the dining room saw a man in the act of raising the window, he at once fired smashing the glass but whether the man was wounded or not is not known. It caused a great deal of excitement when it became known and several people fancy from appearances that an attempt had been made on their premises, at all even to many to-day have been busy cleaning up their revolvers or other fire arms to be ready for the next attempt.

PROTECTED FRANCE.—France is a happy country, says a Manchester paper. While every other nation in Europe is bemoaning over deficits and financial difficulties, her revenue is pouring in and exceeding the estimates by large sums. The returns for the month of September have just been made up, and they show that the receipts exceed the estimates by 14,000,000 francs. The total sum received during the first nine months of the present year exceeds the estimates by 108,000,000 francs. So that if France continues to progress financially during the last quarter of 1879 in the same ratio as she has done during the past three quarters, at the end she will find herself the possessor of a surplus of between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000.

GOLD MINING.—A correspondent of the Quebec *Chronicle*, writes as follows:—The township of St. George, Beauce, presents an appearance never before witnessed in this province. The Sir William Logan estate on Jersey Point, at the junction of the Riviere du Loup and the Chaudiere, is a scene of activity that promises well for the whole district; 120 men and twenty teams have been at work there for the last fortnight under the superintendence of an able mining engineer, and yesterday large machinery, necessary for the operations, left here by the "Quebec" boat, which will astonish the population at the mines, they having been satisfied for years to pick up the gold out of the rivers whilst at low water. Other parts of the country are also making a stir, and gold is found and sold daily in various parts.

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Plumb Grove Cheese Factory will be held at 2 p. m. in the Factory, on FRIDAY, Nov. 28, 1879, for the election of officers and despatch of general business.

THOS. WALKER, President.

Rawdon, Nov. 13, 1879. 1td&w

West Huntingdon Cheese Factory

THE Annual Meeting of the above Factory will be held in the Factory, on Tuesday, December 2nd, 1879, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for election of Directors, paying dividend, and other general business.

JAS. HAGGERTY, President.

J. M. ASHLEY, Sec'y.

Nov. 17, 1879. 41w2t

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Municipal Council of the Township of Hungerford will take place in the Town Hall, on FRIDAY the 28th instant, at the hour of ten o'clock, a. m.

THOS. GRAHAM, Clerk.

Tweed, November 15, 1879. w1t

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Moira Cheese Factory of Caniffton will be held in the factory on Wednesday, Dec. 3rd, 1879, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the despatch of general business and election of officers.

F. BRENTON, President.

Caniffton, Nov. 15, 1879. w1t

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of Enterprise Cheese Company will be held at the factory, November 29th, 1879, at 10 a. m.

THOMAS J. FAIR, President.

Nov. 18, 1879. 41w2t

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure the 1st of November, on lot No. 13, in the 1st concession of Huntingdon, a red Cow, with brockle face. The owner will pay charges and take her away.

OWEN R. KETCHESON.

Huntingdon, Nov. 12, 1879. 41w2t

STRAYED.

From the premises of Peter Fargy, lot No. 3 in the 10th con. of Huntingdon, sometime in June last, a Bright Red Yearling Heifer with slight cut in left ear. Any person leaving information of the whereabouts of the same will be rewarded.

Address PETER FARGY, West Huntingdon, P. O.

Belleville, Nov. 19. 41w2t

FOR SALE,

A BOILER 4-horse power Engine, pumps, shafting, pulleys, and hangings complete. Apply to

JOHN FORIN, Office Hotel Street.

Belleville, Nov. 19, 1879. d&w1w

NOTICE.

An application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario at the next sitting thereof, for an Act to authorize the Township of Hungerford in the County of Hastings, to make an arrangement with the owners of the Belleville and North Hastings Railway for the construction of a branch from some point on said Railway to the village of Tweed, and to authorize said owners to make said branch in such terms and conditions and with such aid as the parties may agree upon.

November 19, 1879. 41w6t

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable farm known as the Stewart Farm, being lot number twenty in the eighth concession of the Township of Sidney, 200 acres, situated within one mile of the thriving village of Stirling and Grand Junction Railway Station, of which about one hundred and fifty acres is cleared in good shape for cultivation. The whole of the said farm is well watered and also enclosed with fence. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

GEO. D. DICKSON, Barrister, Belleville.

Belleville, Nov. 19. 41w1t.

Voters' List, 1879.

Municipality of the Townships of Bangor, Wicklow and McClure, County of Hastings.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in the third and fourth sections of the "Voters' List Act," the copies required by said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections, and that the said List was first posted up at my office at Maynooth, on the 11th day of September, 1879, and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine the said List, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

PHILIP J. GREEN, Clerk of the said Municipality.

Dated this 13th day of Nov., 1879. 1tw

Teachers' Examination

THE annual examination of candidates for Special Certificates to teach in the remote townships of North Hastings, will be held at

L'AMABLE,

(Dungannon Township), on the

22nd and 23rd December, Next.

Commencing at 1 p.m.

Those who intend to compete must send testimonials of character from their respective pastors, not later than December 1st, to me.

WM. MACKINTOSH, P. S. Inspector, North Hastings.

Madoc, 5th Nov., 1879. 40w2t

STRAYED,

ON the premises of James Kennedy, lot 35, 8th con. Tyendinaga, a brindle cow with tips off both horns. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges.

JAMES KENNEDY.

Nov. 13th. 3t

STRAYED

INTO my enclosure, 1st con, lot 32, North Range, Tyendinaga, a Red Cow, with white spot in forehead. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL 40-w3t

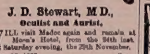
Stray Sheep.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, lot 32 and part 33, 1st con Sidney, about Oct. 27th, 1879, a white yearling ewe with a long tail and a string around its neck.

The owner can have property upon paying charges.

C. W. YOUNG.

Sidney, Oct. 11, 1879. 3t



J. D. Stewart, M.D.,

Oculist and Aurist,

WILL visit Madoc again and remain at Moon's Hotel, from the 24th inst. until Saturday evening, the 29th November.

Nov. 13, 1879. 2w

NOTICE.

THERE is a common practice in many stores of making an abatement on the price first named. Especially is this the case when a customer is wanting Carpets, Silks and such like goods, when on some pretext or another, after a little higgling, 5c, 10c, and even 50c per yard is thrown off the price first asked, and the buyer thus believes he is getting what he needs less than the regular value, whereas he is actually paying more than he should.

Wherever these devices are resorted to it is an acknowledgement by the store-keeper that he knows the goods he is selling can be had elsewhere for less than what he asks. Certainly it is not safe to deal at all in such places, for almost invariably it is found that after coming down in price more is paid than ought to be. Almost every day such instances come under our notice when a person sees some piece of goods in our store the same as what he has been buying elsewhere and finds after taking off the abatement he has paid considerably more than what we ask.

We shall always continue to adhere strictly to our well known system of doing business having all goods marked at the lowest price and only one price made.

Every one is perfectly free at any time to look through our stock, to examine the goods and to enquire the prices without in any way being importuned or urged to buy.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

Belleville, 18 Nov., 1879. d&w

AGENTS, READ THIS.

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. *We mean what we say.* Sample free. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

GOING,

THOSE DRESS GOODS at 17½, 18, and 20 cents, at Nathan Jones'.

GOING,

Those wide heavy 10 cent WINCEYS at Nathan Jones'.

GOING.

Those heavy JACKET CLOTHS, warranted to keep out the cold, at Nathan Jones'.

GOING

Everybody, to see these cheap Goods.

NATHAN JONES,

364 Front Street,

40-wly BELLEVILLE.

MUIR & LAWRENCE.

HATS AND FURS,

MILLINERY,

LARGE NEW STOCK

AT

LOWEST PRICES.

Old ones Made Over.

318 Front Street,

NEXT DOOR TO CONGER BROS.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

HOUSE AND LOT, situated on Lemoine Street, off College Street. The lot consists of four acres of good land, suitable for market garden; a barn on the premises. Apply to

R. PURDY, Auctioneer, &c., Next door to the Post Office.

November 1, 1879. 1wd-1mw

CUT STONE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish Cut Stone of any description at lower rates than can be had elsewhere.

JACOB NICHOLSON, Stone Cutter, yard, Octavia St., near No. 3 School House, West Belleville.

40-1yw

FARM FOR SALE.

100 ACRES, Lot 39, second concession of Tyendinaga, nearly all cleared and under good state of cultivation. Good frame house, barn, drive house and outbuildings. Seven miles from Napanee, on good gravel road. Terms easy to suit purchasers.

For particulars apply on the premises to

THOMAS MURPHY.

Tyendinaga, Oct. 2, 1879. 34w2m

WOOD LANDS

FOR SALE IN THE

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

ENNISKILLEN.		
E part lot 8	Concession 4	170 acres.
E half W half 31	" 1	50 "
Lot 31	" 3	200 "
E quarter lot 20	" 4	50 "
Lots 16 and 17	" 4	400 "
E half 16	" 5	100 "
E½ 7 and W½ 8	" 6	200 "
W quarter lot 26	" 1	50 "
W half lot 27	" 1	100 "
E half lot 11	" 4	100 "
Lot 9	" 5	200 "
BROOK.		
E half lot 1	Concession 10	100 "
Lot 2	" 10	200 "
W half lot 3	" 10	100 "
S½ and N E¼ lot 1	" 3	150 "
DAWN.		
E half lot 34	Concession 1	100 "
E half S W ¼ lot 30	" 1	100 "
E half S W pt lot 31	" 4	152 "
SOMBRA.		
N half lot 21	Concession 8	100 "
E half lot 23	" 12	100 "
N half lot 30	" 13	100 "
MOORE.		
Lot 1	Concession 10	200 "
Lot 20	Concession 2	200 "
W half 23	Concession 3	100 "

As the above lands must be sold before the 1st January, the price has been placed at the very low figure of from $5 to $12 per acre, they are all well timbered with Beech, Maple, Oak and Ash, the soil is principally a rich clay loam, entirely free from rocks and boulders.

Terms, one quarter down balance on time to suit purchasers.

For particulars apply to the owner,

A. T. GURD, Oil Exchange Buildings, Petrolia.

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Thomasburg Cheese Factory Company will be held at the factory on TUESDAY, 25th November, at 10 o'clock, a.m., for the transaction of general business.

F. SHERRY, President.

Belleville, Nov. 12th, 1879. 2t

Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale parts lots 5, 6 and 7, in the 6th con. Sidney, from 100 to 300 acres.

There are two dwellings on the premises, one of which is new; also three barns, one of which has a basement stable.

The farm is under a good state of cultivation and well watered.

There are two orchards on the premises, which is situated half a mile from Frankford on the Stirling Gravel Road, and is finely located.

Terms reasonable.

Apply on the premises to C. A. TOMPKINS, or Frankford P. O.

Sidney, Oct. 11, 1879. 36-wtf

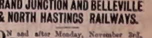
For Sale or To Let.

THE undersigned offers for sale or to let a house and lot at Hayden's Corners, in connection with which there is a harness shop. There is a small barn and good water on the premises. A garden and pasture lot will be let or sold with the premises. Apply

WM. McMASTER, Sidney, Belleville P.

12-wtf

WHO WANTS A FARM WHERE FARMING PAYS BEST
300000 Acres Rich Farming Lands
200,000 Acres of Choice Pine Lands
O. M. BARNES, Lansing, Mich.
FAR WEST.



GRAND JUNCTION AND BELLEVILLE & NORTH HASTINGS RAILWAYS.

ON and after Monday, November 3rd, Trains will run daily as follows:—

Leave Belleville at 3 p. m. for Madoc and way stations.

Leave Belleville for Stirling, Campbellford, and Hastings, at 3:30 p. m.

Arrive from Madoc and way stations at 10 a. m.

Arrive from Hastings, Campbellford and Stirling, at 10:30.

Trains are run by Belleville time.

R. LUTTRELL, Gen'l Supt.

Oct. 29, 1879. d&w

FINANCIAL.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Wall St. stocks makes fortunes every month.—Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & Co. Bankers, 7 Wall St., New York.

For Service,

A THOROUGHBRED Berkshire Boar, "Royal Prince," bred from imported stock. Price for service, $1.

Also the Boar "Waverley" (58), sire Lord Hampton (47), Dam, Sallie 13th (76), by Royal Tom, G. Dam, Sallie 12th (53), by England's Glory, G. G. Dam, Sallie 10th (43), by Young England Imp't. Price for service, $2.

JOHN HAGERMAN, Lot 28, 3rd con. Sidney.

April 15, 1879.

Free of Cost.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, etc. [illegible] free of cost to the afflicted. If you have a cough, cold, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, or any affection of the throat or lungs, by all means give this wonderful remedy a trial. As you value your existence you cannot afford to [illegible]. We could not afford and would not give this remedy away unless we knew it would accomplish what we claim for it. Thousands of hopeless cases have already been completely cured by it. There is no medicine in the world that will cure one half the cases that Dr. King's New Discovery will cure. For sale by Jas. Clarke [illegible]

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Jas. Clarke & Co. [illegible]

Halifax Shipments.—Among the Intercolonial shipments from Halifax on the 14th were one car of sugar to Montreal, and one to Toronto, five cars of fish to Chicago, and one to London, Ont. The value of goods imported into Halifax in October was $479,310, and the value of the exports $339,375.

A New Ocean Route.—The practicability of establishing an ocean route for trade purposes from Fort Nelson, North-West Territories, via Hudson Straits and Bay, is likely to receive the deserving consideration of the Federal Government, in view of the favorable and voluminous reports in this connection from Prof. Bell. It is understood the matter will be placed in the hands of Prof. Selwyn to carry out such steps as may be necessary to finally determine the possibility of such a route being practical.

Business Notices.

Removed.—Another consignment of "Elephant" Lead, which will be held at low figures. All the stock, Paints of all kinds, Bronzes, Window Glass colored, figured and plain, Portland Cement, Plaster Paris, and the celebrated "Prime White" Coal Oil, which I sell at the same price as the ordinary quality, and deliver to any part of the City. Albert L. Geen, agent for Edison's Absorbent Belt.

Special Notices.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, New York City. 51 wly

Commercial.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Intelligencer Office,
Belleville, Nov. 20, 1879.

Fall Wheat—$1 20 to $1 25.
Spring Wheat—$1 20 to $1 25.
Barley—No. 1, 60c. No 2, 45c.
Rye—60c.
Oats—[illegible]
Peas—55c to 60c.
Buckwheat—50c.
Mutton—5c to 6c per pound.
Hams—9c to 11c.
Dressed Hogs—$4 50 to $5 00.
Dressed Beef—$4 00 to $5 00.
Butter—Roll, 15 to 18c.
Butter—Tub, nominally 12½c to 15c.
Eggs—15c to 20c per dozen.
Hides—$7 00.
[illegible]

OSWEGO MARKETS.

[illegible]

CHEESE MARKET.

[illegible]

MONTREAL MARKET.

[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

[illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

[illegible]

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 20.

LOCAL NEWS.

Deputy Judge.—Mr. R. B. Carman of Cornwall is gazetted Deputy Judge of the County Court of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.

Prof. Macoun.—The Winnipeg Tribune of the 14th inst. says:—"Prof. Macoun arrived from the West last night, and is staying at the Canadian Pacific."

For Frosted Feet.—Dissolve a quarter of a pound of washing soda in a gallon of hot water, soak the feet thoroughly, afterward rub them with vinegar, and the cure is certain.

Conservative Demonstration.—We understand that the Conservatives of Ottawa have selected the 27th inst., as the date for their dinner in honor of Sir. John A. Macdonald.

Gold.—The Picton Gazette says:—"Gold has been discovered about two and a half miles from Milford, but whether in paying quantities or not has yet to be demonstrated. Steps are now being taken to ascertain whether there is 'millions in it' or otherwise."

Salmon.—We learn that several salmon weighing from 6 to 10 pounds each have lately been caught in the bay. These fish are no doubt some of the same which were put into the rivers in this district some years ago as fry by the Fishery Department. It is to be hoped that the species will increase and multiply.

News to the Bishop.—The Kingston Whig says:—"Mr. R. B. Carman, of Cornwall, is to-day gazetted Deputy Judge of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. The new Judge is a son of Dr. Carman, Bishop of the M. E. Church." This will be news to the Bishop, who would hardly recognize a son in his big brother.

The County Gaol.—The register of this institution shows the presence therein of thirteen offenders, five of whom are males and eight females. Among the last named is an imbecile who has been in the prison nearly two months, but who will shortly be removed to the asylum, as an order for that purpose is now in the hands of the Sheriff.

The Back Country.—A resident of the northern townships informs us that the recent snow storm was very light in his locality, snow falling to a depth of some three inches only. Deer shooting, which was very poor in the early part of the season, has improved very much lately, one party having killed eight. Several bears have been killed lately, and altogether the prospects for hunters are excellent.

Shantying.—A correspondent writes from Haliburton to the Lindsay Post:—"Mr. John Fitzgerald, reeve of Monteagle, has a contract with Mr. M. Boyd for getting out logs, and is with his brother establishing a shanty of about thirty men in Havelock. Mr. Fitzgerald brought quite a number of men with him here from Doyle's Corners, where he is a merchant and postmaster, and we expect to see their faces frequently now."

A New County.—The Kingston News says:—"We understand that an agitation has been begun in the back townships for the formation of a new county, to take in several townships from the county of Frontenac and several from Addington. The proposal is to establish the county town at Verona. Perhaps this movement will result in a settlement of the equalization trouble referred to in another place."

The Murray Canal.—The City Council have shown that they are in earnest by granting $250 towards the preliminary expenses connected with forwarding the project for the construction of the Murray Canal. The Committee who have the matter in charge are very hopeful of a favorable result, and it is now incumbent on the people of this district to aid the gentlemen in the various municipalities who have the matter in charge.

Good-Will.—The County Council adjourned on Saturday after unanimously passing a vote of thanks to the Warden, and amid mutual expressions of good will. The sessions of the year were certainly the most pleasant the Council has ever enjoyed, which fact was largely due to the tact and courtesy of the Warden—T. P. Pearce, Esq. But three sessions were held, by which the cost of legislation was much reduced, and although the duties of the Warden were thereby greatly increased, the members of the Council expressed themselves as being highly satisfied with the manner in which the duties had been attended to.

Barley.—The Oswego Palladium of Saturday says:—"The receipts during the past few days have been light, owing to unfavorable winds. Since harvest to date the imports from Canada have been 3,006,031 bu., against 2,299,051 bu., for the corresponding period in 1878, showing an increase this season of 706,980 bu. The amount of barley on the canal from lake ports for tide water, yesterday noon, was 617,311 bu., of which 567,356 bu., were shipped from Oswego, and 49,975 bu., from Buffalo. At corresponding time last year the supply on the canal from lake ports for same destination was 537,873 bu."

The Old Publishers.—The death of Mr. Blackwood leaves Great Britain without any of the old race of booksellers and publishers, who were the founders of some of the most splendid literary successes of modern times. Constable, Murray and Blackwood are names of men who still live in the history of literature. Blackwood's Magazine has long been a literary power; to read it constantly was a liberal education. It entertained in its columns and entertains still, a great number of eminent names—Christopher North, Professor Aytoun, Samuel Warren, Lord Lytton, George Eliot, Charles Reade, Mrs. Oliphant, being among the number. Mr. Blackwood's memory deserves embalming in the pages of his magazine by the most eloquent of his contributors.

Spurious Coin.—There is no doubt but that an effort is being made to circulate spurious coin in the city, of which traders will do well to be on their guard. On Friday evening last a young woman entered a dry goods store in the city and made some trifling purchases, amounting in all to nearly a dollar, and in payment tendered eight ten cent pieces. The newness of the coin created suspicion, and upon inspection they were all found to be spurious. When questioned the girl said she received them in a store up street and would return them. A boy from the store followed the girl up street, and found that she did not stop in any store, but proceeded across the upper bridge, giving every appearance that there is a gang of counterfeiters operating in the neighborhood.

A Youthful Prisoner.—On Monday, 17th inst., Frederick Conlin was committed to the County gaol for appropriating to his own use a revolver, the property of Miles Legate. From the statement of the prisoner—who, by the way, is a bright, intelligent lad of 12 years—it appears that Mr. Legate came to Chas. McWilliams' hotel, which is situated on the road between Stirling and Marmora, on Friday last. During the evening Conlin went into a room, where he saw lying on the floor a coat, from one of the pockets of which a revolver protruded; he took up the weapon, and thinking it was not loaded, began turning the chamber and snapping the trigger. One of the cartridges went off, and the ball lodged in the centre of the palm of the young fellow's left hand, where it still remains. Conlin was arrested on Sunday night, and was tried on Monday at Stirling before Geo. E. Bull, Esq., J.P., and committed. His wound, which gives him much pain, will receive the early attention of the gaol physician.

The March of Improvement.—In this city improvement is the order of the day, especially in connection with business premises, and to such an extent has rivalry in this direction been carried on that Belleville is now able to boast of possessing a number of stores equal in appearance as well as in extent to any in the largest cities of the Dominion. The new plate glass for the Robertson block, the arrival of which was noted a few days ago, has now been placed in position, and satisfactorily completes the front of that elegant structure. The southern store, which is to be occupied by Mr. Wm. Dickens, baker and confectioner, has two windows, the glass in which is 11 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 7. Next comes Messrs. Barber, Brignall & Co.'s palatial dry goods house, with two windows, each 13 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. 10 in.—the largest glass manufactured. Next door north is a single store to be occupied by Prian & Co., iron mongers, with a window 13 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. 8; and finally there is the store to be occupied by F. Hone & Co., dealers in crockery, &c., with two windows, each 13 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. 2 in. Each of these windows is composed of a single sheet of plate glass. Mr. Jas. Hennessy has also determined to change the front of his store, and has now here two sheets of plate glass, each 10 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in. and side lights 10 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. for that purpose; and Messrs. A. E. Fish & Co. will replace the cracked plate glass in their shop front with another sheet 10 ft. 0½ in. by 5 ft. 11 in.

New Steamer.—The Kingston Whig speaks as follows of the new steamer which Mr. Davis is building at Wolfe Island for Capt. Porte, of the Utica:—"The Varuna now building, has a length of 100 feet, beam 16 ft. 6 in., depth of hold 6 ft. 6 in. Her speed, it is anticipated, will be from 14 to 15 miles per hour; her hull is planked with 2½ inch white oak and elm and is now ready for laying the deck. She is to be finished in first class style as a passenger boat, to ply between Trenton and Picton, on which route she is to replace the Utica, which was also built by Mr. Davis in 1870, but is not fast enough and is to be replaced by the Varuna. The engine of the Varuna is now being made at the Kingston foundry. The cylinder will be 14 x 14 and the boiler will have 600 feet of heating surface which, it is calculated, will give any amount of steam required. The Varuna is for Jonathan Porte, of Trenton, the present owner of the Utica, the third steamer built for the same party by Mr. Davis in the past ten years."

W. T. A.—The Workingmen's Temperance Association is flourishing. Two new members were initiated at Tuesday night's meeting, and an open meeting will be held shortly, on a date which will hereafter be announced.

Hunting.—The hounds had a fine run on Monday, when Mr. H. E. Fillister acted as Master and Messrs. Newton and Clute as Whips. The find was in the vicinity of Oz Point, and after a rattling run of three miles the "varmint" went to earth.

The "City of Belleville".—We are informed that this steamer has been withdrawn from the Bay route and has been chartered to run between Penetanguishene and Collingwood next season, in connection with the Northern Railway.

Hon. Mr. Tilley's Proposed Visit.—A telegram from Ottawa yesterday informs us that Sir Leonard Tilley will not be able to visit the mines this week, but hopes to do so at an early date, of which due notice will be given.

A Bad Jump.—A farmer's dog, which had been left by its owner in Dickens' confectionery store yesterday jumped through one of the shop windows, its desire to rejoin its master being seemingly uncontrollable. This was a bad jump for Mr. Dickens.

Open the pores and break up colds with Sanford's Jamaica Ginger.

Clothes Line Robbery.—On the night of the 17th inst., the clothes line of Mr. John Jellet, Queen Street, was robbed of a lot of clothes. It is not known who the thief was, but some parties who were hovering about the premises in the afternoon are suspected.

Beware.—The latest trick of those who like to make money without earning it is the conversion of $1 Dominion notes into $4 ones. This is effected simply by scraping away the dark ground until the figure "1" is turned into "4." Nothing else is interfered with, but the counterfeit as then manufactured is very deceptive. But it will be remembered that there are no $4 Dominion notes.

Live Advertisers.—Amongst those who appreciate and realize the advantages of advertising, is the well-known clothing firm of Messrs. Bartman & Sintzel, one of the secrets of their business success being the fact that they perform what they advertise. In the memorable words of the Advertisers, "I tells you Hans, dere vas no foolishness mit Bartman & Sintzel's, und don't you forgot it already." See adv.

Women's Christian Association.—A Women's Christian Association was organized on the 18th inst., under most favorable auspices. Over thirty ladies, representing most of our Churches, became members. The officers for the year are:—Mrs. Jaques, President; Mrs. N. Jones, Miss E. A. Balbrough, Mrs. W. H. Ponton, Vice-Presidents; Miss Usborne, Recording Secretary; Mrs. John J. B. Flint, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. J. H. Holden, Treasurer; also a Director from each Church.

Road Incidents.—A young sorrel mare which Mr. Daniel Foster was driving this morning fairly earned the championship as a kicker. From some unknown cause the animal commenced kicking when opposite the Queen's Hotel. With a well directed volley of kicks, which reached to a height of nine feet or thereabouts, and were delivered as rapidly as the fire of a Gatling gun, the brute broke the shafts, missing Mr. Foster's head by an inch or two several times. Then, freed from all encumbrance, the mare sped down street, leaving Mr. Foster to look after the wrecked buggy. Josh Billing's mule must yield the champion belt to this beast, which can kick higher and faster than any other four legged "critter" in existence.

A Good Road.—The County of Hastings can boast of as good, if not better leading roads, than any other municipality in Ontario. The system under which they are kept in repair has proved to be a good and economical one, and the County is particularly fortunate in securing the services of trusty and experienced men to oversee the work done. Last year the County Council appropriated $400 to be expended on the County Road leading from the village of Marmora to Madoc, and at the June session this year, another $400 was appropriated for the same purpose. This was about the worst piece of road to be found in that section of the country, being crooked, filled with boulders, and nearly impassable. However, under the supervision of Mr. T. Farnham, Overseer of Roads, it has been transformed into a capital road; boulders have been removed, crooked places made straight, culverts built, gravel put on, and for a mile and a half you can travel safely at a 2.40 gait. It will need, however, a still further appropriation to complete the road, and now that there is a prospect of increased traffic over it in consequence of activity in mining operations, we have no doubt next season the County Council will make an additional appropriation in aid of this road.

DARING BURGLARY.

Costello's Dry Goods Store Entered.

A Large Quantity of Valuable Silks Stolen.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock Sunday night, Mr. R. Costello, dry goods merchant, on going to replenish the coal in the self-feeder at his business premises, found an unusual draft of air in the hall. Thinking that perhaps the rear door down stairs had been left open, he descended, and found that burglars had been at work, as a panel of the door which gives entrance to the store from the rear had been broken open. He at once proceeded to give the alarm to the police, and returning with Sergeant McCrudden and officer Hayes, entered the shop. Search revealed the fact that three shelves whereon the silks of the most value had been stored had been robbed of their contents, the robbers having divested the goods of their paper wrappers, which lay in a corner. Close examination showed that, after an ineffectual attempt to force the rear window, which was fastened with four-inch nails, the thieves had obtained entrance to the hall by a door, the single pane of glass in which they had broken, thus enabling them to get at the fastenings, which they undid, letting themselves into the hall. Here they were met by a stout door, fastened with three bolts, which opened into the shop. This they had attacked with either a chisel or a small crow-bar, known to thieves as a "jimmy," with which they attempted to pry the door open. In this they did not succeed, for although two of the three bolts yielded, the third held fast, despite their repeated attacks, the marks of their levers showing, by their depth, that the wielders of the tools had worked desperately to attain their purpose. Their next attempt was more successful, namely the splitting and driving in of a panel, through the opening left by which an arm had been inserted and the last faithful bolt drawn.

Once in the store the work of the depredators was easy, and they appear to have understood their business, as only the most valuable silks were taken, some of an inferior quality, which lay on the counter, being left untouched. Mr. Costello estimates his loss at from $700 to $1,000, and although unfortunately no clue to the offenders has been discovered, it is to be hoped that they will be detected and the stolen property recovered.

It is not of course known at what hour the burglary was committed, but it must have been between 11 o'clock on Saturday night and 8 o'clock on Sunday night.

LATER.

We have learned that two men got on the express at Trenton on Sunday morning, each having a good size parcel neatly done up in oil cloth. The men, who were much bespattered with mud, left the train at the Don Station, Toronto, and drove away in a covered carriage. They were presumably the thieves, and are now in Toronto; the police of that city have been communicated with by telegraph, and are now doubtless following up this clue.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

Sir,—In a communication of T. P. Pearce, Esq., Warden, in your issue of the 14th inst., I notice the following paragraph, which may be misleading:

"After this the Registrar, Messrs. Wills and Aylesworth, met at the Solicitor's office, and it was decided to submit to the Hon. E. Blake for his opinion. This clearly shows Mr. Aylesworth did not do so on his own motion."

It is true such meeting was held at the office of the Solicitor, but at it, no proposition was made nor mooted to submit the matter to Hon. E. Blake for his opinion farther than that Mr. Ponton expressed a wish to consult that eminent lawyer; the time for such purpose was cheerfully conceded by Mr. Aylesworth and myself on the part of the County.

I may further say, that had a proposition been made in my presence to submit the matter to Mr. Blake or any other person, I would have objected, believing as I do, it to be not only in excess of the powers delegated to us but also unwise, for in my opinion nothing but a decision of one of our Superior Courts, would relieve the County from the claims of the City to its proportion of the fees so claimed from the Registrar.

I am yours, &c.,
Thos. Wills,
Treas., Co. of Hastings.
Belleville, Nov. 18th, 1879.

I strongly recommend the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from disease or weakness of the Lungs, Bronchial Tubes, or general debility.
J. H. W. Scott, M.D., Gagetown, N.B.

Chancery Autumn Sittings.

Wednesday, Nov. 12.

[illegible] set aside a will made in 1861 [illegible] everything to the defendant, "My wife Margaret Jane [illegible] married as the wife of Allan Taylor, and whose maiden name was Margaret Jane Palmer." She had married one Allan Taylor, who deserted her and went to Michigan about six years before, and he was believed to be dead, and she then married the testator. A few months after the family had her indicted for bigamy but the grand jury ignored the bill. The will was deposited for a time with Mr. Jellett who drew it, and then taken by the testator and kept in a box locked, of which he kept the key. About four years before his death, having heard some report that his will would not pass the property to the deft., he sent it by a friend to Belleville to get the opinion of the lawyers saying he [illegible] whether she was his lawful wife [illegible] wanted her to have the property, and during his last illness he gave the will to a neighbor to keep until wanted. The plffs., who are heirs of the testator, alleged that the will was produced through fraud and undue influence of the deft. Bill dismissed with costs.—Geo. E. Henderson, Q.C., for plff.; G. D. Dickson for deft.

Row vs Roblin.—Mortgage suit. Deft. Morrison claimed the property by possession. Bill dismissed with costs. Mr. Hodgins, Q.C., and Mr. Ostrom for plff.; Hon. L. Wallbridge, Q.C., for deft. Morrison; Mr. Clute for deft. Roblin.

Burley vs Brown.—Action for dower. Case put off till next Court upon application of plff., upon payment of the costs of the day.—Mr. Ostrom for plff.; Mr. Morden for deft.

Frost vs. Keller.—Bill by creditor to set aside conveyance from John to Simon Keller of lands in Elzevir, as fraudulent against creditors. Decree for plff., setting aside conveyance with costs.—Mr. Burdett for plff.; Mr. Dougall for deft. Adams; Hon. L. Wallbridge, Q.C., for defts. the Kellers.

Hutchison vs. Hutchison.—Bill filed to compel deft. to execute conveyance of some lands in Sidney for injunction to restrain him from selling to any one else. A conveyance had been executed, but not registered and was obtained by the defendant and destroyed, and he refused to reconvey until the amount due him by plaintiff was paid. Decree—referring to the Master to such conveyance from deft. to plff. to be delivered upon payment of the amount due from plff. to the deft., to be ascertained by the said master, deft. to pay costs to hearing; plff. to pay costs of reference.—Hon. L. Wallbridge, Q.C., for plaintiff; Mr. Holden for defendant.

Shelley vs. Huff.—Plff. sold to deft. his Livery business and house and lot in the village of Madoc, taking back a chattel Mortgage upon the livery effects for the whole amount of the purchased money. Upon the 1st payment coming due the plaintiff ascertained that deft. Huff was not a man of property as he had represented himself to be, and the bill was filed to declare the purchase money a lien upon the real estate and to prevent the deft's. Sandford and Forestell, whom Huff had sold from paying the purchase money of the place to Huff. After opening the case the defendants applied for leave to file a supplemental answer, which was granted on the usual term, by payment of the costs of the day. Case to stand until next court.—Mr. Dickson and Mr. Burdett for plff.; Mr. Holden and Mr. Anderson for deft.

Thursday, Nov. 13.

Elvert vs. Lawler.—Bill filed by the children of the late Thomas Elvert to set aside his will, in which he left the whole of his property to the Rev. M. B. Lawler, formerly Catholic Priest at Hungerford. The testator formerly lived in the Township of Hungerford and was one of Father Lawler's parishioners. An alimony suit was brought against Elvert by his wife a few years ago, in which a decree was made by consent directing his lands to be sold and a third of the proceeds to be invested for the benefit of the wife and after her death to go to her children. Before the decree was carried out the wife died. The testator lived in Belleville for some time, when Father Lawler, who is living at Toronto, procured his admission to the House of Refuge there. While there and a few months before his death the will was made, in which he left all his estate, real and personal, to the Priest. The case occupied over a day and was the case of the sittings. The bill was dismissed, the learned Judge on the evidence holding that no undue influence had been used in procuring the will as it was.—Hon. L. Wallbridge, Q.C., E. Fitzgerald, Q.C., and Mr. Burdett for plffs.; Mr. Boyd, Q.C., and Mr. Peterson for deft.

Hyde vs Casurea.—A common law case. Action on Bond with penalty of $1,000. Conditioned for the proper maintenance of above Hyde and wife. Action brought by wife (her husband being dead) alleging improper treatment and that she had not been supported as covenanted in bond. Verdict for defendant. The learned Judge in giving judgment said his sympathies were with the plaintiff although the weight of evidence was with the defendants. Mr. Denmark and Mr. Northrup for plaintiff, Hon. L. Wallbridge for deft.

Mitchell vs. Forrest.—Partition suit. The Judge being a stockholder in the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society, who are defendants, refused to try the case. The evidence was taken, the case to be argued before one of the other Judges of the Court at Toronto. Mr. Denmark and Mr. Northrup for plaintiff, Mr. Dougall for deft. Forrest, Mr. Clute for defts. the Hamilton P. & L. Society.

Friday, Nov. 14.

Dixon vs Dixon.—Bill filed by the plff., the widow of the late Collector of Customs here, for dower in some lands in Bowmanville which had been purchased by her husband and the deed taken with the name of his son the deft. Mark Antony Dixon. The learned Judge held under the evidence that intention of the husband when the property was bought was that the wife should not have dower in the lands, and dismissed the bill with costs.—Mr. Denmark and Mr. Northrup for plff.; the deft. in person.

Mason vs. Grand Junction Railway.—Bill to compel defts. to fence their line of Railway running across plff's land and for an injunction to restrain the running of trains until the fencing was done. The plff. immediately after filing the bill obtained an injunction restraining the defts. from running trains, which was dissolved by the Court of Error and Appeal. Decree for plff., declaring that the plffs are entitled to have the fences enclosed as prayed, with costs.

Thomas vs. Watrous Engine Works Co.—Bill filed by assignee of Francis J. Drake to restrain defendants from selling the fixtures and machinery in the mill of the insolvent at Hog Lake. Defendants claimed to have right to sell under assignment of lease and chattel mortgage. Decree. Declaring defendants entitled to all the property except the shingle machine and two cars; with costs to defendants except the costs of the injunction, as to which no order is made.—Denmark & Northrup for plff.; Mr. Bethune, Q.C., and Mr. C. W. Bell for deft.

Marvin vs Marvin.—Bill to set aside conveyance from father to son, as given under mistake. Consent decree: Lands to be reconveyed; plaintiff to pay defendant $150; each party to pay his own costs. Mr. Boyd, Q.C., for plff; Mr. Wallbridge, Q.C., for deft.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

Sir,—I wish to take exception to the letter respecting the Registrar's fees, signed "Madoc" in yesterday's issue; not but what the matter is one of public interest to the ratepayers of the County, but for the reason it casts reflections on the County Councils of the past six years, and more particularly upon Mr. Aylesworth, the chairman of the Committee appointed by the County Council at its June session, than the circumstances will justify. "Madoc" would have the public believe he had discovered a Mare's nest in the Registrar's fees matters, and that the Committee were to allow it to drop; had he waited to see whether the said Committee had intended to let the Council know what they had done, and then criticised their action I should not object, and instead of throwing the responsibility on "Madoc"—which would lead many to think was a prominent man in the County or that Township who had written it—why don't the writer do so over his own signature the same as the Hon. Mr. Flint does—and if he did so the public would know him better as "Sidney" than "Madoc"—not that he lives in Sidney either, and if I am correct when he was a member of the County Council, by showing a little of that astuteness which he evidently does possess, he should then have had this matter made right. Now for the facts. In June Mr. R. Aylesworth, Thomas Wills and myself were appointed a Committee to meet the Registrar in reference to the proportion of the fees the County were entitled to receive. We did so. He stated it was divided on the same basis for years past and was in accordance with his ideas of the reading of the Act, also that of the late Treasurer. Now the question having been raised he thought the best way to solve it was to bring the matter to issue in the Supreme Court and he would be a consenting party to the suit, which would make little or no costs. We then went to John Bell, County Solicitor, with the matter, who gave it as his decided opinion that the manner of Mr. Ponton's calculations were wrong. We went away with this, I agreeing with the other members that what they should determine upon with the advice of the Solicitor I would be satisfied with. After this the Registrar (Mr Ponton), and Mr. Aylesworth, met at the Solicitor office and it was decided to submit to the Hon. E. Blake for his opinion. This clearly shows Mr. Aylesworth did not do so on his own motion. Since the session commenced I have called for the opinion, but Mr. Bell anticipating Mr. Blake would be at this Court has not yet got it, but has given me his opinion in writing with a statement of facts, and which has been submitted to the Council. When the present Treasurer took office, and in reading up his duties found the returns did not agree with the law in his way of thinking, he drew the County Auditors' attention to it, who agreed with him. They directed my attention to it and I brought it before the Council and they as stated appointed the Committee. Now I think this shows we have followed the matter as closely as possible, and we have no idea of letting it drop until satisfactorily settled, and it is due to Mr. Ponton to say he has shown no disposition to shirk the question, and I presume if it is held he is in the wrong he will make the matter right with the County, and until then I think the reflections are not called for, and I think it is not right the impressions which would be made by the letter wrongfully signed "Madoc" should go to the ratepayers.

Yours truly,
T. P. Pearce,
Warden.
Belleville, 13th Nov., 1879.

The failure of the potato crop in Ireland and the scarcity of peat are likely to cause great distress to the Irish peasantry in the course of the coming winter and spring.

Madoc Notes.

The North Hastings train last night was composed of nineteen freight cars, the van and one passenger car well filled with passengers. Mr. Luttrell, the energetic manager of the line, is bound to make the road "hum."

Special Train.—A special train is expected to run to Belleville the night of the 26th to carry those who wish to hear Mrs. Scott Siddons.

The Station.—The road near the station is in a shocking condition. If not repaired soon, "somebody" will be sorry.

Butter.—Butter buyers are "as thick as huckleberries in the season."

Grain.—Buyers report having purchased about 50,000 bushels during the season. They are holding their rye, peas and light weight barley.

The "Review."—The Madoc Review is flourishing and the genial proprietor, Mr. Orr, reports business brisk. It is well worthy of patronage.

The Band.—Regular practice is making the Band a very efficient organization.

The Hotels.—The hotels are overflowing with guests, sleeping accommodation for numbers having to be found in private houses. A member of the family in one of the hotels remarked he had given up his bed so often that he had learned his night wrapper and slippers to follow him all around the house.

St. Andrew's Society.

At the annual meeting of the St. Andrew's Society held last Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

W. H. Ponton, Esq., re-elected President.
D. B. Robertson, 1st Vice-President.
John Sutherland, 2nd Vice President.
Alex. Watters, Treasurer.
Revs. M. W. McLean, A. C. Cossar, Turnbull and A. Campbell, Chaplains.
D. M. Waters, Secretary.
J. B. Keith and Jas. Edgar, Standard-bearers.
Wm. McAdie, Bard.
John Shand and Wm. Duncan, Pipers.
A. T. Petrie, Marshall.
Charitable Committee.—Hugh Walker, Chairman; J. Hume, Alex. McKay, Jas. Harrold, A. T. Petrie, Wm. Robertson.

The reports of the Treasurer and Charitable Committee showed the affairs of the Society to be in a very satisfactory state.

As St. Andrew's Day falls this year on Sunday the Society decided to celebrate the day on Monday, 1st Dec., by attending divine service in the afternoon and a dinner in the evening, as to which full particulars will appear in a few days.

Diocese of Ontario.

Rural Deanery of Hastings and Prince Edward, Missionary Deputations for the approaching season and list of places.

Deputation No. 1.—Rev. Dr. Clarke (Convener), Rev. John Halliwell, Rev. M. G. Poole. Carrying Place, Consecon, St. George's Trenton, Frankford, Christ Church Belleville, Trinity Church Shannonville.

Deputation No. 2.—Rev. E. H. M. Baker (Convener), Rev. R. S. Forneri, B. A., Rev. C. M. Harris, B.A. St. Mary Magdalene Picton, St. Philip's Milford, St. John's North Marysburg, Greenbush, Christ Church Hillier, St. Mark's Gerow Gore, St. Andrew's Wellington, Melville, Roblin's Mills.

Deputation No. 3.—Rev. J. W. Burke, B.A., (Convener), Rev. B. B. Smith, M.A. Christ Church Tyendinaga, All Saints' do., St. Mark's Mill Point, Solmes' Chapel, Roslin, Thomasburg, Tweed, St. John's Belleville.

Deputation No. 4.—Rev. J. A. Morris (Convener), Rev. T. Godden, B. A. St. Thomas' Church Belleville, St. Paul's do., Stirling, Rawdon 8th Concession, Rawdon 12th Concession, Marmora, Madoc, Empey's Settlement, Millbridge, Queensboro.

E. H. M. Baker,
Rural Dean.

A Marvel of the Period.

If any one had said, even a short time ago, that Castor Oil could be made nice to take, he would probably have been regarded as a fit subject for a lunatic asylum; yet that is the fact to-day. Scott & Bowne have manufactured a tasteless combination of Castor Oil with glycerine, which is more like cream than the abominable dose that was the horror of our childhood and the dread of older years. Scott & Bowne's Palatable Castor Oil—25 cents a bottle—is a treat instead of a repugnance to the palate.

A Genuine Midland Fair.—The Kingston News says:—"The Napanee Standard repeats a suggestion it made last year, that Kingston should join with Napanee, Belleville, and Picton and organize an annual fair which should be held alternately in each of these places, viz., at Napanee next year, Belleville in 1881, Picton in 1882, and in Kingston again in 1883. It further proposes that the District Society should be composed of delegates from each of the County Societies interested, upon a basis of one delegate for every $25 or $50 contributed to the district fund, and a prize list be offered so large that it could not fail to draw from every quarter of the Province. The suggestion is well worthy of consideration, and we have no doubt that Mr. Cunningham and the Directors of the Central will so consider it carefully. If thought feasible or desirable and taken up promptly, negotiations might be so far advanced that definite action could be taken at the annual meeting. Whether the suggestion may be considered desirable or not, no harm can be done to any one by a full discussion of the subject by the parties concerned."

House of Industry.—The following from the Napanee Beaver is of special interest to the ratepayers of this city at the present time:—"During the first year of its existence this institution cost (the entire maintenance of our pauper population) $482. To show that Councillor Gibbard and his coadjutors deserve credit for bringing this institution into working order, compare the amount charged against the Poor and Sanitary Committee, which in 1878, was $997.50; in 1877, $777.96; and in 1876, $820.57, any one year being almost double of the expense of the house of industry. It must be borne in mind, too, that these ante-poor house sums were supplemented by the funds raised by charity concerts, etc. Besides, the house of industry caused a sudden and marked decrease in our pauper population. Many who had been pensioners on the town's bounty for years, suddenly discovered that rather than go to the "poor house" they would descend to the level of working for a living, or get supported by their friends. The house furnishes a good comfortable home for those that actually need assistance, and the town's funds are proportionately benefited." If similar results could be achieved in Belleville, the saving to the ratepayers would be somewhere about $1,500 per annum.

Consumption is Curable.

This is an established fact, although people are dying every day with this subtle disease. So they are with Typhoid Fever, Pneumonia, and other diseases. But we believe we are warranted in making the statement that nine out of ten of all the victims of this distressing malady can be cured, if treated in time, by the use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. It has all virtues of these most valuable remedies in a perfectly palatable form.

The Q. C.s.—The Ottawa Citizen says:—That the Dominion Government will re-appoint some of the gentlemen whose silk gowns have been taken off by the late decision of the Supreme Court, we take for granted. It was proposed to re-appoint them in 1872. But that there will be a number of exceptions to the rule of re-appointment, we certainly expect. There are men bearing the rank of Q. C. in several parts of the Dominion who are not fitted for the position of Crier.

No Doubt of It.—The New York Sun has been reading Professor Macoun's account of the wonderful resources of the Canadian North west, and is astounded at the vastness and fertility of our territories. It says:—"Supposing that the Canadians are right about the extent and richness of their wheat growing territory in the North west, the mind recoils from a computation of its productive capacity. Man has never before contemplated such an agricultural fact. Should this enormous wheat garden be successfully cultivated, its annual crop in favorable years would come into the business and interests of the entire globe with a revolutionary force and masterly power heretofore unknown to finance and trade."

The Dangers of the Sea.—This seems to be an era of ocean disasters. The record of the last three days includes, beside the sinking of the "Champion" with an attendant loss of thirty lives, the loss of the schooner "Petrel" with sixteen souls on board, only six of whom were saved; the collision of the new steamship "Arizona" with an iceberg, though fortunately no lives were sacrificed; the wreck of the "Florence Lstell," a noted whaler; the sinking of the "S. C. Tyron," a Baltimore steamer, great damage to the "Alhambra," from Antwerp, by a cyclone, the abandoning of the brig "Zulu Patterson," from Balize, and several other disasters of a minor nature.

"A Clean Scalp" can be obtained by discontinuing the use of alcoholic and other injurious Hair preparations and the use of "Bearine," the most perfect preserver, in their stead.

For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and Cholera Infantum, as well as all Summer Complaints of a similar nature, the Pain Killer acts with Wonderful Rapidity, and Never Fails when taken at the commencement of an attack, and often cures after every other remedy has failed.

The Pre-eminent Remedy.

No one disputes the fact that whether as a laxative or cathartic Castor Oil stands pre-eminent as the safest and most efficient that can be administered. It not only thoroughly cleanses the system, but at the same time has a healing property peculiarly its own. Especially is it unequaled in cases of chronic constipation, or a stoppage. Moreover it is par excellence, the medicinal regulator which best agrees with children. But everybody says it is so nasty. So it was until Scott & Bowne's Palatable Castor Oil was put on the market. They have deprived it of its unpleasantness and placed it within the reach of all. Only 25 cents a bottle.

War Preparations.—The fact that the Czar of Russia neither paid nor received visits during a two hours' halt at Berlin yesterday the 24th on his way to France, is thought to possess a serious meaning, speculation naturally connecting it with the recent bad feeling stirred up by the Russian and German newspapers, the unpleasantness between Gortschakoff and Bismarck, and the Austro-German alliance. These circumstances together with Russia's relations to Great Britain and Persia, suffice to explain the enormous orders of Russia for steel cannon and other implements of war from the cast steel works of Abookoff.

Returning Prosperity.—The English Board of Trade returns give evidence of a revival of commercial prosperity. The returns for the month of September are the most satisfactory that have been received for many months. The total exports for the month amounted to £17,402,213, increase of £810,000, or about five per cent over exports of September last, and of one and three-quarters per cent. over the same month in 1877. The imports exhibited an increase of £500,000, but this is not so satisfactory a feature on the returns, inasmuch as the increase is greatly due to the enormous importation of wheat from America.

It is a little trouble to examine the pamphlet wrapped around every bottle of the true Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, so as to find the words Lanman & Kemp, New York, which are watermarked or stamped in pale letters on every page, but it is better to take this small amount of bother rather than to be imposed upon by a worthless counterfeit. Every leaf of the pamphlet around the genuine has these words in it, which though pale and faint, can be easily seen when held up to the light, and no Florida water is genuine that does not have this test mark.

—Gold has been discovered at the head of the Musquodoboit river, N. S. The discovery is rich. Copper mines are also reported on the Musquodoboit. The Montague, N. S., gold mine has been sold to a New York gentleman for fifty thousand dollars.

For the cure of Rheumatism and Kindred affections, we are satisfied that there is no medicine or treatment equal to the use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills. The cures performed by those two remedies have astonished even us, with all our knowledge of their virtues, and we venture nothing in saying that they are absolute specifics in this class of diseases.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER
FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Females suffering from pain and weakness will derive great comfort and strength from the use of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster. Where children are affected with whooping cough, ordinary coughs or colds, or weak lungs, it is the one and only treatment they should receive. This article contains new medicinal elements such as is found in no other remedy in the same form. It is far superior to common porous plasters, liniments, electrical appliances and other external remedies. It relieves pain at once, strengthens and cures where other plasters will not even relieve. For Lame and Weak Back, Rheumatism, Kidney disease and all local aches and pains it is also the best known remedy. Ask for Benson's Capcine Plaster and take no other. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING
manufactured on the shortest notice.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF TWEEDS
in the City to select from.

FOSTER & REID,
IMPORTERS.

OAK HALL.
CLOTHING HOUSE, BELLEVILLE.

In Consequence of the Great Rush of Trade since we opened we have been obliged to replenish our Stock throughout. Our customers will now Find it the Most Complete Stock in the Dominion.

We make a Specialty of Clothing, and claim the title of being the only Exclusive Ready Made Clothing Establishment in the City.

We Consequently can do better by our Customers than those who buy only in small lots.

E. MARTIN & CO.,
W. H. GARRATT, Manager.

A GOOD PLAN. [illegible]

For Sale or Exchange for a Farm,

THAT valuable City property situated in Belleville, now known as the Morton Terrace, in West Belleville, consisting of six new brick tenements, all in good repair, and well rented. Terms easy.
Apply to
DENMARK & NORTHRUP,
Barristers,
Belleville.
Feb. 10, 1879. 36twtf

DIVISION COURTS
FOR THE
COUNTY OF HASTINGS.
FOR THE YEAR 1880

No.	Division	Dates (as printed, months Jan.–Dec.)
1st	Belleville	22, 4, [illegible], 22, 11 [illegible]
2nd	[illegible]	26, [illegible]
3rd	[illegible]	20, 20, 20, 22, 1 [illegible]
4th	Tweed	10, 13, 12, 24, 26, 28 [illegible]
5th	Stirling	5, 8, 17, 19, 2, 23 [illegible]
6th	Madoc	12, 15, 24, 26, 28, 30 [illegible]
7th	Hastings	30, 30, 30, 30, 10 [illegible]
8th	Canifton	28, 28, 28, 28, 8 [illegible]
9th	Trenton	2, 2, 1, 4, 1, 6 [illegible]
10th	Marmora	4, 7, 16, 18, 20, 22 [illegible]
11th	Bridgewater	11, 14, 23, 25, 27, 29 [illegible]
12th	L'Amable	18, 12 [illegible]

☞ Belleville Courts open at 9 a. m. all others at 10 a. m.

GEO. SHERWOOD, Judge C. H.
T. A. LAZIER, Junior Judge.

Clerks of Division Courts.—No. 1, R. C. Holme, Belleville; 2, D. F. Ketcheson [illegible] Wallbridge; 3, H. Holden, Shannonville; 4, Jas. Reid, Tweed; 5, G. I. [illegible], Stirling; 6, G. D. Dawe, Madoc; 7, Thos. Fox, [illegible]; 8, Jacob [illegible], Canifton; 9, Jerh. Simmons, Trenton; 10, D. Bentley, Marmora; 11, Jas. Mair, Bridgewater; 12, John Wilson, L'Amable.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND.
FALL 1879.

WE are daily receiving our
FALL AND WINTER STOCK
OF
FANCY
AND
STAPLE
DRY GOODS, MANTLES, MLLINERY, &C.,
to which we invite the inspection of our friends and customers.
[illegible]

1879 Fall Trade. 1879.
FURS, HATS, BUFFALO ROBES.
Greene & Sons Co., Montreal.
A Large Assortment of Fresh Goods at Low Prices, consisting of Fur Caps, Ladies' Furs, Gloves, Mitts, Buffalo Robes, etc., etc.
GREENE & SONS Co.,
517 to 525, St. Paul St.,
38w13 Montreal

1879. 80.
OYSTERS!
OYSTERS!
ROSS & DAVIES
HAVE received and offer for sale, the celebrated
DIAMOND BRAND OYSTER!
ALSO,
Fresh Haddies,
Kippered Mackerel.
Bloaters,
Sugar Cured Hams.
ROSS & DAVIES,
Oyster and Finnan Haddie Depot,
Corner Front and Bridge Sts.
Belleville, Nov. 12, 1879.

MILLINERY OPENING.
1879. SEPTEMBER. 1879.
WE are pleased to announce, that our Opening of Paris, London and New York Pattern
Hats and Bonnets, Mantles and Costumes,
will take place on
Wednesday, Sept. 24th, 1879.
Our display this season will, for variety, quality and style, far surpass any that we have had in the past. A continuance of patronage is kindly solicited.
COSTELLO'S.

DRESS GOODS.
JUST received a choice line of 60 pieces of Dress Goods at only 12½ cents per yard.
They are new styles and worth 30 cents per yard.
See them before they are all picked up.
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.
Belleville, Nov. 11, 1879.

WE keep our stock of fine Silver Ware always complete and in good order, and are at all times prepared to show a larger selection to choose from than any other house in this section of Canada. Prices Low. Tea, Dessert and Table Spoons, Dessert and Dinner Forks, Tea and Dinner Knives (silver-plated,) in great variety.
Quality Strictly First Class.
F. H. ROUS & Co.
Belleville, Oct., 1879.

MANITOBA
AND THE
NORTHWEST.
FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.
THE HUDSON'S BAY CO. have very large tracts of land in
THE GREAT FERTILE BELT
FOR SALE,
AND NOW OFFER
500,000 ACRES
IN THE
TOWNSHIPS; ALREADY SURVEYED.
They own two sections in each Township, and have in addition large numbers of farms for sale on the Red and Assiniboine rivers.
Splendid Prairie Farms, Grazing Land and Wood Lots.
Prices range from $3 to $6 per acre, according to location, &c.
Terms of payment remarkably easy.
☞Pamphlets giving full information about the country, and the lands for sale can be had on application at the Co's office in Winnipeg and at Montreal.
C. J. BRYDGES,
Land Commissioner Hudson's Bay Co.
Montreal, November, 1879. 40-w3m

MARKET STEAM PLANING FACTORY.
SASH, Blinds, Doors, Dressed Lumber, and Shingles of all kinds, kept on hand.
Planing, Moulding, Sawing, &c., done on the shortest notice.
NORTHCOTT & ALFORD,
Proprietors.
Belleville, Jan. 2, 1879. 47

R. W. NEWTON,

VETERINARY SURGEON.
GRADUATE Ontario Veterinary College. Office opposite the Market, Front St., may be consulted on all diseases of Domestic Animals. Horses examined and certificates of soundness given. All calls by letter or telegram promptly attended to. May always be found at his office. Night Bell on office door.
Oct. 10, 1879. 1by

FOR SALE.
LOT No. 11, North Range of the Fifth Concession of Tyendinaga, containing 100 acres, 75 of which are cleared, and the balance timbered with cedar and hard wood. There are good buildings and a first-class orchard. The land is in a fine state of cultivation, and there is plenty of good water. Terms easy. For further particulars apply on the premises to
P. C. DONOVAN
or by letter to Read P. O. Ont.
Sept. 12, 1879. wtf

FARM FOR SALE.
THE East half of Lot 18 in the 3rd Con., Township of Huntingdon, containing 100 acres, 70 acres of which are under a good state of cultivation; the remainder is well timbered. There is a good frame barn and log house on the premises, also a good young orchard. For further particulars apply on the premises or of
WM. REYNOLDS,
Thomasburg.
Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1878. 35wtf

FARM FOR SALE.
THE undersigned offers for sale part of Lot 22, in the 7th Concession of Thurlow, 103 acres—within half a mile of the Village of Plainfield, and 10 miles of Belleville. Seventy five acres are under cultivation, the remainder woodland. A never failing spring and two wells on the premises. There is also on the premises a new Frame House, and a Barn 50 x 50. Two orchards on the premises. Terms easy. For particulars apply to
T. W. VANDEWATERS,
on the premises, or
Plainfield P. O.
Thurlow, Sept. 9, 1879. 31w3m

FARM FOR SALE.
THE undersigned offers for sale Lot 17, 8th con. Thurlow, 125 acres, near a Church and School house. The farm is under a good state of cultivation, with 200 bearing apple trees on the premises, also other fruit. A good frame dwelling, barns, sheds, and stabling for twenty cows. A never failing spring creek on the premises. A cheese factory in the vicinity. The Stock will be sold with the premises, if desired. Terms easy. Apply to
JOSEPH HAZLETT,
on the premises, or Philipston P. O.
Thurlow, June 21st 1879. 20tf

THE TEA POT.
JUST opened, a full stock of GROCERIES, which will be sold for cash, cheaper than at any other place in the city. My goods were all bought before the rise, and bought for cash and I intend to give my customers the benefit of it.
Also, agent for the [illegible] Agricultural Implement Store, nearly opposite Wallbridge's [illegible]
W. H. WALKER

Thomas Manley,
ARCHITECT, Contractor and Practical Mechanic. Plans, Specifications and Details, prepared for all kinds of buildings. Contracts taken and faithfully executed at reasonable rates. Residence near No 2 School, West Belleville. wdm.

FUN, ACQUAINTANCE and ESCORT [illegible] want to have fun, buy them [illegible] cents, 20 for 10 cents. STEVENS & Co., [illegible] Street, Montreal, P. Q.

BARTMAN & SINTZEL,
THE GREAT ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

"I tells you, Hans, dere vas no foolishness mit BARTMAN & SINTZEL, und don't you forgot it already."

BARTMAN & SINTZEL,
The Great One Price Clothing House.
325 Front Street,
Opposite the Anglo-American Hotel.

1,000 OVERCOATS,
BOYS', YOUTHS' AND MEN'S.
The Best Value Ever Offered in Belleville.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
B. McCREADY & SON.

OCTOBER, '79.
WE invite inspection of the following lines of
NEW GOODS,
which will be found right in price, style, and colors.
DRESS GOODS.
BLACK CASHMERES,
BLACK LUSTRES,
WINCEYS,
VELVETEENS,
FLANNELS,
COTTON,
AND SHIRTINGS.
We are making the
TAILORING DEPARTMENT
a specialty. Now show a very large Stock of
TWEEDS,
In all makes and styles. Some lines are SPECIAL, having been purchased at remarkable low figures. ☞ Call and see them, and judge for yourselves.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.
Terms. Cash.
HOLTON, BOTTOMS & CO.

S. A. OLIVER.
The Largest Boot and Shoe Dealer in
PORT HOPE, HAMILTON, CHATHAM, PETERBORO, ST. CATHARINES, BRANTFORD, BARRIE and
BELLEVILLE
Positively Gives Better Value for the Money than any Retail House possibly can.
I Manufacture my own Goods in my own Factory at Toronto, and will not make SHODDY GOODS, such as are made in the Eastern Provinces.
I Sell Direct to the Public at WHOLESALE PRICES, giving to the Customers the Middleman's Profit.
MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE, PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.
ONLY ONE PRICE—TERMS CASH.
Everything Marked in Plain Figures.
When you require a Good Pair of Boots or Shoes of any kind be sure and give the Toronto Shoe Store a Call.
Belleville Store, Robertson's Block, East Side Front Street. | S. A. OLIVER, ask for the Toronto Boot Store. | Wholesale Boot & Shoe Manufacturer, Toronto.

A GOOD PLAN. [illegible] Lawrence & Co., 55 Exchange Place, New York. 50w3m

$9 A DAY [illegible] Montreal.

BIG PAY [illegible] Address Montreal Novelty Co., Montreal.

Farm and Household.

To Preserve Cider.

Always, sweet cider is only obtainable from clean, sound fruit, and the fruit should therefore, be carefully examined and wiped before grinding. In the press use hair-cloth or gunny in place of straw. As the cider runs from the press let it pass through a hair-sieve into a large open vessel, that will hold as much juice as can be expressed in one day. In one day, or sometimes less, the pomace will raise to the top and in a short time grow very thick. When little white bubbles break through it draw off the liquid through a very small spigot [illegible]

[illegible] It will preserve the sweetness of the cider perfectly, but, unless care is taken not to add too much of it, it will impart a slight sulphurous taste to the cider. The bottles and corks used should be perfectly clean [illegible]

Tricks of Horses.

[illegible]

The Greatest Jump on Record

[illegible]

Winter Amusement.

[illegible]

The Poor Spitz Dog?

[illegible]

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 20.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

SECOND DAY

Wednesday, 12th Nov., 1879.

The Council resumed at ten o'clock.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Kerr reported in regard to the [illegible] creek bridge, which was now unsafe. The repairs would cost $300.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a By-law to confirm certain By-laws passed by the Township of Hungerford Council.

A communication from Henry Finn and others was read regarding a fence on Wm. [illegible] property in Rawdon.

Mr. Tuttle introduced a By-law to issue debentures on the credit of the wild land taxes of [illegible]

Mr. Vankleek presented a like By-law respecting Madoc.

Council went into committee of the whole on the communications received yesterday, Mr. O'Flynn in the chair.

That in regard to the tariff of fees exacted by County Officials was read.

Mr. Aylesworth said he did not think this County had any grievance to complain of, though he would favor the appointment of an Auditor permanently, the better to become acquainted with the accounts of the County.

Mr. Finn considered that a change was desirable, inasmuch as the County constable got $[illegible] for duties insufficiently performed.

Mr. [illegible] asked what were the duties of the County Constable?

Mr. Finn said that if that officer were asked he could not tell.

Mr. Francis said that the fees of the Sheriff were arranged by the Judges, and therefore Parliament would not interfere with that matter. As to the other fees they were laid down by Act of Parliament.

A letter from the Council of Elgin in regard to Sheriff's fees was read, also one from the council of Peel regarding the exaction of a $13 fee for the education of teachers in the Model Schools, also one in regard to a general annual conference of Wardens to be held in Toronto to consider necessary amendments to the Municipal law.

With reference to the last communication, Mr. Francis considered that such a request was uncalled for. We had now a sufficiency of legislation and there was no necessity for such a gathering as that proposed.

On motion the request was received and fyled.

Mr. Aylesworth moved, seconded by Mr. [illegible]

The Warden read the County Solicitor's opinion in relation to the [illegible] effect of which is that he [illegible] ment of taxes on such [illegible] ferred. He advised that [illegible] before the Government.

Mr. Appleby moved that [illegible] the County Solicitor be ap[illegible] tion to interview the Mini[illegible] on the subject.

Mr. Anderson said the [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Lee withdrew his motion.

The motion was put and carried.

It being 12 o'clock the Warden left the chair.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Warden took the chair at 2 p.m.

The Warden read the following communication which he had received from [illegible] Rickford, Esq., in relation to [illegible] with the Grand Junction Railway.

Office of E[illegible]
Toronto, Ont. [illegible]

T. P. Francis, Esq., Warden.

Dear Sir,—Referring to [illegible] of this morning, I beg to [illegible] ing to settle the whole [illegible] garding the balance of [illegible] for the sum of twenty three [illegible] if paid to the Bank of Mon[illegible] month from date.

You are aware probably [illegible]

[illegible]

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

[illegible]

FOURTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

[illegible]

Humors of the Day.

The Dignity of Office.

A Detroiter, who was rusticating in one of the wilderness counties of Michigan, was one day out hunting when he came upon a hamlet, consisting of a saw-mill, two houses, and a log barn. The sign of "Post-office" greeted his vision over a door in one of the houses, and he investigated. The office was an eight by ten room, and the boxes for mail matter numbered just four. A written sign on the wall announced that the mail arrived and departed once a week, and the Postmaster sat behind his table reading the "Postal Guide," and chewing a sassafras root.

"Any letter for John [illegible]" asked the Detroiter, as he looked around.

The P. M. didn't shake his head and crush the inquirer's hopes all at once, as some officials do, but slowly arose, looked carefully into each one of the empty boxes, peered into an old cigar box on the window sill, and then answered:

"I don't see anything just now, but it is only four days till the next mail."

"Is this a money order office?" continued the stranger.

"Well, no, not exactly, though we handle considerable money here."

"Can I get a dollar's worth of these?" asked the Detroiter, after a pause.

"Well, no, not exactly," replied the official, looking into his wallet. "I guess I can spare you five or six now and the rest next week."

There was another pause as the postmaster vainly tried to make change for a quarter, and the Detroiter finally remarked:

"This isn't rated as a first-class post-office, is it?"

"Well, no, not exactly," was the confidential reply. "Fact is, we don't do a very rushing business here, and sometimes I think it would pay me better to go back to the farm."

"I don't suppose you make $20 a year here, do you?"

"Well, no, not exactly, but I don't look at that altogether. The position that it gives us in society here must be taken into consideration, you know!"

The population of the hamlet, including a tame bear and a dog, was only thirteen souls.—*Free Press.*

The Passenger Whom a New Jersey Conductor Did not Put Off the Train

He entered the train in Passaic, N. J., and took possession of a comfortable corner in the baggage car. As the conductor walked through the train and shouted "tickets" there was no response from the corner. "I must have his fare or I'll put him off," the conductor said. [illegible]

Nerve and Humor in Battle.

[illegible]

His New Flying Machine.

[illegible]

Murder Will Out

[illegible]

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

Restores the Senses of Tasting, Smelling, Seeing, and Hearing.

[illegible] SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE [illegible]

Mr. M. H. [illegible], Grand Rapids, Mich., writes: [illegible]

Hundreds of Testimonials attest its wonderful curative properties. Every Druggist who has ever sold it will bear testimony to its marvellous efficacy.

Price, with Improved Inhaler, Treatise, and Directions, $1. Sold by all Druggists.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Electricity Cures when all other Human Agencies fail to relieve.

Hundreds of little Nerves and Muscles respond to the Electrical Action of these wonderful Plasters the moment they are applied, and give notice that instant and grateful relief is at hand. They instantly Annihilate Pain, Vitalize, Strengthen and Support Weak and Painful Parts, Draw Poison from the Blood, Prevent Fever and Ague, Liver and Kidney Complaints, and in a thousand ways protect, benefit, and console afflicted humanity.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Be careful to call for Collins' Voltaic Electric Plasters [illegible]

FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

GENERAL DEBILITY [illegible]

Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

[illegible]

Signed, J. E. GALLAWAY, M. D.
JOHN J. GRIFLEY, M. D.

Epileptic Fits.

ST. PAUL, MIN., JANUARY 4th, 1878.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I have deferred writing to you ere this that I might be able to give an account of the effects of your medicine. I can now safely say that it is undoubtedly the best I ever tried, as there can be no doubt that my little girl is in a fair way of recovery, and you must bear in mind, that was a very bad case and I do honestly believe that had I not given it to her, she would have been dead ere this; now she eats heartily and is gaining in flesh, the fits are only partial and the action of the heart is less terrible. I am, sir, yours very respectfully,

D. WALTER OAKES.

Northport, Wis., May 6, 1879.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Esq.

SIR,—I have been using your medicine for over a year now and with the best effects. I have used 12 bottles of the Hypophosphites, and it has made a new man of me. I have been ailing over six years with a number of diseases but lung difficulty was the most prominent. I have been under the care of a great many Doctors, and have taken quantities of medicine without any apparent benefit, but appeared to be still growing worse and weaker until I accidentally came across one of your circulars and was constrained to try your medicine, and I found its effects were almost magical, upon me and I was a surprise to myself and friends, having gained so rapidly in flesh.

I remain respectfully,
LAWRENCE DORAN.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name; no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

Sold by all Druggists.

WEST BELLEVILLE GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Capacity, 60,000 Bushels.

BRENNAN & VANDERVOORT, Proprietors.

THE undersigned having leased the above premises for a term of years, are prepared to receive, store, and ship all kinds of Grain, at reasonable rates.

The large number of Bins enables us to pay more attention to grading than any other establishment in the City, and being away from Railways and Steamboats, farmers need have no fears of teams being scared or annoyed in any way.

All roads approaching the premises are being put in first class condition.

Having first class facilities for receiving grain, we can take in from waggons 1,000 bushels per hour.

The many years experience we have had in the grain trade, and the confidence heretofore placed in us by our many friends, has decided us to offer these facilities, surpassed by none on the Bay, and we trust our old friends will appreciate the advantages offered.

This Elevator is now ready to receive grain.

D. BRENNAN,
Late of the firm of W. H. Campbell & Co.
SID. VANDERVOORT,
Late of Lee & Vandervoort.

Belleville, Sept. 12, 1879. d&wtf

A CAUTION!

THE GENUINE MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

[illegible]

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, Agents, MONTREAL. jly3

HASTINGS LOAN AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

Belleville, Ont., Capital $250,000.

MONEY TO LOAN on Farm or City property at rates as low as any other Company in Ontario, and for periods of from 2 to 20 years.

Instalments made payable at any season of the year to suit borrowers. No delay in obtaining the money beyond the time necessarily employed in the investigation of titles.

Special facilities offered to the farming community.

Office: Front Street, between City Hall & Bridge St.

J. P. C. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY. A gentleman, having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self cure. He will be happy to forward the particulars to any suffering, on receipt of postage and directed envelope. Address J. T. NEWELL, Esq., Mayeville, Hammersmith, London, England. 12y

1879. 1879.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS. ALLAN LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

Londonderry and Glasgow.

[illegible] of the Allan line, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will be despatched from Quebec for Liverpool and Londonderry every Saturday, as follows:

SAILINGS FROM QUEBEC:

CIRCASSIAN,	Oct.	25
SARDINIAN,	Nov.	1
MORAVIAN,	"	8
PERUVIAN,	"	15
POLYNESIAN,	"	22

Last from Quebec.

RATES OF PASSAGE

[illegible]

An experienced surgeon accompanies each vessel.

Berths not secured until paid for.

[illegible]

Intermediate and steerage Stewardesses are appointed to each of the vessels.

For through tickets and every information apply to

C. E. THOMPSON,
Agent Allan Line,
Canadian Express Office,
Belleville.

Oct. 6, 1879.

The Steamer "UTICA,"

J. A. FORDE, CAPTAIN.

WILL leave Trenton every morning (Sundays excepted) at [illegible] o'clock, calling at Belleville and all Ports between the [illegible]

W. H. CAMPBELL, Agent.

PICTON AND BELLEVILLE.

THE STEAMER CITY OF BELLEVILLE,

[illegible]

THE STEAMER HASTINGS,

[illegible]

The "Hastings" connects at Kingston with the G. T. R. going East and West, the Royal Mail line of steamers for Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, the Ferry steamers for Cape Vincent, and steamers for Rideau Canal and Ottawa.

For further information apply to W. H. CAMPBELL.

Belleville, May 5, 1879.

MONTREAL AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE COMMODIOUS AND FAVORITE PASSENGER AND FREIGHT STEAMER

ALEXANDRA,

CAPT. SMITH,

WILL leave Trenton every Monday morning at six o'clock, and Belleville at nine o'clock, for ports as above, running all the Rapids, including Lachine.

Returning leaves Montreal every Thursday at noon, for River and Bay Ports. For further information, apply to the Captain on board, or to

W. H. CAMPBELL, Agent.

Belleville, April 30, 1879. d&w

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessaries of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys,

and BOWELS, giving tone, energy, and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages; and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the World.

For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts,

Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers,

it is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

Gout, Rheumatism,

And every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at

533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World, with directions for use in almost every language.

The Trade Marks of these Medicines are registered in Ottawa. Hence, any one throughout the British Possessions, who may keep the American Counterfeits for sale, will be prosecuted.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

CAUTION. EACH PLUG OF THE MYRTLE NAVY IS STAMPED T&B IN GILT LETTERS. NONE OTHER IS GENUINE. TRADE MARK REG'D.

$55.66 Agents' Profit per Week. [illegible]

To Rent or for Sale,

IN whole or in Lots, [illegible] acres of cleared Land, with stone house and outbuildings, within one mile of Belleville. Immediate possession. Enquire of Robert Read, Sidney, or Mr. J. A. Campion, Bridge St., Belleville.

March 7, 1878.

TREASURER'S SALE OF LANDS IN ARREARS FOR TAXES,

IN THE

County of Hastings.

BY VIRTUE of a WARRANT ISSUED under the hand of the Warden of the County of Hastings and the Seal of the said County, bearing date the Ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and to me directed [illegible] for the collection of the arrears of taxes due for three years and over upon the land [illegible]

These are therefore to give notice that unless the arrears and costs are sooner paid, I shall on

Tuesday, the Sixteenth Day of December next,

at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Belleville, proceed to sell by Public Auction, the said lands or as much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge such arrears of taxes and all lawful charges incurred.

RAWDON. MARMORA. TWEED. GEORGETOWN. ELZEVIR. LAKE. TUDOR. LIMERICK. WOLLASTON. SIDNEY. FRANKFORD. VILLAGE OF TRENTON. MADOC.

(Lists of lots with Conc., Lot, Acres, Taxes, Costs and Charges, Total — [illegible])

THOS. WILLS,
Treasurer County of Hastings.

Treasurer's Office, Belleville, Sept. 1879.

BANKING OFFICE OF U. E. THOMPSON,

BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

AMERICAN CURRENCY & DRAFTS Bought and Sold.

Deposits received, subject to withdrawal without notice. Interest allowed at 4 and 5 per cent. 245

The Great Blood Purifier!

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla AND PILLS.

Established 1832.

[illegible] Scrofula, [illegible] Ulcers, Syphilis, [illegible] Tumors, Skin Eruptions, Old Sores, Rheumatism, [illegible]

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS CURE ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, Agents, MONTREAL. jly3

Nothing can compare with CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE [illegible]

GRAY'S Specific Medicines.

The Great English Remedy [illegible]

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

[illegible]

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York, Post Office Box 4586.

CATARRH CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY

[illegible]

Yours truly,
W. TINDALL, Methodist Minister.
Port Elgin, Ont., Aug. 24, 1878.

Ask for LITTLEFIELD'S CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY, and take no other.

T. J. B. HARDING, Dominion Agent, Brockville, Ontario.

For Sale by all Druggists at only one dollar per Bottle.

Buy it! (37) Try it

Intelligencer Printing and Publishing Company (Limited).

THOS. WILLS, President. | J. C. JAMIESON, Sec'y-Treas.

THE Treasurer is the only person authorized to receive moneys for the Company, and grant receipts for the same.

All Bills, Notes, Cheques, and other Documents binding on the Company, will require the signature of the President, in addition to that of the Treasurer.

THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

IS published about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays excepted), and will be furnished by Carriers at the rate of $5 00 a year if paid in advance, $6 00 otherwise. [illegible] price to mail subscribers has been changed: $5 00 a year, the old price; $2 50 [illegible] months, $1 25 for three months.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c., &c., and in short neither pains nor expense will be spared to make the DAILY INTELLIGENCER worthy of public patronage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged as follows:—

Cards, six lines or under,	6 months,		$ 6
do	do	12 do	[illegible]
Half square,	6 months,		12
do	12	do	20 00
One square,	6	do	[illegible] 00
do	12	do	32 00
Two squares	6	do	30 00
do	12	do	50 00
Three squares,	6	do	40 00
do	12	do	65 00
Four squares	6	do	50 00
do	12	do	80 00
Notices of Births			50
do of Marriages			50
do of Deaths			50

Special announcements can be made in the local columns of the Daily, in the same type as local items, at fifteen cents a Line.

Advertisers contracting for any space no less than half a square, can have the privilege of changing their advertisement every two weeks.

Transient advertisements inserted at 8 cts per line for first insertion, and two cents for each additional insertion.

THE "WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,"

Is published every Friday morning at $1 50 per annum if paid in advance. If not paid at the time of subscription, $2 00 will invariably be charged.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Six lines and under, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Above six lines (per lines), first insertion,	0 08
Each subsequent insertion, per line,	0 02

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 10 o'clock on Thursday, to insure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

"WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,"—Printed for the INTELLIGENCER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited), at their Offices, corner of Front and Market Streets, Belleville, by W. A. SHEPARD, Printer and Publisher.

Weekly Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 46. BELLEVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1879. NO. 42.

Miscellaneous.

EMMELINE.

CHAPTER I.

IN CLYDE STREET.

One winter night; in the year 18—, when snow fell thick and fast and covered our city streets with its snowy mantle, a cab was driven along Clyde Street at a slow regular pace; the blinds were drawn down, and it was impossible for an observer to say whether it was occupied or not. At one of the closes in the same street, a young man stood looking very expectant like towards the vehicle now close at hand. He beckoned to the driver, who immediately drew rein. It being then a very uncommon thing to see a cab stop at that part of Clyde Street, heads popped out at every window, showing eager questioning faces, but all they saw only roused their curiosity to a greater pitch.

A tall gentleman stepped out, muffled in such a manner that only the upper part of his face could be seen. He assisted a lady to alight, cloaked and veiled so that it was impossible to say whether she was young or old. She walked slowly as if weak or suffering.

Slowly they decended the stairs leading to the first landing, where they were met by a comely young woman with a baby in in her arms. The young man who had been waiting at the close now spoke to the woman with the child, and told her he would nurse baby while she made the lady comfortable.

Mrs. Renfrew—for that was the woman's name—ushered them into a small room, plainly furnished. Opposite the door of entrance was a window with a snowy blind, a damask drapery tastefully arranged, a neat little cage, in which sat a pretty canary—evidently frightened at what he, no doubt, termed intrusion, being only accustomed to Mrs. Renfrew. To the left of the entrance was the fireplace—a bright fire burned in an old-fashioned carron-grate. On the mantle shelf stood a small ship, cut out of one block of wood. It was neatly rigged, and was evidently a clever piece of workmanship of which Mrs. Renfrew was justly proud. Immediately opposite the fireplace there stood a tent bed, adorned with white hangings trimmed with crimson. A patchwork cover made of small pieces of print, cut into strange shapes, and must have taken both time and patience to put together (in confidence, it was only used on special occasions.)

There was a small chest of drawers near the fireplace, on which stood a looking-glass. At either side of this glass was a crystal bottle filled with shells. There was a little table standing near the window. When I say little, I mean it, for it was no larger than a moderate sized work table. There was no carpet on the floor, except a small piece trimmed with fringe, and dignified with the name of hearth-rug. There were three or four chairs, the bottoms of which were covered with print evidently to hide imperfections.

But you will be wondering what I have made of the muffled strangers. Well, the gentleman tenderly placed the lady on a chair near the fire, and told Mrs. Renfrew to take off her wraps. He then left the room.

The lady allowed all her wraps to be taken off without showing she understood what was going on. Indeed, she seemed more like some inaminate being than one endowed with life and reason. Mrs. Renfrew asked once or twice if there was anything more she could do for her.

She answered not, but heaved a deep sigh and gazed around her in a strange dazed manner; then she spoke as if to herself. "Ah! this is my home for the present is it? Well, I trust I may have more peace here than I have had for the last twelve months. Ah! Who would have guessed that my gaiety was all a mask to hide a sorrowful heart!"

"Is there anything more I can do for you my lady?"

"My lady, did you say? Hush! Don't say that. When you address me, call me Mrs. Chestil, will you?"

"Yes, mem! But you look sae like a gran' leddy that I wonder you cam' to a hoose like mine to be '—and the good woman paused in confusion.

"Confined, you would say. It was necessary we should not be known; and this was Dr. Lorimer's choosing. But I feel ill, O, so ill. Will you assist me to bed?"

"Yes! my puir young thing, that I will;" and she made the lady as comfortable as posible, then withdrew to the kitchen, where her baby was crying lustily.

Dr. Lorimer—that is the young man who had been waiting at the close when the strangers arrived, gladly gave the child to its mother and went to the room.

The gentleman inquired anxiously about the lady.

"Mrs. Chestil is very unwell, sir," she said looking steadfastly in his face.

"Ah! She has told her name already, then, I suppose you will know that my name is Chestil.

"I guessed as much, sir." This was said dryly—for without proof she already blamed the gentleman for acting unfairly toward the lady.

He looked earnestly at her for a minute—then said, "You seem to be a shrewd woman. Be good to my wife, for my wife she is; and should all go well, you may have our child to bring up till we can claim it openly. But remember this, the quieter you keep the better for all parties.

"So the Doctor tell't me when he took my room. He said a' wad be weel for me, for he kens my husband's no' sae mindfu' of his hame as he has been."

"Poor woman," said Mr. Chestil. "There is something to help you for your trouble on our account. You need not say to the Doctor you got this; and he handed her a purse, elaborately wrought with colored beads—through which peeped golden coins.

Of course Mrs. Renfrew was profuse in thanks; and Mr. Chestil joined his wife and the Doctor in the room.

He had scarcely left the kitchen when Mrs. Renfrew held up the purse between her and the fire—her eyes sparkling with delight. "He's a real born gentleman," said she. "Some great man I'se warrant; and she seems a real leddy tae. The brooch that fastened the braw lace collar o' her's perfectly blinded me wi' its glitter; but this (holding up the purse before the baby) will let you get a braw new tartan pelisse afore your daddy comes hame;" and the little one crowed with delight—whether at the glitter of the purse or the promise of a pelisse, we will leave you to judge, as it was only three months old.

CHAPTER II.

MRS. RENFREW UNDERTAKES THE CHARGE OF EMMELINE.

Towards morning there was running and bustling from the room to the kitchen, and the very kettle seemed to share in the excitement, if we could judge from the way it steamed, and made the lid dance up and down.

Mrs. Renfrew rushed into the kitchen, snatched up the poker and began a vigorous attack on the fire. The shrill cry of an infant was now heard. Mrs. Renfrew turned quickly, remarking to the doctor, "Guid be thanked, it's bye. Is't a laddie or a lassie? and how's the mother?"

"One question at a time, please. This is a little girl, and the mother is as well as can be expected; here is the child, get it in order, for I must return to the room."

"Oh, but it's a wee, wee creatur.' Come awa,' yi' bit morsel, an' I'll make yi' like a doll, for o'er mair like ane than a wean."

In a short time baby was made presentable in long robes and a tiny cap, for it was not then the fashion, as now, to make the little ones hardy with bare heads. A little sugar and water was next administered and had the desired effect of soothing the infant to sleep.

Two hours after the doctor stepped into the kitchen to say that Mrs. Chestil wished to see her babe.

The kind-hearted landlady insisted on being first to present her with her child.

The youthful mother received the child with great tenderness, gazing on the little face as if to find something to assure her it was her own; opening its eyes wide, she discovered *fac similes* of her own, which seemed to give her great delight, for she pressed the babe again and again to her bosom.

Mr. Chestil had left the fire, and coming to the bed side, looked at mother and child, with what might be termed a mixture of joy and sad sadness. He cleared his throat one or twice and said in a low gentle voice—

"Emmeline, 'tis your image, poor little dear. She has eyes like you."

"Yes, Ronald, she seems to reproach me already with those blue eyes."

"Nonsense, Emmeline, you must not give way thus; all will be well in a short time, and the woman will be kind to our child."

"Oh, Ronald, must I leave my poor babe to suffer for our weakness. So pure she is now, and if left with strangers, how different she may be ere we meet again. I feel as if I would rather see her buried, than know she will live without my care; can there be nothing done to let me keep my darling; Ronald, if you love me, tell me is there no way whereby we may keep the child sent to us—our first born."

"No, no, you must not think of this, we are both young, and who knows how our parents' hate may soften, but to leave our present homes, and to have our own and our families' names dragged into public print and ridicule, what good would it do this little one! She would fare much worse than she will do here for a month or two, when by that time I trust we will have all right."

"You say truly, I will try and be strong for her sake, but I feel as if I would much rather suffer poverty and privation than part with her."

"You might say misery. What could we do, brought up as we have been, for I would need to resign my commission as an officer, and once for all you are too delicately framed for any other sphere than the one you now enjoy. Dr. Lorimer will watch over our little one and all will be well."

The only answer was a deep sigh.

The doctor now entered the room, for after the child had been given to the mother, Mrs. Renfrew had accompanied him to the kitchen. He felt his patient's pulse, called for the landlady to take baby away, as the young mother was feverish and must be kept quiet; he next turned to Mr. Chestil, cautioning him not to talk to his wife upon any exciting subject.

Mr. Chestil, alarmed at what he blamed himself for, removed to his old place by the fire, where he leaned his chin upon his hands, his elbows supported on his knees, and gazed into the fire in an abstracted manner.

All went smoothly enough for the next two weeks; towards the close of the second week, the lady was able to walk about the room. It was seldom that Mrs. Renfrew had the opportunity of being alone with the lady, for when Mr. Chestil was absent, the doctor was often in attendance. But on the morning of the day fixed for their departure, Mr. Chestil and the doctor were both absent, going out together, the outer door was scarcely closed after them, when Mrs. Chestil appeared in the kitchen.

Mrs. Renfrew no sooner saw her than she said, "Aye, my leddy, this is no place for you, you will get cold."

"No need of alarm on my account. I came to speak to you before I leave your house, but I see we are not alone." She had noticed a young girl staring at her in open-mouthed wonder. She had a baby in her arms which a glance told Mrs. Chistel was not her own.

"O, that's just a bit lassie I got to help me wi' the weans. Mary," she said, addressing the girl, "fling a shawl roun' wee Jane, and gang tae the mangle, and see if the wee things are ready." Mary reluctantly obeyed.

Mrs. Chestil stood gazing on the child with a quiet sad air while the landlady spoke to the girl, and was startled by Mrs. Renfrew saying, "we are alone noo."

"Then I came to request you to keep this case. It contains a locket and ring of my own, which I would like my child to receive as soon as she can understand their value, that is if we do not claim her before that time; and we should be enabled to claim her sooner, I will expect it restored with its contents, and if we do not come soon, you will tell her she has parents who will think of her often, but family circumstances render it necessary for her to be brought up quietly for a time, but, as you value your soul, be kind to my child." And the lady mother fairly broke down through sobs and tears. Seizing her child she kissed it again and again, muttering incoherent expressions of endearment.

The little one began to cry, and looked up with those beautiful blue eyes already referred to, which seemed to pierce the inmost recesses of the mother's soul with agony, for she held it out in mute supplication to Mrs. Renfrew. The kind hearted creature took the babe, who had been christened "Emmeline," after its mother, when only two days old; the ceremony being performed by an old minister, known to the doctor. After receiving the bairn, the landlady ejaculated "Losh, great folks hae queer ways, but I will be guid tae your bairn; aye, as guid as if it had been my ain."

"Thank you, O thank you, you will be rewarded according to my husband's ability, but let my pleading touch a chord in your bosom that will make you be good to her aye as if she were your own."

"Have no fears for your wean; the way it has been placed in my hands seems to be through the Almighty, and, feeling that the trust is frae Him, I will dae my duty as far as it lies in my power."

Mrs. Chestil kissed her little one again, shook hands with Mrs. Renfrew, went to the room, and in two hours after she was assisted to a cab in waiting. Mrs. Renfrew took the baby up at the room window so as to enable its mother to see it as long as possible; the blinds were drawn down, and Mrs. Renfrew was left wondering if they would ever meet again, and to wonder if the tangled web woven by themselves will ever be unravelled. Ah, who can say what wonders time can work!

CHAPTER III.

JAMES RENFREW REPENTS, BUT RETURNS LIKE THE DOG TO HIS VOMIT.

Mrs. Renfrew was daily expecting her husband home she longed for, yet she feared his coming, for he was not so kind now as he had been to her, when they were first married. "Ah, me!" she said half aloud, "if he would gie up the ill company he tak's up wi', and spen' mair time in his ain hoose, I wad indeed be happy, but I doot the public-hoose an' bad companions are what he likes best when on land." She is standing near the window when muttering this soliloquy, and we will take the liberty of describing her personal appearance. She was about the middle height, stout, but not unshapely, her fair hair was braided in front and coiled behind, her face was full, rosy cheecks, the nose a little flat, with thick red lips, white teeth, and large peaked chin. She was regarded by her friends as a "braw buxom queen." As she stands gazing at the wintry sky and dandling her baby, who is throwing its little fat arms here and there, now tossing the mother's hair, pulling her mother nose, or tugging at her earring, the usually quiet tenement was disturbed by a strong though not steady voice, singing or rather shouting, "Oh, Susan, Susan, lovely Susan, dear." Mrs. Renfrew waited to hear no more, but rushed to the outer door, which she speedily opened to a stout little fellow with a swaggering gait, who passed her with a coarse laugh, jumped into the middle of the kitchen floor, and began a noisy trial of the "sailor's hornpipe."

"Oh, Jame, is this the way to come hame tae yer wife an' wean? ye maun hae been landed a while tae be in this state?"

"What state, woman! If you begin any of your curst nonsense I'll send you to 'Davy Jones'," and clenching his fists he made a spring towards his wife, but was impeded by a tugging at the skirt of his jacket. He turned sharply round, and there stood a girl who had evidently been the party who had held him back.

"Who the deuce are you?" said he.

The girl looked terrified, and burst into tears, and pleadingly said,

"Don't you hurt my mistress, she is guid tae me, an' ye manna touch her."

The tar looked puzzled, and seating himself by the fire, he in rough terms demanded an explanation of his wife, who had remained standing near the door.

"That is a lassie I got to help me wi' the weans, Jamie."

"With the what? you hussy. I knew you had one brat, but where did this come from," and he kicked at the cradle with his heavy boot in which the little Emmeline lay.

His wife began an explanation, preparing the meal for him at the same time. It was evident she was frightened at the menacing attitude her husband at times assumed, but ere she was half finished with the details we are already acquainted with, he was sleeping and snoring loudly. She placed a pillow between the chair and his head to enable him to rest easier, and sighing to herself, she began to prepare her child for its couch, Mary going through a like process with the little Emmeline. Mrs. Renfrew hummed a low plaintive air, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing them sleeping soundly. She turned to Mary and told her to ho home for the night, and to come at sight in the morning.

CHEAP READING.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

A SPLENDID OFFER.

From this date, the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER will be sent to NEW SUBSCRIBERS up to the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1881, for ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

Each new subscriber thus gets the largest weekly published in Canada outside of the large cities, FOR OVER FOURTEEN MONTHS FOR ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION.

In all cases the money must invariably accompany the order.

New subscribers commencing at any time between this and the first of January, can have the INTELLIGENCER sent them up to January, 1881, for one dollar and a half.

Will not the friends of the INTELLIGENCER throughout Hastings and Prince Edward, kindly let the liberal offer be widely known. We are satisfied if a little extra effort were made by the friends of the Liberal Conservative party, at this time, the circulation of the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER would be more than doubled during the next three months.

Any person sending the names of SIX NEW SUBSCRIBERS, accompanied with the money—nine dollars—will receive a paper free up to the first of January, 1881.

List of New Advertisements.

Land for Sale—John Johnson.
Strayed Cow—John Ward.
Strayed Colt—William Bleecker.
St. Andrew's Day—W. H. Ponton.
Notice to Creditors—Wm. P. Hudson.
Notice—Robert Gordon.
Dry Goods—Barber, Brignall & Co.
Prompt in Every Respect.
Girl Wanted—Deaf and Dumb Institute.
For Sale—Bell & Ponton.
Chancery Sale—T. W. Taylor.
Groceries—W. Templeton, Jr.
Wool Knit Goods—Nathan Jones.
Special Bargains—Glasgow Warehouse.
Strained Honey—L. W. Yeomans & Co's.

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 27.

The Weekly Intelligencer for 1880.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

OUR PREMIUM MAP.

In the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER of the 4th December, will be commenced a capital Serial Story by a clever writer, which will extend over probably three months.

In addition to Serial and short Stories, the columns of the INTELLIGENCER will as formerly contain departments specially devoted to Family and Sunday reading, Farm and Garden, Scientific, Wit and Humor, Local and General News, Editorials on the leading topics of the day, a careful Synopsis of News, reports of Courts and proceedings of Corporations—in fact, such a Miscellany as will make it a welcome companion to every fireside in the country.

With a view of largely extending the subscription list of the INTELLIGENCER, its proprietors have determined to present every new subscriber whose term commences on or before the first of Jan. 1880, with a new Map of the County of Hastings, including the City of Belleville, the villages of Trenton, Mill Point, Madoc, Stirling, Tweed, Marmora, Bridgewater, &c., showing every concession, lot, leading roads, lines of railways, location of iron and gold mines, lakes, rivers, creeks, churches, school districts, &c., &c. It is a Map alone worth the price of subscription, yet to every new subscriber paying one dollar and a half we will send the Map along with the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER from the present time up to the first of Jan. 1881. An extra edition of the Weekly for Dec. 4th, will be issued, so that parties wishing to procure the number commencing with the story can do so.

Subscribers in arrears who pay up their indebtedness, and pay one dollar and a half for the year 1880, will also be presented with a copy of the Map.

Let it be understood that this liberal offer will only apply to those who are not in arrears, and who have paid on or before the first of Jan., 1880, one year in advance for the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.

It is to be hoped that these liberal inducements will stimulate our friends throughout the Bay of Quinte District to extend the circulation of the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, the largest and generally acknowledged to be the best weekly journal published in Central Ontario.

The Sugar Question.

Although the *Globe* editorially speaks of a great monopoly in connection with the sugar trade in Canada, its commercial columns tell another tale, which we commend to its echoes in the press and to those other persons who believe the silly diatribes of the free trade organ. In its commercial reports of the 13th inst. it says:—"The grocery market is active and strong. Sugar is very firm; *Canadian refined, however, is selling at lower figures than American or British can be imported at:* some cargoes belonging to Montreal firms were sold in New York yesterday at more remunerative rates than they would have brought here." Our contemporary, as the *Mail* very well says, should either cease stealing codfish or wear a longer coat.

The following statistics, says the Montreal *Journal of Commerce*, may be found to throw a good deal of needed light upon the recent advances in the price of sugar. The stock in four principal Atlantic ports, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the 6th inst. was but 39,488 tons, against 67,751 tons corresponding date last year, and 88,301 tons the year before. The total receipts at the same ports from Jan. 1st to Nov. 6th, 1879, were 632,304 tons; 1878, 588,865 tons; 1877, 610,742 tons. The distribution, 1879, 643,589 tons; 1878, 569,344 tons; 1877, 548,326 tons. These figures mark the following changes this year as compared with last; stocks decreased 28,263 tons; receipts, 43,439 tons more; distribution, 74,245 tons more. Compared with 1877 the relation is, from the consumers point of view, still more disadvantageous to the current year; stock decreased 48,813 tons; receipts 21,562 tons more and distribution 95,263 tons more.

Sir Leonard Tilley, in his speech at Guelph, thus neatly showed up the falsity of the *Globe's* howls concerning the Montreal "monopoly," so called:—"In regard to the rise in sugar, an Opposition journal in New Brunswick declares that within the last month refined sugar had advanced \$2.80 and raw sugar \$3. Now, then, if the increase on the price of raw sugar has been greater than that on the refined, it has not been the refiner who has been taking advantage of the people, for he is giving us our refined sugar at a relatively lower price than raw sugar is sold for."

Grain Shipments.

The total shipments of grain from Belleville harbor thus far this season—and navigation may now be considered closed—is recorded in the books of the Harbor Master as follows:

Barley	292,569
Rye	136,208
Peas	21,977
Total,	450,754

The total shipments from this port last year amounted to 422,361, thus making a showing in favor of 1879 of 27,393 bushels.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.—A cable despatch of the 20th says:—"Between ten and eleven o'clock last night, Thomas Flagherty, a farmer residing at Monasterridan, near Ballaghderen County, Sligo, was dragged out of bed by a party of twenty men with their faces disguised. Having blind-folded their victim, they took him about fifty yards from the house, cut off a piece of his right ear, beat him unmercifully with a piece of bush, took away his gun, and there left him. He alleges the cause of the outrage to be that he had paid his rent before it was due. His landlord is Mr. McDermott, Q.C."

AT

BARBER, BRIGNALL & Co.'s.

OVER $50,000 WORTH OF

First Class Dry Goods

TO SELECT FROM.

The Largest, Choicest and Cheapest Retail Stock of Dry Goods between Toronto and Montreal.

DRESS GOODS.

We are now offering an immense lot of New Dress Goods which for VALUE and STYLE are unequalled in this City.

55 Pieces NEW PLAIN & FANCY DRESS GOODS, At 20 Cents per Yard, worth 30.

70 Pieces New Pompador Figures, Sateene Stripes, Camels Hair Suitings, Crepe de Italie and other Novelties in ten (10) different shades all at 25 cents per yard,—**much under regular value.**

Over 100 Pieces of the most attractive Novelties suitable for street and house dresses, including the New Materials so much used in COMBINATION DRESSES, all of which are selling at extremely low prices.

FRINGES, VELVETS, VELVETEENS AND BUTTONS, To Trim every Shade and Style of Goods.

SPECIAL BARGAIN!

—LAST WEEK WE SECURED—

1 CASE BLACK FRENCH CASHMERE,

In Bond in New York at an extraordinary low price.

We are selling them at 58 cents per yard, and guarantee them equal to anything in the City at 75 cents.

If you want a Black Cashmere Dress, remember you can get a REAL GOOD ONE at BARBER, BRIGNALL & Co's, for 58 cents per yard.

MILLINERY.

Great Attractions in our Millinery Department, New Trimmed Hats in all the leading Shapes and Styles at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50.

THE BEST IMPORTED FRENCH, ENGLISH & AMERICAN

Pattern Hats and Bonnets,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The Largest, Choicest, and Cheapest display of New Millinery WE HAVE EVER MADE.

ADDITIONAL CHEAP LINES.

All our immense stock of First Class Dry Goods has been marked at the lowest paying prices, and we have no hesitation in saying that no other house in the country gives their customers better value than we do.

First Class Value in the Woollen Department First Class Value in Wincies. First Class Value in Flannels. First Class Value in all kinds of Cottons and Linens.

First Class Value in Ladies Jackets and Ulster Cloths.

First Class Value in Black and Colored Silks, Velvets and Velveteens.

First Class Value in Fringes, Buttons, Kid and Cloth Gloves, Ribons, Corsets, Fingering, Yarns, Wool Hosiery, Frillings, Handkerchiefs and other seasonable goods.

REDUCED IN PRICE.

The balance of our imported German and French Mantles and Jackets have all been reduced in price, in order to clear them out this season.

☞ Jackets and Dresses made to order in the best of style and at moderate prices.

New Department.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!

The largest and most attractive stock of Carpets in the City; our prices are so low that we do not require to throw off from 10 to 15 cents per yard as some of our "importing friends" are in the habit of doing.

We cordially invite an inspection of our large stock, which will be found as choice and cheap as any Retail Stock in the Dominion.

BARBER, BRIGNALL & CO.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR,—In yesterday's dailies there appeared what was called the correct statement of the operation of last Friday upon Mrs. Rowe. It may be that those who inserted the articles know more than I do of the manner of performing the operations for ovarian tumors. To avoid newspaper controversies, I simply assert that an incision was made with a knife until the tumor was reached. The tumor was punctured, its contents drawn off, and the sack destroyed. If that is the operation of "tapping" I submit to better judgment, but advise the critics to be better posted before throwing their "falsehoods" broadcast.

T. E. ALLAN, M.D.

Belleville, Nov. 26.

—James Kelly was sent to gaol at Toronto for 30 days, for biting off one of Mary Dunn's fingers.

Business Notices.

RECEIVED.—Another consignment of "Elephant" Lead, which will be held at low figures. All the stock, Paints of all kinds, Brushes, Window Glass colored, figured and plain, Portland Cement, Plaster Paris, and the celebrated "Prime White" Coal Oil, which I sell at the same price as the ordinary quality, and deliver to any part of the City. ALBERT L. GEEN, agent for Edison's Absorbent Belt.

Special Notices.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.* 31-wly

Commercial.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, Nov. 27, 1879.

There was no change to note in the markets here to-day. Very little produce was offered for sale, as is generally the case on Wednesday.

Live hogs in Montreal are quoted at $4 50 to $4 75 per 100 lbs.

Good sheep are quoted at 4c to 4½c per lb., and are in request at $4 50 to $5.50 each,

Medium quality cattle at 3c to 3½c per lb. and good 4c to 4½ per lb.

In the receipts of cattle in the Montreal market on the 24th was one car of cattle by H. Dunham, Belleville.

In the New York market on Friday last, extra fine Canadian lambs sold as high as 6½c per lb.

FALL WHEAT—$1.20 to $1 25.
SPRING WHEAT—$1.20 to $1.25
BARLEY—No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 45c.
RYE—60c.
OATS—37c.
PEAS—58c to 60c.
BUCKWHEAT—50c.
MUTTON—4c to 5c per pound.
HAMS—9c. to 11c.
DRESSED HOGS—$4.50 to $5.00.
DRESSED BEEF—$3 00 to $4.00.
BUTTER—Roll, 18c to 20c
BUTTER—Tub, nominally 16c to 17c
EGGS—15c. to 20c. per dozen.
HIDES—$7.00
SHEEPSKINS (shearlings)—75c. to $1.
WOOL—20c per lb.
LARD—8c to 10c.
TALLOW—Rough, 4c
TALLOW—Rendered, 6.
CABBAGE—40c per doz.
POTATOES—70c to 75c per bag.
APPLES—45c to 75c per bag.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $6.00 per bbl.
FLOUR—Retail, $6.50 per bbl
HAY—$7 per ton.
CHICKENS—20c to 30c per pair.
DUCKS—30 to 50c per pair.
GEESE—35 to 40c.
TURKEYS—50c to $1.00.

MONTREAL MARKET.

MONTREAL, Nov. 26.—Flour, receipts 1,036 brls.; sales, 200 brls.; market is without animation, country orders which caused the demand have been filled and the last steamer of the season has left port. Yesterday's prices are continued as nominally unchanged. The few sales reported being at full rates. Quotations: Superiors, $5.95 to $6.00; extras $5.85 to $5.90; fancy $5.75 to $5.80; spring extra $5.70 to $5.75; superfine, $5.15 to $5.40; strong bakers, $6.00 to $6.25; fine, $5.00 to $5.10; middlings, $4 20 to $4.30; pollards, $3.25 to $3.25; Ontario bags, $2 80 to $2 85; city do. $3.00 to $3.05.

Sales—100 strong bakers $6.00; 100 spring extra $5 70; 100 choice superfine $5.60.

Grain—Wheat nominal; No. 2 Canada sp'g $1.30 to $1.31. Corn 56c in bond. Peas 75c, nominal. Oats quiet, 28 to 29c. Barley 60 to 70c. Rye, 75c. Oatmeal, $4.60 to $4.70. Cornmeal, $3.00.

Provisions—Butter market is quieter, only the choicest grades being outside figures; western 18 to 21c; Brockville and Morrisburg 21 to 25c; Eastern Townships, 22c to 26c; creamery, 27 to 29c. Cheese, 12 to 13c.

Pork—mess $14.50 to $15.00. Lard—Canadian 10½c; wes'n 10½ to 11c in pails. Dressed hogs, receipts small, $6.00 to $6.25. Hams 10½ to 11½c. Bacon, 9 to 9½c.

Ashes—pots $4.40 to $4.50 per 100 lbs.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Wheat, $1.19½ Dec.; 21½ Jan. Corn, 39¾c Nov., 39½ Dec., 39½ Jan., 43½ May. Oats, 33½c Nov., 32½ Dec., 32½ Jan., 35 to 36½ May. Pork, $10.19 Dec., $11.40 Jan., $11.60 Feb., $11.80 March. Lard, $6.75 Dec., $7.00 Jan., $7.15 Feb., $7.17 March.

OSWEGO MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Nov. 26, 1 p. m.—Wheat firm; sales of white state at $1.38. Corn steady; Duluth 57c. Barley firm; sales, 10,000 bus. Canada by sample at 83c.; 6,000 No. 1 Canada above grade at 85c; No. 1 bright Canada held at 93c; No 1 Canada 81c to 83c; No. 2 Canada, 76c. Rye quiet; Canada held at 78c in bond. Mill feed, shorts $15 to $16; ship stuffs $16 to $17; middlings $18 to $19 per ton.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

Gold 100.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

Cotton firm at 12 7-16c.

Flour quiet; receipts 22,000; sales 13,000, bbls. at $5.65 to $5.85. Superior state and wes. at $5.60 to $5.85; common to choice extra state at $5,60 to $5.90 do wes.

Rye flour dull at $4.05 to $5.25.

Wheat firm; spring firmer, winter ¼ to 1c lower, dull, very firm; receipts 220,000 bus.; sales 80.000 bus; for No. 2 red Nov. $1.46½.

Rye firm, at 90c to 91.

Corn without important change; receipts 95,000 bus.; sales 200,000 bus., at 59½c to 61½c.

Barley steady.

Oats steady; receipts 22,000 bus.; sales 33,000 bus. at 45½ to 47c. for mixed wes. and state; 45½ to 48½c for white do.

Pork firm unchanged.

Lard steadier, $8.30.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—4¼s, 8½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26th.—Cotton, active; firmer; uplands 6½; Orleans 7.

MARRIED.

On Nov. 24th, at St. Michael's Church, by the Rev. F. D. Farrelly, WM. PATERSON, Merchant, of this city, formerly of Toronto, to Miss CHARLOTTE, second daughter of John Bellair, of this city.

DIED.

At Belleville, Ont., on Tuesday, the 25th November, 1879, HENRIETTA HALLOWAY, wife of S. S. Wallbridge, Esq.

At Belleville, on the 26th inst., HELENA MARGARET, daughter of Mr. J. B. Weller, aged 6 yrs. 4 months and 5 days.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

JOB MOSES' PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous disorders to which the female constitution is subject. It invigorates the debilitated and delicate; and by regulating and strengthening the system, fortifies the youthful constitution for the duties of life, and when taken in middle of old age, proves a real blessing, and on the approach of Childbirth these Pills should be used for two or three weeks previous to confinement; the benefits to be derived are incalculable; they fortify the constitution, lessen the suffering during labor, prevent weakness of the organs, and enable the mother to perform her duties with comfort to her and child.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertions, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, the Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and, although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package. JOB MOSES, New York, *Sole Proprietor.*

$1.00 and 12½ cents postage, enclosed to Northrop and Lyman, Toronto, Ont., General Agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.

INVALIDS, do you wish to gather flesh, to acquire an appetite, to enjoy a regular habit of body, to obtain refreshing sleep, to feel and know that every fibre and tissue of your system is being braced and renovated? If so, commence at once and use the Quinine Wine prepared by Northrop & Lyman of Toronto, which in a short time you will find the whole system invigorated and strengthened. It is a well-known fact that Quinine has been acknowledged by the medicine faculty for many years as the best appetiser and tonic known. And for general debility, this combination will be found superior to all other preparations. And combined as it is with fine sherry wine and choice aromatics, it is made an agreeable and pleasant invigorator to the whole system. The properties of Quinine are a febrifuge tonic and antiperiodic. Small doses, frequently repeated, strengthen the pulse, increase muscular force, and invigorate the tone of the nervous system. The peculiar operation of this medicine in general debility and as an appetiser, has undergone long and close observation, and it is believed it will never fail, if properly and judiciously administered, unless other diseases predominate of a different character. Persons of weak constitution may take it without the least difficulty, as it strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, and seldom requires more than one or two bottles to effect a decided benefit, as it contains nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Remember to ask for the "Quinine Wine prepared by N[illegible] & Lyman, Toronto," and we are sure you [illegible] be satisfied that you have full value for your [illegible]. [illegible] all Medicine De[illegible]

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 27.

LOCAL NEWS.

SPECIAL SERVICES.—Special services are being held in the Kingston Road Methodist Church this week.

NEW TRIAL REFUSED.—In the case of O'Hare vs. Lancashire Insurance Company, the rule nisi for a new trial has been refused.

RECOVERING.—Joseph De Clare, the Grand Trunk brakesman who was injured at the station here lately, is reported to be recovering.

CORRECTION.—We understand there was a mistake in our information received from Dr. Allen, respecting the so-called removal of a tumor from Mrs. John Rowe.

MINING MACHINERY.—The new machinery for the Gatling Gold Mining Company, which has been manufactured at Brown's foundry, has been shipped. It weighs in all about seven tons.

LAW EXAMINATIONS.—Amongst the matriculants at the recent law examinations at Osgoode Hall were Messrs. F. H. Phippen, J. C. Drewry and F. L. Brock, of Albert University.

FALL WHEAT.—More than double the breadth of land is sown in fall wheat this year than was sown last year. So far the prospect of a good fall wheat harvest next season is excellent.

PRINCE EDWARD RAILWAY.—We learn from the Picton *Gazette* that the traffic on the P. E. Railway is so great as to create an agreeable surprise to the railway officials as well as to the whole community.

APPOINTMENT.—The Police Commissioners met on Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of appointing a police constable, in place of George Logan, resigned. John S. Marsh was selected from amongst the numerous applicants.

$50,000.—It will be seen by advertisement that Messrs. Barber, Brignall & Co., advertise rare bargains in this week's issue. There is $50,000 worth of goods to select from, embracing a great variety of choice goods at remarkably low prices.

THE INDIAN LANDS.—The Warden and the County Solicitor left for Ottawa on Tuesday night, with the object of interviewing the Minister of the Interior and endeavoring to have the difficulty in reference to the Indian Lands in Tyendinaga settled.

SHIPMENT OF HAY.—The Messrs. Lingham are about to commence the shipment of hay hence to Boston. They will take a pressing machine and press the hay at farmers' barn, and will ship so England, provided a low enough rate of freight can be obtained.

THE GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY AND PETERBORO.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, Toronto, on the 21st, Cameron Q. C., obtained a rule *nisi* for a *mandamus* to compel the corporation of Peterboro to issue debentures for $75,000 as a bonus to the railway.

BARLEY SHIPMENTS.—The Picton *Gazette* says:—"Mr. J. M. Squier has shipped 37 cars of barley from Wellington to Chicago this season. He expects to ship 100 car loads in all, and between vessels and cars will ship from this port by the expiration of of the present month, 160,000 bushels."

THE CATTLE TRADE.—Mr. Fred. Lingham intends shortly to proceed to Halifax with a view of making arrangements for shipping Canadian cattle to England from that port. If successful this will not interfere with the firm's shipments of American cattle, as they have steamers chartered for that purpose.

A safe and faithful travelling companion, SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER.

AFTER THEM.—Mr. Wm. Johnson, Inspector of Weights and Measures for this District, paid an official visit to the market on Saturday, and created considerable consternation amongst some of the dealers on it. It is not likely that some of the measures that have been so long seen on the market will ever be there again, Mr. Johnson having sent them to "where the woodbine twineth."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Wm. Hall, son of George Hall, formerly of this city, while driving in Trenton on Tuesday, was seriously hurt by his horse—a spirited animal—running away and throwing him out of his cutter. His friends fear that he will lose the sight of one of his eyes, but we trust he may escape with less serious injuries.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning the Grand Junction train was delayed for some hours by an accident which happened two miles south of Stirling. Owing to the spreading of a rail the engine left the track and was followed by the three following cars, the other portion of the train remaining on the metals. Some damage was done to the engine and tender, the accident being altogether of a trifling character.

THE TRENT VALLEY CANAL SCHEME.—A despatch from Ottawa on the 24th says:—"It appears that while in the city recently Mr. Hector Cameron, M. P., waited upon the Minister of Public Works in regard to the Trent Valley Canal scheme. A petition has been prepared for presentation to the Minister of Public Works and the House of Commons in reference to the scheme."

PRINCE EDWARD RAILWAY.—This road is doing a fair business, with favorable prospects. For the first three weeks' running of the road, namely from October 27th to November 15th, 1,273 ordinary passengers and 585 excursionists were carried, making a total of 1,858. During the same period 461 tons of freight was carried over the line. This is good business for a new road.

A GOOD MOVE.—The Peterborough *Review* says:—"An association is being organized in Belleville for the purpose of discouraging bar-room drinking. The members are to pledge themselves not to drink any alcoholic beverage whatever in any bar-room, saloon or restaurant in the city under any pretext whatever. The growing popularity of lager beer and the initiation of such associations are steps in the right direction.

OBITUARY.—We regret to have to record the death on Tuesday morning last, of Wm. Dempsey, of Ameliasburg, at the advanced age of 82 years. The deceased was one of the pioneers of Prince Edward County, and was one of the first District Councilors of Prince Edward District. He was the first Reeve elected for the Township of Ameliasburg, and was well known and highly respected throughout the County. He leaves behind him two sons, Mr. P. C. Dempsey and Mr. W. R. Dempsey, and two daughters, Mrs. Bryant and Mrs. Drewry.

THE IRON ORE TRADE.—The Montreal *Gazette* of the 25th says:—"A few days ago we reprinted from the *Madoc Review* a paragraph to the effect that the Grand Trunk Company were unable to supply all the cars required for the ore traffic from Madoc, and that at the present time, all along the line of the Grand Trunk, the Company's carrying capacity was taxed to its utmost. We are requested to state that the cars required for this ore business are of a particular class, of which the Company has only a limited supply; that in order to meet the requirements of this new industry they have made special exertions which they were not under any obligations to do; that had the Company known in seasonable time, and been able to determine what would be required of them, they would have provided additional cars. It is manifestly unfair to expect the Grand Trunk Company in a week or two to provide an extra number of cars of a special class to work a traffic which has just sprung into existence, and the success and consequently the permanence of which even those most interested in it could not guarantee for any length of time. Corporations cannot, any more than individuals, be expected to put their capital into providing machinery for which eight or nine months in the year they may have no employment, and still less into the purchase of cars for which after a few weeks' experience they may never have any further use."

BROCK & CO.—A visit to the establishment of this firm, No. 279 Front Street, will convince anyone that it is one of the first of its kind in the district. The store, operating, printing and solar rooms are appropriately fitted up with such requisite appliances as the operations of their trade warrant. In the large show window are a great variety of photographs of various sizes and styles, as well as a number of enlarged pictures in water colors and ink. The store is attractively set off, with photographs, pictures and scenery attractions on the walls, whilst the shelves are filled with an endless array of albums, gilt, velvet, walnut and composition frames of unique patterns. The entire floor is carpeted to the rear, and a large and handsome mirror is placed at the farther end for the convenience of patrons and visitors. There are two dressing rooms, one for the use of ladies and the other for gentlemen, both are appropriately supplied with the usual requisites. In the first operating room are the back grounds—a parlor and a rustic scene—from the pencil of Seavey, of New York, three operating chairs, &c. The second operating room, which is specially adapted for taking children's photos, has a neat winter scene and other necessary attractions. The printing room is by itself and is so arranged that by a swivel it turns with the sun. The solar room contains an instrument valued at $100, and here the process of enlarging is done. With such excellent appointments as this firm possesses it is no wonder that a large and flourishing trade is being done by them and as their work is only to be seen to be appreciated, a call on this firm will well repay the visitor.

SHEEP.—The shipment of sheep hence to the United States has this year reached much larger proportions than ever before. The number shipped per Grand Trunk Railway was nearly 2,000, while a large number went forward by steamer.

PRINCE EDWARD RAILWAY.—A change in the time table of this railway comes into effect this day. The trains will thereafter leave Trenton Junction at 7:30 a. m. and 1 p. m., instead of at 7:05 a. m. and 12 noon; and trains will leave Picton at 9:45 a. m. and 4 p. m., instead of at 9:20 a. m. and 3:40 p. m. respectively.

A POWERFUL ENGINE.—One of the six wheeled freight engines which were lately put on the Grand Trunk has made several trips here and has proved itself a perfect leviathan in strength. It started for the west yesterday morning with twenty-nine loaded cars. An ordinary freight engine takes only eighteen loaded cars, so the strength of the new monster can thus be imagined.

MARL.—A gentleman who has lately purchased some land which holds a deposit of marl, has arranged to ship fifteen cars, forming a vessel load, of that material. The deposit, which is of the finest quality, is situated in the township of Huntingdon. Should the price realized prove satisfactory, a large trade in this material will no doubt be opened up, as there are numerous marl beds in the country near the line of the railway.

BAD ANCHORAGE.—The anchorage at South Bay—the only shelter from southwest and westerly gales, between Kingston and Presqu' Isle—proves to be insecure after all. A few days ago a schooner dragged her anchors there and went ashore in a dangerous situation. The inside route *via* the proposed Murray Canal, would afford perfect security from winds blowing from any direction. We hope the Government will give due weight to these considerations.

MR. GREELY HEARD FROM.—The Picton *Times* says:—"A recent number of the Kansas City *Times* contains an article on Sir Francis Hincks which shows that the writer is conversant with Canadian political history. It appears it was written by Mr. Absalom Greeley, ex-M. P. P. and ex-Sheriff of Prince Edward County. Mr. Greeley wielded the pen of a ready writer when here and it is evident his "right hand has not yet forgot its cunning," as a Belleville contemporary puts it.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—The celebration of this time honored festival will be held in Belleville on Monday next, as the anniversary happens this year to fall on Sunday. The St. Andrew's Society will assemble at their new Hall, in the new Robertson block, at 2 o'clock p. m. and proceed in procession, headed by their piper, to St. Andrew's Church, where the Rev. Mr. McLean, one of the Society's Chaplains, will preach the annual sermon. In the evening a public dinner will be held in the Dafoe House, chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. All Scotchmen and sons of Scotchmen are invited to join in the procession.

A REMARKABLE MONTH. — February, 1880, will be a very remarkable month. It will have *five* Sundays. This honor falls to the lot of only *three* years in the present century, namely, 1824, 1852, 1880. From these numbers, it would seem that there are five Sundays in February once in 28 years, but this is not the case. 1880 plus 28 is 1908, but February will not have the leap year. The years will be 1920, 1948 and 1976. How many of our readers, we wonder, could tell why it is 1920, and not 1908.

THE LATE ROBBERY.—It has been learned that on Saturday night last two men—strangers—hired a team of horses and a buggy from a livery stable in Trenton, and returned them on the following morning. They walked to the station, each carrying a parcel done up in oilcloth, and took the morning express for the west. These were beyond doubt the men who robbed Mr. Costello's store, and the parcels they carried were the stolen silks. That the robbers are experts from Toronto is certain, and it now rests with the police of that city to capture them.

GOLD MINING.—Preparations for mining on an extensive scale are being made at the Gatling mine. Messrs. G. & J. Brown shipped to the Gatling mine yesterday a bed for crusher weighing 3 tons, also jaws weighing 2,500 lbs. and two wheels weighing 1,700 lbs. Total cost, $700. They are also making for the same mine an iron floor 12 x 9,—iron sills for roasting furnace and nine sills for the iron floor, weighing 2,020 lbs. They have also in course of construction a steam-pump, a small cylinder steam winch, and a skip for hoisting ore out of the mine.

DIME NOVELS.—Here are some of the effects of dime novel reading, books which ought to be driven from every respectable book-store in the country. It is a telegram from London, Ont., of date Nov., 16. "Two youths, sons of wealthy and influential parents, a few days ago absconded for the purpose of seeking their fortune, but were overtaken at Clifton, and brought back. They had stolen between them about $150, with which extra clothing and revolvers had been procured; they intended to buy a ship and become pirates. they had bought no less than nine revolvers. One hundred dollars of the stolen money was found on them, and restored to the owners. The boys are aged about twelve years, and imbibed their ideas of life from the pernicious novels of the period."

THE LATEST RAT EXTERMINATOR.—The latest expedient for ridding a house of rats, is furnished by a writer in the *Scientific American*, who says:—"We clean our premises of these detestable vermin by making the whitewash yellow with copperas and covering the stones and rafters in the cellar with a thick coat of it. In every crevice where a rat might tread, we put the crystals of the copperas, and scatter the same in the corners of the floor. The result was a perfect stampede of rats and mice. Since that time not a footfall of either rats or mice has been heard about the house. Every spring a coat of the same yellow wash is given to the cellar as a purifier as well as a rat exterminator, and no typhoid, dysentery, or fever attacks the family."

METEORS.—Prof. Richard A. Proctor, in a lecture recently delivered in New York, presented a curious theory with regard to the origin of meteors, which, in his opinion, are masses thrown off by comets in their passage. The meteoric showers, he explained, are coincident with the earth's crossing the track of these erratic luminaries. As the earth enters the pathway of a comet on the 27th inst., he predicts a fine display of meteors on that occasion. Another hypothesis with regard to those meteorites which are not supposed to originate from comets, is that they have been thrown off from the earth by explosions during the period when the globe was a fiery mass. The present condition of the sun presents an analogy, as a perpetual series of explosions is now taking place there, projecting masses of matter for immense distances.

BRANCH LINE TO TWEED.—Mr. Luttrell, Superintendent of the Grand Junction and Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company, with John White Esq., M. P., Mr. J. C. Jamieson, of this office, and the appointed deputation from Hungerford and Tweed, made an inspection of the proposed branch line from Crookston to Tweed on Tuesday, and, we understand, were very much gratified with the investigation. The proposition of the Railway authorities we believe to be this; if the Municipalities interested will grade and tie the road, the Railway Company will ballast iron, equip and run it. There is no doubt, from the feeling manifested, that immediate steps will be taken by the people of that section of country to secure the Road. It will be seen by advertisement in the Ontario *Gazette* that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario at its next sitting to allow the Township of Hungerford to make an arrangement with the owners of the Belleville and North Hastings Railway for the construction of this branch.

VERY COMMENDABLE.—The card of Mr. H. A. Thompson, which appears in another column, explains itself, and speaks emphatically in favor of property owners insuring with the Royal Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Hamilton, represented in this city by our esteemed citizen, Mr. F. M. Clarke, who is also agent for the Standard Fire Insurance Company, whose interests, we believe, are chiefly under the same directorate and management. The policy of these companies is to pay all just and honest losses with the utmost promptness and with the least possible inconvenience to claimants, while all fraudulent claims are and ever will be determinedly resisted. The policy which is well illustrated in the promptness and liberality displayed by the company in the case of Mr. Thompson, must commend itself to all persons requiring the protection afforded by Fire Insurance. Mr. Thompson effected his insurance ($1,000) through Mr. Clarke's agency on the 10th inst., Mr. R. H. Jarvis, the company's Inspector, being in the city, inspected and approved of the risk. The property was destroyed on the 21st, the loss adjusted and paid in full on the 24th. We think the caption of this article is highly appropriate when applied to the conduct of this company.

THE BARLEY MARKET.—The Oswego *Palladium* of Monday says:—"The market during last week was quiet, at about previous quotations. The sales aggregated 68,500 bu., prices closing at about 90a92c for No. 1 bright Canada, 80c for No. 1, and at 75a76c for No. 2. The receipts for the week were 429,168 bu., and shipments by canal 202,345 bu. Since Nov. 1st, and to Saturday, 70,507 bu., have been shipped by rail. The total receipts of new crop barley from Canada to same date aggregate 9,436,200 bu., against 2,492,477 [illegible], for the corresponding period in 1878, showing an increase this season of 942,728 bu. The amount of barley on the canal from lake ports for tide water, Friday noon, was 604,487 bu., of which 551,962 bu., were shipped from Oswego, and 52,525 bu., from Buffalo. At corresponding time last year the supply on the canal from lake ports was 253,225 bu."

A GOOD PLAN. [illegible] LAWRENCE & Co., 55 Exchange Place, New York.

South Hastings Teachers' Institute.

The semi-annual meeting of this Institute was held in the Central School buildings on Friday and Saturday, 14th and 15th inst. The chair was occupied by J. Johnston, I. P. S., President of the Institute.

After the usual routine of business had been disposed of, the report of the delegate to the Provincial Association was received and adopted.

"Algebra," by Prof. Dawson, was the first subject taken up. He said that generally speaking this subject was very badly taught throughout the world, because teachers rely too much on the text-book and do not give enough mental drill. He believed Algebra to be a better intellectual exercise than mental arithmetic. He then explained the signs, indices and a number of the more difficult problems in factoring.

"Mistakes in Teaching," by Jas. Hughes, Esq., I. P. S. Toronto, was the next subject. He said that is a mistake to allow whispering during school hours, or to allow pupils to assist or to copy from each other. It is also a mistake not to have order, or to suppose that silence is order. To be successful a teacher should never be variable in his temper, and should avoid speaking in too high a tone of voice. It is a mistake to question in rotation, or to designate the pupil before asking the question, or to repeat a question as written, as these methods are putting a premium on inattention. He also said it was a mistake to assign a lesson without explaining it, or to assign too much, and teachers should not make work too easy, as the more difficulties the teachers get the pupils to overcome themselves the better teaching they are doing. In general pupils should be required to give full answers to questions, particularly those that require some little thought before an answer is given. Children should be encouraged to do all that they can for themselves.

"History, what it is, and how to teach it," formed the subject of a very interesting and instructive discourse by Dr. Wright, of Albert University. It would be useless in a short sketch like this to attempt even a synopsis of the many excellent things said by the Doctor both as regard methods of teaching and things to be taught in this important subject.

After some remarks from Mr. Hughes, Prof. Dawson, Mr. Hicks, and some others a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the Doctor for his able address.

"Industrial drawing," by Mr. Hughes, was the next subject. He said he considered it one of the most important but one that is taught of all the subjects on the Common School programme. He then gave his method of teaching this subject, showing that it is very easily taught and readily understood by the pupil.

"Geography," by Mr. Hughes, was the next subject. He said that there are more mistakes made in teaching this subject than any other, as pupils are too frequently required to learn definitions and geographical terms that they have no conception of. He recommended teachers to have the pupils draw outline maps of each country, taught also to cut out a shape of each country from paper, and to give object lessons on the world, its motions, day and night, &c. He advised them to get the pupils to do as much as they can for themselves, as they will remember what they have done longer than what they have seen done.

"Elementary Arithmetic," by Mr. Osborne, of Shannonville, was the next subject. He said he would endeavor to secure 1st accuracy, 2nd neatness, 3rd despatch, in all arithmetical calculations. He would not let the pupil leave the addition table, and the same with each of the simple rules, and would give plenty of practical quesions both mental and slate. He did not believe that too much mental drill could be given in these rules.

In the discussion that followed part was taken by Messrs. Hughes, Irwin, Dafoe and others.

Mr. Hughes delivered a lecture in the City Hall in the evening to a large audience subject "The Kindergarten."

"Phonic reading," by Mr. Hughes was the first subject taken up on Saturday morning. He said that the subject was divided into two parts, 1st word recognition 2nd reading. The proper way to teach reading to junior classes is by imitation, the teacher reading the sentence and the pupil reading it afterwards. He then proceeded to explain the phonic method of teaching word recognition, which he considered was a better plan than the "Look and Say" method now in use, as children would not be burdened with the names of letters as well as the sounds, as the names are of no use until the spelling is introduced.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered by the Association to Mr. Hughes for his excellent discourses on the various subjects that he had taken up during the Association.

A motion to the following effect was moved and carried unanimously;

Resolved,—That in the opinion of the Institute it would be in the interest of Education in the Province of Ontario if the Minister would authorize Kirkland and Scott's Arithmetic for the use of public schools.

The Institute then adjourned.

Attempt at Burglary.

BOLD BURGLARS.

THE POST OFFICE ENTERED.

A more than ordinarily bold attempt was made to burglarize the Post Office last Friday night, which fortunately proved without profit to the thieves.

The clerks in the post office leave the office ordinarily from 8 to 9 o'clock in the evening. Last night as usual they left the office shortly after 8 o'clock, and on their return shortly before 9 o'clock they were surprised to find that the lock of the side door to the office had BEEN PICKED by some person or persons who evidently understood the business and had disappeared before their return.

An examination revealed that the thieves had made a hurried search of the office for plunder, as a mail bag of papers was found emptied on the floor.

The safe bore evidence of having been attempted, but the time was so short that their efforts to break it open were fortunately without avail.

No doubt the thieves had calculated on the chances of the safe door being left open during the accustomed short absence of the clerks in the evening, when they would have made a successful haul.

So far nothing of value has been missed.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Thompson's Sash Factory and Two Buildings Burned.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Losses and Insurance.

About 2 o'clock on Friday morning, whilst a strong north-wester was blowing and the air was more keenly and cuttingly cold than it had been this season previously, a loud and persistent alarm was rung from the bell in the City Hall tower, denoting that a large fire was in progress. A bright light near the lower bridge showed that the flames were raging there, and the engines were brought promptly to the scene, which proved to be the stone building in which Mr. H. A. Thompson carries on business as a sash factory. There was great difficulty in procuring water, as the river, on the bank of which the factory stands, is at this point shallow and the water is at present low. Precious time had in consequence to be wasted, and in the meantime the fire, which had a great quantity of highly inflammable material to feed upon, had obtained complete mastery of the building in which it originated, and had spread to a brick dwelling house closely adjoining, which is owned by Mr. James Cummins and was tenanted by Mr. John McKinnon. The latter gentleman, his wife and child, had a narrow escape, as they only succeeded in making their exit from the house a few minutes before the flames reached their sleeping apartment.

At length a supply of water was procured, and the firemen, who worked with great energy despite the extreme cold, and were well directed, succeeded in subduing the fire, but not until the factory had been completely gutted and all its contents destroyed, whilst the greatest part of Mr. McKinnon's furniture, and effects were saved. The flames also were prevented from spreading to another dwelling of the same character, likewise owned by Mr. Cummins and occupied by Mr. Thomas Creeper.

After some hours' hard work, the firemen retired, satisfied that the fire had been got completely under; but at about 7 o'clock they were again called out. Some coals must have lodged in Mr. Creeper's premises, and this building also suffered very great damage before the fire could be extinguished, No. 2 engine being employed for about two hours.

The origin of this fire, which is one of the most disastrous that has occurred in the city for a length of time, is unknown. Mr. Thompson states that, as is usual with him every evening, he went through his factory last night at about half past ten and found the fires out and all apparently well. He states his loss at $8,000, on which he has insurance amounting to $1,650 in the Lancashire, $750 in the British American and $1,000 in the Royal.

Mr. Cummins estimates his loss on buildings at $1,750, insured in the Lancashire for $1,200. He states that his buildings would have been saved had water been procurable at once, but that both engines were out of order and it was fully one hour after the arrival of the engines before water was thrown on the flames.

Mr. McKinnon's loss was about $100 on furniture, on which he had no insurance.

Mr. Creeper was out of town, but we are informed had no insurance. The extent of his loss could not be learned.

We hope that now, the Fire Committee will cause the erection of a fire stand in the vicinity of the foot bridge, where a sufficient depth of water can be had at all times. With such a stand last night, a great delay might have been prevented and much valuable property saved.

The Greatest Remedy Ever Discovered.

Quinine is considered the greatest remedy known, but we believe it has its equal, if not its peer, in the product of Cod Fish. Nothing has been discovered to equal Cod Liver Oil as a builder and sustainer of the body in Consumption and all Wasting Disorders; but its usefulness is impaired by its nauseous properties. In SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL this objection is entirely overcome, and combined with the HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA it is the most valuable remedy ever discovered.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Females suffering from pain and weakness will derive great comfort and strength from the use of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster. Where children are affected with whooping cough, ordinary coughs or colds or weak lungs, it is the one and only treatment they should receive. This article contains new medicinal elements such as is found in no other remedy in the same form. It is far superior to common porous plasters, liniments, electrical appliances and other external remedies. It relieves pain at once, strengthens and cures where other plasters will not even relieve. For LAME AND WEAK BACK, Rheumatism, Kidney disease and all local aches and pains it is also the best known remedy. Ask for Benson's Capcine Plaster and take no other. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

St. Andrew's Day.

THE St Andrew's Society of the County of Hastings will celebrate the Anniversary of Scotias' Patron Saint on MONDAY, DECEMBER 1st. The Society will assemble at their Hall in Robertson Block at 2 o'clock sharp, and proceed in procession (headed by their piper) to St. Andrew's Church, where a sermon will be preached by Rev. M. W. McLean. All Scotchmen and their descendants are cordially invited to join the celebration.

DINNER

At the Dafoe House in the evening. Chair taken at 8 o'clock.

D. M. WATERS, Secretary. W. H. PONTON, President.
November 26, 1879. wAdlt

Prompt in Every Respect.

ON the 10th instant I applied through Mr. F. M. Clarke, Insurance Agent, of this City, for $1,000 insurance on my planing mill and machinery therein. Mr. R. H. Jarvis, Inspector of the Standard Fire Insurance Company, being in the City at the time, inspected and approved of the risk. On the morning of the 21st the premises were totally destroyed by fire, whereby I sustained a loss of over $7,000. While the fire was raging, the Company's Adjuster arrived in the City and witnessed the destruction of the property. To-day my claim has been adjusted and paid in full.

My thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the Company. I would also say in this connection, that this was the last risk placed on my property, and the first one paid.

H. A. THOMPSON.
Belleville, 24th Nov., 1879. 1t

Girl Wanted.

A GIRL for Laundry work, and to milk a few cows. Wages, $8 00 a month to a suitable person. Apply to the Housekeeper at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville. d21w1t

FOR SALE,

A BOILER 4-horse power Engine, pumps, shafting, pulleys, and hangings complete. Apply to

JOHN FORIN, Office Hotel Street.
Belleville, Nov. 19, 1879. d&w1m

STRAYED,

CAME into the enclosure of John Ward 2nd c n. Sidney, a Red Cow with one broken horn. The owner can have same by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN WARD.
Sidney, Nov. 24th, 1879. 42w3t

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber two Yearlings and one Spring Colt. One yearling an iron grey, the other a dark bay. Spring colt a black. The finder will be rewarded by notifying

WILLIAM BLEECKER.
Belleville, Nov. 20th, 1876. 42wtf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale three-fourths of Lot No. 21, 3rd Con. Rawdon. For further particulars apply on the premises, to

JOHN JOHNSON, Brinkworth P.O.
Rawdon, Nov. 19, 1879. 42wtf

Notice to Creditors.

IN pursuance of chapter 107, sec. 34, Revised Statutes of Ontario, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any debt or claim upon or affecting in any way the Estate of William Cadman, late of the Township of Thurlow in the County of Hastings, Farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 5th day of October, 1879, at said Township of Thurlow, are hereby required to send in full particulars of their and each of their claims to William P. Hudson or William A. Chapman, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased (Probate of said last Will and Testament having been granted to them on the thirteenth day of November, 1879, by the Surrogate Court of the County of Hastings), directed to them or one of them post paid to their address, Roslin P. O., on or before the 1st day of January, 1880, at the expiration of which time the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons or parties entitled thereto, having regard to the debts and claims only of which the said Executors shall then have had notice.

And the said Executors under the provisions of the said Statute will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any persons or parties of whose debt or claim they shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated the 19th day of November A. D. 1879.

WILLIAM P. HUDSON, WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN, Executors of said deceased. wtd

FOR SALE, CHOICE FARM,

OF ONE HUNDRED acres, in first class condition, 16 miles from Belleville, in the Township of Huntingdon, close to the Town Hall, 2 miles from Church and School House, with capital roads on all sides; 65 to 70 acres cleared, remainder in good hardwood bush, except 4 or 5 acres of cedar swamp. The buildings embrace a good frame house, 28 x 20, with kitchen and woodhouse 28 x 40; also good frame barn, stabling for eight cows at least, and outbuildings. The place is well watered; a good well close to the house, and two springs, one in rear of the property, the other close to the barn for watering stock all the year round. A garden in first class condition, growing strawberries, grapes, &c. One of the

FINEST ORCHARDS

in the County, embracing Apples, Cherries, Plums, Gages, Pears, &c. The farm is excellent barley land; property in fact, the

BEST 100 ACRES

in that vicinity. Title indisputable. Possession at once.

A bargain is offered, as the place must be sold before Christmas.

Apply to BELL & PONTON, Vendor's Solicitors.
Belleville, 24th Nov., 1879. w4td3jaw

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario at the next sitting thereof, for an Act to authorize the Township of Hungerford in the County of Hastings to make an arrangement with the owners of the Belleville and North Hastings Railway for the construction of a branch from some point on said Railway to the village of Tweed, and to authorise said owners to make said branch in such terms and conditions and with such aid as the parties may agree upon.

ROBERT GORDON.
November 19, 1879. 42wtf

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure the 1st of November, on lot No. 13, in the 1st concession of Huntingdon, a red Cow, with brockle face. The owner will pay charges and take her away.

OWEN R. KETCHESON.
Huntingdon, Nov. 12, 1879. 41w2t

STRAYED.

From the premises of Peter Fargy, lot No. 3 in the 10th con. of Huntingdon, sometime in June last, a Bright Red Yearling Heifer with slight cut in left ear. Any person leaving information of the whereabouts of the same will be rewarded.

Address PETER FARGY, West Huntingdon, P. O.
Belleville, Nov. 19. 41w2t

STRAYED

INTO my enclosure, 1st con, lot 32, North Range, Tyendinaga, a Red Cow, with white spot in forehead. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL. 40-w3t

Stray Sheep.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, lot 32 and part 33, 1st con Sidney, about Oct. 27th, 1879, a white yearling ewe with a long tail and a string around its neck.

The owner can have property upon paying charges.

C. W. YOUNG.
Sidney, Oct. 11, 1879. 3t

FARM FOR SALE.

100 ACRES, Lot 39, second concession of Tyendinaga, nearly all cleared and under good state of cultivation. Good frame house, barn, drive house and outbuildings. Seven miles from Napanee, on good gravel road. Terms easy to suit purchasers.

For particulars apply on the premises to THOMAS MURPHY.
Tyendinaga, Oct. 2, 1878. 34w3m

West Huntingdon Cheese Factory

THE Annual Meeting of the above Factory will be held in the Factory, on Tuesday, December 2nd, 1879, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for election of Directors, paying dividend, and other general business.

JAS. HAGGERTY, President.
J. M. ASHLEY, Sec'y.
Nov. 17, 1879. 41w2t

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of Enterprise Cheese Company will be held at the factory, November 29th, 1879, at 10 a. m.

THOMAS J. FAIR, President.
Nov. 18, 1879. 41w2t

STRAINED HONEY,

SOLD AT

L. W. Yeomans & Co.'s, Chemists and Druggists.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Important to Tea Drinkers.

WE held a very large lot of Teas on hand at the time of the late rise, and intend giving our trade the benefit of still continuing to buy

CHEAP TEA.

We also hold a large lot of

SUGARS AND FRUITS,

purchased before the rise, which we are selling at very low prices.

Tobaccos Cheaper than Ever.

Remember the place, Front Street, opposite Foot Bridge.

W. TEMPLETON, Jr.

TO THE TRADE.

We have in connection with our other business a Wholesale Department, in which we can offer and sell Goods as low as can be sold by any wholesale house in Canada. A call solicited.

W. TEMPLETON, Jr.

WOOL KNIT GOODS.

WE have imported direct from England a beautiful lot of Knit Goods, and are selling them very cheap. We respectfully invite the attention of Ladies to these Goods, feeling confident they are as cheap as can be found elsewhere.

Wool Squares and Ties from 20c.
Wool Clouds from 40c.
Wool Breakfast Shawls from 45c.

INFANTS' BOOTEES, MITTS, HOODS, HATS, &c., &c., VERY CHEAP AT NATHAN JONES'.

DRESS GOODS.

Do not buy old dress goods that are marked down in price. Our Dress Goods at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, are NEW Goods—made for this winter's trade—and are splendid quality and good color. Call and see them.

Nathan Jones, 364 Front St., Belleville.

SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS AND WHERE TO GET THEM.

YARD WIDE LYBSTER MILLS GREY COTTON at 8cts. per yard, sold elsewhere at 10 cents.

A First class TICKING at 15 cents per yard. Sold elsewhere at 20c.

A splendid line of DRESS GOODS at 10 and 12½c, worth 20 and 30c.

TAPESTRY CARPETS at 60c. per yard; sold elsewhere at 75c. per yard.

Ladies' BRAID PINS at 20c. Sold elsewhere at 25 and 30c.

AT THE GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

HOUSE AND LOT, situated on Lemoine Street, off College Street. The lot consists of four acres of good land, suitable for market garden; a barn on the premises. Apply to

R. PURDY, Auctioneer, &c., Next door to the Post Office.
November 1, 1879. 1wd-1mw

CUT STONE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish Cut Stone of any description at lower rates than can be had elsewhere.

JACOB NICHOLSON, Stone Cutter, yard, Octavia St., near No. 2 School House, West Belleville.
40-1yw

MANHOOD RESTORED. Prescription Free. For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

WHO WANTS A FARM WHERE FARMING PAYS BEST. 300000 Acres Rich Farming Lands [illegible] at from $2 to $8 per acre [illegible] 200,000 [illegible] O. M. BARNES, Lansing, Mich. [illegible] FAR WEST.

For Sale or To Let.

THE undersigned offers for sale or to let a house and lot at Hayden's Corners, in connection with which there is a harness shop. There is a small barn and good water on the premises. A garden and pasture lot will be let or sold with the premises. Apply to

WM. McMASTER, Sidney, Belleville P. O.
12-wtf

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable farm known as the Stewart Farm, being lot number twenty in the eighth concession of the Township of Sidney, 200 acres, situated within one mile of the thriving village of Stirling and Grand Junction Railway Station, of which about one hundred and fifty acres is cleared in good shape for cultivation. The whole of the said farm is well watered and also enclosed with fence. Terms reasonable.

For further information apply to GEO. D. DICKSON, Barrister, Belleville.
Belleville, Nov. 19. 41w4t

For Sale or Exchange for a Farm,

THAT valuable City property situated in Belleville, now known as the Morton Terrace, in West Belleville, consisting of six new brick tenements, all in good repair, and well rented. Terms easy.

Apply to DENMARK & NORTHRUP, Barristers, Belleville.
Feb. 10, 1879. d6wtf

$55.66 Agents' Profit per Week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. $4 Outfit free. Montreal Novelty Co., Montreal, P. Q.

For Service.

A THOROUGHBRED Berkshire Boar, "Royal Prince," bred from imported stock. Price for service, $1.

Also the Boar "Waverley" (58), sire Lord Hampton (47), Dam, Sallie 13th (76), by Royal Tom, G. Dam, Sallie 12th (55), by England's Glory, G. G. Dam, Sallie 10th (43), by Young England Imp't. Price for service, $2.

JOHN HAGERMAN, Lot 29, 3rd con. Sidney.
April 15, 1879. 10y

CHANCERY SALE OF VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY IN THE Township of Marmora AND COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

PURSUANT to the order made in the cause of Rankin *vs.* Close, and with the approbation of Thomas Wardlaw Taylor, Esq., Master in ordinary of said Court, there will be offered for sale at

PUBLIC AUCTION

by F. W. Coate & Co., at their Auction Rooms, King Street East, Toronto, on

SATURDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF DECEMBER

next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in one parcel, the following lands: Being the north half and the south half of the south half of lot number six, in the ninth concession of the said Township of Marmora containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less.

This mining property has been partly developed by a shaft sunk on the north half to the depth of about seventy-five feet and is in the immediate neighborhood of the Dean & Williams mine, one of the most valuable mines in that section.

Ten per cent of the purchase money is to be paid to the Vendor or his Solicitor, the balance within one month thereafter without interest into Court to the credit of this cause.

The other conditions of sale are the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Morris & Harris, Vendor's Solicitors, and to Messrs. Beatty, Miller, Biggar & Blackstock, Solicitors, Toronto.

Dated the 12th day of November, 1879.

d&w (Signed) T. W. TAYLOR.

1879 Fall Trade. 1879.

FURS, HATS, BUFFALO ROBES.

Greene & Sons Co., Montreal.

A Large Assortment of Fresh Goods at Low Prices, consisting of Fur Caps, Ladies' Furs, Gloves, Mitts, Buffalo Robes, etc., etc.

GREENE & SONS Co., 517 TO 525, ST. PAUL ST., Montreal.
38w12t

MUIR & LAWRENCE.

HATS AND FURS,

MILLINERY,

LARGE NEW STOCK AT LOWEST PRICES.

Old ones Made Over.

318 Front Street, NEXT DOOR TO CONGER BROS.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND. FALL 1879.

WE are daily receiving our

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, MANTLES, MLLINERY, &C.,

to which we invite the inspection of our friends and customers. 110d&w1yr

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

manufactured on the shortest notice.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF TWEEDS in the City to select from.

FOSTER & REID, IMPORTERS.

NOTICE.

THERE is a common practice in many stores of making an abatement on the price first named. Especially is this the case when a customer is wanting Carpets, Silks and such like goods, when on some pretext or another, after a little higgling, 5c, 10c, and even 50c per yard is thrown off the price first asked, and the buyer thus believes he is getting what he needs less than the regular value, whereas he is actually paying more than he should.

Wherever these devices are resorted to it is an acknowledgement by the store-keeper that he knows the goods he is selling can be had elsewhere for less than what he asks. Certainly it is not safe to deal at all in such places, for almost invariably it is found that after coming down in price more is paid than ought to be. Almost every day such instances come under our notice when a person sees some piece of goods in our store the same as what he has been buying elsewhere and finds after taking off the abatement he has paid considerably more than what we ask.

We shall always continue to adhere strictly to our well known system of doing business having all goods marked at the lowest price and only one price made.

Every one is perfectly free at any time to look through our stock, to examine the goods and to enquire the prices without in any way being importuned or urged to buy.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.
Belleville, 15 Nov., 1879. d&w

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale part of Lot 22, in the 7th Concession of Thurlow,—103 acres—within half a mile of the Village of Plainfield, and 10 miles of Belleville. Seventy-five acres are under cultivation, the remainder woodland. A never failing spring and two wells on the premises. There is also on the premises a new Frame House, and a Barn 50 x 50. Two orchards on the premises. Terms easy. For particulars apply to

J. W. VANDEWATERS, on the premises, or Plainfield P. O.
Thurlow, Sept. 9, 1879. 31w3m

FINANCIAL.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Wall St. stocks makes fortunes every month—Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & Co. Bankers, 7 Wall St., New York. 30y

NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY. A gentleman, having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure. He will be happy to forward the particulars to any suffering, on receipt of postage and directed envelope. Address J. T. SEWELL, Esq., Mayseville, Hammersmith, London, England. 12y

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 11, North Range of the Fifth Concession of Tyendinaga, containing 100 acres, 75 of which are cleared, and the balance timbered with cedar and hard wood. There are good buildings and a first-class orchard. The land is in a fine state of cultivation, and there is plenty of good water. Terms easy. For further particulars apply on the premises to

P. C. DONOVAN or by letter to Read P. O. Ont.
Sept. 12, 1879. wtf

FARM FOR SALE.

THE East half of Lot 18 in the 3rd Con., Township of Huntingdon, containing 100 acres, 70 acres of which are under a good state of cultivation; the remainder is well timbered. There is a good frame barn and log house on the premises, also a good young orchard. For further particulars apply on the premises or of

WM. REYNOLDS, Thomasburg.
Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1878. 35wtf

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale Lot 17, 9th con. Thurlow, 123 acres, near a Church and School house. The farm is under a good state of cultivation, with 200 bearing apple trees on the premises, also other fruit. A good frame dwelling, barns, sheds, and stabling for twenty cows. A never failing spring creek on the premises. A cheese factory in the vicinity. The Stock would be sold with the premises, if desired. Terms easy. Apply to

JOSEPH HAZLETT, on the premises, or Phillipston P. O.
Thurlow, June 21st, 1879. 20tf

Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale parts lots 5, 6 and 7, in the 6th con. Sidney, from 100 to 300 acres.

There are two dwellings on the premises, one of which is new; also three barns, one of which has a basement stable.

The farm is under a good state of cultivation and well watered.

There are two orchards on the premises, which is situated half a mile from Frankford on the Stirling Gravel Road, and is finely located.

Terms reasonable.

Apply on the premises to C. A. TOMPKINS, or Frankford P. O.
Sidney, Oct. 11, 1879. 36-wtf

WE keep our stock of fine Silver Ware always complete and in good order, and are at all times prepared to show a larger selection to choose from than any other house in this section of Canada. PRICES LOW. Tea, Dessert and Table Spoons, Dessert and Dinner Forks, Tea and Dinner Knives (Silver-plated,) in great variety.

QUALITY STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.

F. H. ROUS & Co.
Belleville, Oct., 1879.

OAK HALL.

CLOTHING HOUSE, BELLEVILLE.

In Consequence of the Great Rush of Trade since we opened we have been obliged to replenish our Stock throughout. Our customers will now Find it the Most Complete Stock in the Dominion.

We make a Specialty of Clothing, and claim the title of being the only Exclusive Ready Made Clothing Establishment in the City.

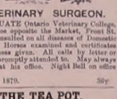
We Consequently can do better by our Customers than those who buy only in small lots.

E. MARTIN & CO.,
W. H. GARRATT, Manager.

VERY RICH And Very Stylish MILLINERY, At very low prices, at Costello's.

VERY RICH And Very Stylish MANTLES, at very low prices, at COSTELLO'S.

R. W. NEWTON,



VETERINARY SURGEON.

GRADUATE Ontario Veterinary College, Office opposite the Market, Front St. may be consulted on all diseases of Domestic Animals. Horses examined and certificates of soundness given. All calls by letter or telegram promptly attended to. May always be found at his office. Night Bell on office door.

Oct 16, 1879. 30y

THE TEA POT.

JUST opened, a full stock of GROCERIES, which will be sold for cash, cheaper than at any other place in the city. My goods were all bought before the rise, and bought for cash, and I intend to give my customers the benefit of it.

Also, repairs for the L. D. Sawyer Agricultural Implements. Store, nearly opposite Walker's Foundry.

10y W. H. WALKER.

BARTMAN & SINTZEL,

THE GREAT ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

"I tells you, Hans, dere vas no foolishness mit BARTMAN & SINTZEL, und don't you forgot it already."

BARTMAN & SINTZEL,
The Great One Price Clothing House.
325 Front Street,
OPPOSITE THE ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL.

1,000 OVERCOATS,

BOYS', YOUTHS' AND MEN'S.

The Best Value Ever Offered in Belleville.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

B. McCREADY & SON.

OCTOBER, '79.

WE invite inspection of the following lines of

NEW GOODS,

which will be found right in price, style, and colors.

DRESS GOODS.

BLACK CASHMERES,
BLACK LUSTRES,
WINCEYS,
VELVETEENS,
FLANNELS,
COTTON,
AND SHIRTINGS.

We are making the TAILORING DEPARTMENT a specialty. Now show a very large Stock of

TWEEDS,

In all makes and styles. Some lines are SPECIAL, having been purchased at remarkable low figures. Call and see them, and judge for yourselves.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

Terms, Cash.

HOLTON, BOTTOMS & CO.

S. A. OLIVER.

The Largest Boot and Shoe Dealer in

PORT HOPE, HAMILTON, CHATHAM, PETERBORO, ST. CATHARINES, BRANTFORD, BARRIE and

BELLEVILLE

Positively Gives Better Value for the Money than any Retail House possibly can.

I Manufacture my own Goods in my own Factory at Toronto, and will not make SHODDY GOODS, such as are made in the Eastern Provinces.

I Sell Direct to the Public at WHOLESALE PRICES, giving to the Customers the Middleman's Profit.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE. PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

ONLY ONE PRICE—TERMS CASH.

Everything Marked in Plain Figures.

When you require a Good Pair of Boots or Shoes of any kind be sure and give the Toronto Shoe Store a Call.

Belleville Store, ROBERTSON'S BLOCK, East Side Front Street | S. A. OLIVER, ASK FOR THE Toronto Boot Store. | WHOLESALE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER, TORONTO.

A GOOD PLAN. Combining and operating many orders in one vast sum has every advantage of capital, with skilful management. Large profits divided pro rata on investments of $25 to $1,000. Circular, with full explanations how all can succeed in stock dealings, mailed free. LAWRENCE & Co., 55 Exchange Place, New York. 30w3m

$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.—Something new. Outfit free. Address RIDEOUT & Co., Box 1120, Montreal.

BIG PAY Selling our RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS. Outfit free. Address MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., Montreal.

A PRAYER ADAPTED TO THE TIMES.

General News.

Mineral Resources of North Hastings.

FIRST LETTER.

[illegible]

Farm and Household.

Management of Dairy Stock.

[illegible]

Dust for Lice on Cattle.

[illegible]

Hay for Hogs.

[illegible]

Shade Trees.

[illegible]

SECOND LETTER.

[illegible]

THE GOLD MINES OF MARMORA.

Good Prospects for the Coming Winter.

[illegible]

Bonsecours Market.

[illegible]

Why We Win.

[illegible]

Free of Cost.

[illegible]

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

[illegible]

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Hope for the Afflicted.—Relief for the Suffering.

[illegible]

PRICE 25 CENTS.

GENERAL DEBILITY

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

[illegible]

Epileptic Fits.

[illegible]

Iron Manufacture.

[illegible]

CAUTION

T&B

MYRTLE NAVY

1879. FALL ARRANGEMENTS. 1879.

ALLAN LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL

Londonderry and Glasgow.

[illegible]

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST. FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.

THE GREAT FERTILE BELT FOR SALE, AND NOW OFFER 500,000 ACRES IN THE TOWNSHIPS: ALREADY SURVEYED.

[illegible]

WOOD LANDS FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

[illegible]

A CAUTION!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

[illegible]

WEST BELLEVILLE GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Capacity, 60,000 Bushels.

BRENNAN & VANDERVOORT, Proprietors.

[illegible]

HASTINGS LOAN AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

Belleville, Ont., Capital $250,000.

[illegible]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessaries of Life.

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, and Bowels.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers,

Gout, Rheumatism,

[illegible]

TREASURER'S SALE OF LANDS IN ARREARS FOR TAXES, IN THE County of Hastings.

By virtue of a warrant issued under the hand of the Warden of the County of Hastings ... [illegible]

Tuesday, the Sixteenth Day of December next,

[illegible]

MARMORA.

RAWDON.

HUNGERFORD.

TWEED.

GEORGETOWN.

ELZEVIR.

TUDOR.

LIMERICK.

LAKE.

WOLLASTON.

SIDNEY.

FRANKFORD.

VILLAGE OF TRENTON.

MADOC.

[illegible]

THOS. WILLS, Treasurer County of Hastings.

BANKING OFFICE OF U. E. THOMPSON,

AMERICAN CURRENCY & DRAFTS Bought and Sold.

[illegible]

GRAY'S Specific Medicines.

[illegible]

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla AND PILLS.

[illegible]

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

[illegible]

CATARRH

CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY

[illegible]

Intelligencer Printing and Publishing Company (Limited).

THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

[illegible]

THE "WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,"

[illegible]